"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, warmer tomorrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,430. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON SEES ERA OF WORLD TRADE FOR AMERICA

It Is Even Now Here, He Tells Baltimore Audience, and Must Be Expanded by Efficiency.

SAYS WAY IS ALL PREPARED

Reviews Laws Enacted and Declares Future Legislation Will Further Free Business.

CHEERED FOR FOUR MINUTES

Speech Delivered at Grain Dealers' National Convention Free from Political Allusion.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—Before a crowd that packed the Lyric Theatre, President Wilson spoke this afternoon of his vision of a "new era of business" in which the nation is to take its part, not in a spirit which would exclude its rivals from the field, but which would excel them.

Fifteen thousand applications for tickets of admission were received, of which only 3,500 could be granted. The audience was composed largely of delegates to the convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association and their guests. The President's speech was a plea for a wider vision in the field of business. It contained hardly a trace of political allusion.

The President received a noisy greeting as he entered the theatre. The audienc stood up, cheered, and waved handkerchiefs, and there were shouts of "We want Wilson," and "You're a lifesaver." The demonstration continued four minutes.

All through the address the people were most cordial, even enthusiastic. There was disappointment, however, among those who came with the idea that they would hear a campaign speech, and who were primed to explode in a wild burst of political enthusiasm.

At one point in his speech, Mr. Wilson, in discussing our business relations with the "great and rich republics to the south of us," said: "For the first time in my recollection they are beginning to trust and believe in us and want us, and one of my chief concerns has been to see that nothing was done that did not show friendship and good faith on our part."

The President's hearers thought of Mexico, and an outburst of cheering shook the hall. That, perhaps, was the nearest the President came to any definite allusion to recognized political issues. Hearty applause there was, and it was frequent, and there were evidence that many in the audience wanted to raise the roof with a genuine old-fashioned political rally; but the President stuck to his determination to refrain from partisanship in the "discussion of public questions before nonpartisan bodies," and what he termed at the beginning of his address the "vapors of passion" were kept wholly out of the speech.

Big Crowd Waits to Cheer Him.

The President, with Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Grayson and Secretary Tumulty, reached Baltimore from Shadow Lawn in the special car Constitution shortly after 1:30 P. M. He was met at the railroad station by Secretary of War Baker, who had a long conference with him before he proceeded to the theatre. A big crowd waited for an hour outside the station to see him, and when he came out to the waiting automobile he was heartily cheered. There was another big crowd at the entrance to the theatre. An army of policemen kept the way clear.

Mrs. Wilson had a seat on the stage behind the President, while in a box were Joseph R. Wilson, the President's brother, and Miss Bertha Bolling, Mrs. Wilson's sister. Senator Blair Lee of Maryland sat in another box. Lee G. Metcalf, President of the Grain Dealers, introduced Mr. Wilson with a word or two.

In outlining his idea of the new era which must come even before the end of the war, the President referred to several of the accomplishments of the Administration in clearing the way for that era. These, he said, included the Federal Reserve act, which had given the Federal banks the proper equipment through which they could assist American commerce in all parts of the world; the Federal Trade Commission, which "has transformed the Government of the United States from being an antagonist of business into being a friend of business"; the Tariff Commission, which is to see the facts and state them "no matter whose opinion those facts contradict." The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was also cited as a valuable aid in discovering the necessary knowledge on which world trade must be based.

In discussing the creation of the Federal Trade Commission the President made a statement that brought much laughter and applause from the grain dealers.

"A few years ago," said Mr. Wilson, "American business men took up their morning paper with some degree of nervousness to see what the Government was doing to them. I ask you if you take up the morning paper now with any degree of nervousness?"

The statement that "we must address ourselves immediately and as rapidly as possible to the re-creation of a great American merchant marine" in a discussion of the shipbuilding act also brought much applause.

After saying that until the new bank-

Continued on Page 3.

SMALL INVESTORS SHY AT GERMAN LOAN

Cologne Gazette Reports That Farmers Fear National Bankruptcy from War Costs.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Small investors are not subscribing to the German war loan in the same numbers as to previous issues, according to a Reuter's Amsterdam dispatch, quoting the Cologne Gazette.

"However important and valuable," says the Gazette, "are subscriptions by the millions, our war loans would never have been a great success without small single subscriptions." The paper adds that the farmers are afraid that Germany must suffer bankruptcy, owing to the gigantic and ever-increasing cost of the war.

Calls England the Foe of Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—In his speech delivered before the representatives of the German economic unions Secretary Helfferich assailed England as the economic foe not only of Germany but of the neutral nations.

"England," he said, "cannot escape the realization that with the means so far employed, be they never so brutal, she cannot conquer us. Therefore England applies the thumbscrew of economic warfare tighter with all her strength. She increases the violation of the rights of our neutral neighbors to an immeasurable degree, and her hunger war on Germany she follows with a hunger war on neutrals. At the same time England sees herself compelled, quite contrary to her original intentions of waging war with the blood of others, to stake the flower of her own youth.

"But even though we compel England to meet us on other fields than those of money and business, still the financial war against England remains for us the important part of our whole warfare. Here, too, we must maintain the field against our enemies and particularly against England. England is and remains the motive power that holds together the hostile coalition; and because England, in her war of annihilation against us, has from the very beginning banked so largely upon her money power we must show her that her calculation is false, and with our fifth war loan must once again prove that we are animated by the firmest, most determined will to win. There is no more infamous or lying word than the treasonable remark that subscribing to the war loan lengthens the war. The very contrary is true. Those who subscribe helps to shorten the war and hastens victory; those who hoard their money help our enemies."

FREE 1,200 PACKAGES IN AMERICAN MAILS

British Release Parcels for Consignors Who Sent Them to Central Powers' Territory.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Twelve hundred parcels consigned to the parcel post from the United States to destinations within the territory of the Central Powers and held up by the British authorities have been released and possession of them may now be obtained by their American consignors on their request.

According to the Foreign Office, this proceeding merely follows a long established policy of the Government in releasing non-contraband inward-bound parcels to their original consignors. Such goods, being non-contraband, are held under Order in Council, and in administering these the Government is merely concerned in keeping goods of the sort from entering belligerent territory. There is no desire, it is explained, to withhold them from their original owners, but the Government has no intention to release such parcels for forwarding to their original destination.

The parcels released this week consist mostly of clothing, false teeth, and various articles which do not appear on the contraband list. It is expected that, since the blockade administration is becoming more efficient, further releases will occur frequently.

ARABIAN REBELS TAKE TURKS' FORTS AT TAIF

Garrison Southeast of Mecca Surrenders with Military Stores and Ten Guns.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Another success for the Arabian revolutionists is announced in a Reuter dispatch from Cairo today. It states that the Sherif of Mecca, leader of the revolutionary movement which has resulted in the capture of Turkish garrisons at Mecca and other important points, now reports that the Turkish garrison which has been holding out in the forts at Taif, sixty-five miles southeast of Mecca, has been forced to surrender.

The troops that surrendered, the dispatch adds, comprised fifty officers and 800 men, with ten guns and a large quantity of military stores.

ITALIANS STORM PEAK ON MONTE CAURIOL

Men, Buried by Austrian Mine, Can't be Saved Owing to Italian Fire, Vienna Says.

ROME, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The War Office announced today that Italian troops had taken by storm another mountain top on the Trentino front, inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians. The statement reads.

On the Trentino front the enemy's artillery was more active. Our batteries replied energetically. A few shells fell on Ala, in the Lagarina Valley, without causing any damage.

Our offensive in the region between the Amisio and Vanoi Cismon Valley has gained for us a new and brilliant success. On Saturday afternoon our Alpine troops took the summit of Garinal, 1,886 feet high, on the northeastern part of Monte Cauriol. The enemy resisted stubbornly and left many dead on the field. We took several prisoners. Notwithstanding an immediate bombardment of the captured position by heavy artillery, it was consolidated strongly by us.

VIENNA, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian official report today has this to say of operations on the Italian front:

The artillery activity of the enemy on the front of the coastal district was lively in some sectors during the afternoon. In the night an airship flew over our lines and dropped a few bombs in the region of Comen without causing damage.

On the front of the Fassana Alps two Alpine battalions attacked the Cardinal-Cima Busa Alta sector at night, the enemy artillery having violently bombarded this sector during the day. The Italians were repulsed with sanguinary losses after bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

LEADERS ADMIT ALL UNIONS WILL NOT JOIN STRIKE

Joint Conference of Labor Called for Wednesday to Prepare for General Tie-up.

MANY LOCALS MARK TIME

Leaders Say 40 Per Cent. of Organized Workers Are Pledged to Suspend Work.

APPEAL TO GOV. WHITMAN

Legislators Will Ask Him Today to Call Special Session to Enforce Arbitration.

Executives of the Joint Labor Conference Committee, who arranged for a general strike by organized wage earners in this city commencing tomorrow morning, as a sympathetic demonstration in aid of the striking carmen, announced last night that some of the unions of New York and vicinity probably would not be able to join in the movement until the end of this week or later.

Rumors that some such change in the original program might be considered expedient had been circulated frequently since the vote to suspend was taken on last Friday, but this was the first time they had been officially confirmed by the leaders.

The announcement was made after the leaders at their third meeting had received what they termed encouraging reports from many labor organizations which were said to have ratified the action of their business agents and delegates. It was estimated from these reports that 40 per cent. of the organized strength of the workers in this city, or about 200,000 persons out of a possible 650,000, had already pledged themselves to the demonstration, but names of the unions were withheld, for the purpose, it was said, of protecting their members from being "blacklisted" by employers.

Meeting for Strike Plans.

These figures were given out with a statement that all the labor representatives would participate in a great convention at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, commencing at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when every phase of the carmen's controversy would be discussed and arrangements made for creating public sentiment in the strikers' favor.

The statement was handed out by Hugh Frayne, Chairman of the Joint Labor Conference Committee, who supplanted Ernest Bohm, Secretary of that body, as the spokesman of the day. The statement was as follows:

The reports so far received by the Joint Labor Conference Committee are very encouraging. A large number of unions have decided by a general vote of the members to respond to the call for a general suspension of work next Wednesday as scheduled. Other organizations are still voting. The Conference Committee knows of no instance in which any union has voted against the proposition. From present indications a large body of workers will go out on strike on Wednesday, and the numbers will be augmented from day to day until the tie-up will be practically complete.

At the meeting of the Joint Labor Conference Committee this afternoon plans were completed for the holding of a labor convention and to invite the general officers of all the national and international unions who have headquarters located in New York City. Representatives from all the Central Labor Unions, building trades, and trades councils in New York and vicinity and all local unions will be invited. The convention will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, at 10 A. M. The purpose of this convention is to organize and extend the general suspension of work scheduled to begin on that day.

It is expected that the entire organized legal movement of New York City will be represented at the convention by delegates whose number will run into the hundreds. Every phase of the car men's strike will be taken up and means will be devised to bring it to a speedy and successful conclusion. Such means will include financial support and numerous public demonstrations in conjunction with the contemplated suspension of work. Committees will be chosen for the various phases of the work and will, from time to time, report back to the Joint Labor Conference Committee.

Women in Conference.

Among those who attended yesterday's session of the conference were Morris Hillquit, counsel for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and John Pierce, Solomon Metz, and Abraham Baroff, officials of that organization. Others were Julia Stuart Pointz, a delegate of one of the unions in the United Hebrew Trades; P. J. O'Brien of the Bronx Building Trades; Miss M. Titelbaum of the Hat Trimmers' Union, Henry Waxman, Treasurer of the Garment Workers' Union; Ernest Bohm, Mr. Frayne, and William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the carmen.

Mr. Fitzgerlad became impatient when asked when striking carmen would begin to receive strike benefits.

"I don't want to be asked that again," he said. "That is our business. Ask Mr. Shonts how much the strike is costing the Interborough and the New York Railways companies."

All of the leaders joined in asserting that they saw no significance in the fact that Mr. Bohm, Secretary of the Joint Labor Conference Committee, was formerly Treasurer of Labor's National Peace Council, the now defunct organization which inaugurated a movement last year to stop the manufacture and shipment of munitions of war from this country to Europe.

A group of Assemblymen and one State Senator met at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday, passed resolutions and made an appointment with Governor Whit-

Continued on Page 4.

Zeppelins Again Raid English Counties; Berlin Admits Loss of Two Under Heavy Fire

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 26.—"Several hostile airships crossed the east and northeast coasts of England between 10:30 o'clock and midnight last night," says an official communication issued shortly after midnight.

Later the following official statement was made public:

"Several hostile airships—probably six—visited the northeastern and southern counties during the night. Bombs were dropped in the northern counties and some casualties and damage are reported.

"Full reports have not yet been received."

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (via London.)—Extensive fires were observed to have been caused by the Zeppelin bombardment of London and the English midland counties on Saturday night, it was announced today in the official report on the air raid.

Two of the Zeppelins were lost as a result of the fire of anti-aircraft guns in London. The statement reads as follows:

During the night of Sept. 23-24 several naval airships dropped bombs on London, on places of military importance, and on the midland counties. Large fires were everywhere observed to result, these remaining visible for a long time.

Previously, before crossing the British coast, the airships were fired upon by guard vessels, and during the attack itself were under an extraordinarily heavy fire of incendiary shells from numerous anti-aircraft batteries. They silenced some batteries by well directed volleys.

Two of the airships fell victims to anti-aircraft guns at London. All the others returned undamaged.

The Berlin newspapers and public appear to accept philosophically the loss of two Zeppelins in the raid on England.

The Kreuzzeitung discusses briefly the possibility that the British might be able to copy the Zeppelin from the airship they brought down which was not completely destroyed. It dismisses this, however, in view of the fact that France, which has long had possession of a captured Zeppelin, has never been able to duplicate it.

The text of the Berlin official statement as received here by wireless via Sayville is in greater detail than that given in the above dispatch. It follows:

On the night of Sept. 23 and 24 several squadrons of naval airships extensively bombed London and places of military importance on the Humber and in the middle counties of England, among which were Nottingham and Sheffield. Success everywhere was visible from the heavy conflagrations which could be seen for a long while.

The airships when approaching England and before crossing the English coast were shelled by patrol boats, and during the attack by defensive batteries, which used incendiary projectiles. The airships silenced some batteries by well-directed volleys.

Two airships fell victims to the defensive fire around London. All the others returned undamaged.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Regarding the German official report on the Zeppelin raid, the Official Press Bureau today states:

"In addition to the fact that no anti-aircraft defenses or places of military importance were damaged, this account is full of the usual misstatements."

Danish fishermen report having observed four Zeppelin airships yesterday traveling in a southeasterly direction, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. One of the Zeppelins was in a damaged condition and was being accompanied by torpedo boat destroyers.

TRAINS TELESCOPED IN A SUBWAY CRASH

Policeman Badly Injured at 207th Street, While Motorman Leaps to Safety.

A DOZEN PASSENGERS HURT

But None Goes to Hospital After the Smash — Hedley Says Men Are Nervous.

One of the few wrecks in the history of the subway, and the first in which cars ever have been known to telescope, was saved from being an appalling disaster yesterday afternoon because the front car of an express train which crashed into the rear of an empty "dead" train on the southbound elevated structure at 207th Street carried no passengers.

Only the patrolman doing strike duty on the train was badly injured, and out of the 200-odd passengers in the cars behind him, not one of the dozen who gave their names to the police as injured went to a hospital.

Albert Martin, motorman of the moving train, a South Ferry express, jumped to safety after shutting off his power and jamming his emergency brake to the last notch.

In a confused story, told just after the rear-end collision, Martin spoke of it having been "dark"; asserted that his brakes refused to halt the train in time, and declared that rain falling at the moment caught in the wire meshes of the screen over the window of his operating booth and obscured his vision. The screen was for the purpose of warding off missiles of strike sympathizers. The accident occurred at 3:20 P. M.

To several detectives who questioned him Martin admitted, they said, that he was eating a piece of pie when the imminence of the crash led him to snatch open the door across the platform and jump to safety.

Martin is a ten-year employe of the Interborough and had been running subway trains eight years.

All Cars of Steel.

Physically, the wreck was not even remotely connected with the transit strike, but Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, declared the extreme nervous tension to which motormen have been subjected because of the strike was directly responsible. While Theodore P. Shonts, President, nodded vigorous approval, Mr. Hedley asserted that public safety demanded prompt return of its whole transit situation to normal.

Each of the ten-car trains involved was made up of all-steel rolling stock. Frank Hayward, member of the Metropolitan District Public Service Commission, after viewing the wreck, asserted that this was largely responsible for the slight consequences of the wreck.

"It was a mercy of God that those two cars were empty," he exclaimed, "and the little damage done to the rest of the trains proves our contention that composite wood and steel trains should not be used on elevated structures."

Mr. Hedley disagreed with Mr. Hayward. He declared that had there been the slightest curvature in the track (it was straight where the smash took place) the cars would have been flung in all directions. He insisted that many of them might have been hurled to the street, doing terrific damage.

Subway trains, as are elevated trains, are operated visually on the elevated portions of the lines, no signals being used except at curves and crossovers. Mr. Hayward declared the accident would not have happened had there been automatic trip stops on the elevated structure, such as halt a subway train in the tubes if it runs past a signal set against it. Both Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley maintained their long-established position that the very rare rear-end collision on the Interborough system does not demonstrate the need of further physical devices to insure safety on overhead structures.

Shonts Opposes Automatic Signals.

"One minute and forty-eight seconds headway is the best we can do in the tubes," said Mr. Shonts, "because of the necessary slowness in operation under a complication of delicate automatic devices. On the Third Avenue elevated we can dispatch a train every 42 seconds under visual operation. Public Service Commission experts figure that operation would be slowed up 25 per cent. by automatic dispatching. We figure from

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BRITISH OFFICERS HELD IN THIS PORT

Two Who Came on Saxonia Are to Go to Ellis Island Today.

MYSTERY IN THE ACTION

Washington Denies Issuing Instructions to Stop Belligerents' Soldiers, but Howe Says He Had Orders.

Major Arthur S. Humphreys and Lieutenant Hugh Levick, Jr., two British officers who were wounded in the offensive on the Somme, arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder Saxonia. They were detained by the immigration authorities.

Commissioner Frederic C. Howe said last night that Major Humphreys and Lieutenant Levick had been detained under an order received two weeks ago from the Secretary of Labor at Washington.

"The order stated," Mr. Howe continued, "that, acting upon a request from the State Department, I was to instruct the immigration inspectors to detain all officers or soldiers belonging to the belligerent countries landing at this port in transit to Canada.

"Four French and English soldiers who arrived here last week were detained at Ellis Island under this order. They were questioned before a Board of Special Inquiry and the findings were sent to the Secretary of Labor at Washington, who conveyed them to the State Department.

"These men were very much shot up in the war and were in a highly nervous condition, so far as I know they are on the island yet."

When he was informed that the British Consul General had obtained the release of one of the English soldiers named Cox on Sunday night, the Commissioner said he had not heard of it.

Mr. Howe said that Major Humphreys and Lieutenant Levick would go before a board at Ellis Island this morning and would be detained until instructions were received from Washington. The order, he said, also covered officers and soldiers intending to stay in the United States unless they could produce documentary evidence that they had been discharged from the army.

Major Humphreys, who had brought his bride with him, intended to visit friends in this city and Canada. Lieutenant Levick, whose father is a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. of New York and Boston, was born in this country, but he was registered as a British subject at the embassy at Washington.

The detained officers telephoned to the British Consulate from the Cunard pier, but it was then too late to take any action with the State Department. They remained on the Saxonia all night.

J. O. Pederson, another passenger on the Saxonia, who formerly was in the British Army, was not detained, as he was incapacitated for further fighting. Pederson lost his right leg at the battle of the Mons. He walks comfortably with a cork leg. He said that when the order for retreat was given his regiment, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, misunderstood and remained behind to attack the foe.

A recent dispatch from Washington said that complaints had been received regarding officers and men of the belligerent armies who passed through this country on their way to Canada. The practice, it was asserted, menaced America's neutrality.

Denies General Detention Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—No word has come to the Bureau of Immigration here of the detention of the two British Army officers, Major Humphreys and Lieutenant Hugh Levick. It was said by officials that it was probable that no report of the two cases had been prepared, as none would be made unless there was decision by the Board of Special Inquiry against the admission of the two officers and an appeal was taken in their behalf to the Commissioner General of Immigration.

A reported statement of Ellis Island Inspectors that they had been ordered to detain all belligerent soldiers who were unable to show discharge papers was said by bureau officials to be wholly erroneous. No such order had been issued, they said.

If British soldiers or those of any of the belligerents came to the United States intending to stay here and become citizens of this country they would be dealt with, it was explained, merely as intending immigrants, according to the immigration laws. Wounded soldiers would not be admitted except when they came as visitors supplied with sufficient means and only intending to remain temporarily in this country. There is a hint that the practice of soldiers on leave who pass from Great Britain to Canada, both at war, has been assailed as violating our neutrality.

The immigration authorities at ports have been instructed to include in their reports of physical and medical examinations statements of tests of the

Continued on Page 3.

ALLIES TAKE A DEADLY GRIP ON COMBLES IN SWEEPING ADVANCE NORTH AND SOUTH; CAPTURE 3 VILLAGES, MANY PRISONERS

Von Jagow About to Resign, London Hears; German Foreign Minister Goes to See Gerard

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that he learns that the resignation of Gottlieb von Jagow, German Foreign Minister, is imminent. Ill-health is given as the reason.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The German Foreign Minister, Herr von Jagow, made a short call on Ambassador Gerard at the embassy this morning. The Ambassador declined to discuss the visit.

Venizelos Heads Greek Revolution, Will Issue Mobilization Call

Ex-Premier Goes to Crete Accompanied by Head of Navy and His Former Cabinet—Country's Richest Man Offers His Entire Fortune for the Cause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—During the night former Premier Venizelos left Athens for Crete, in order to place himself at the head of the National movement, accompanied by a small band of supporters, including Admiral Condouriotis, Chief Admiral of the Greek Navy. Athens as yet is quite unaware of this dramatic step.

On arriving at Crete, M. Venizelos, in the name of his followers, will issue a proclamation in which he will state that he places himself at the head of the National movement to provide a last opportunity for the Crown and Government to place themselves in line with the majority of the Greek people.

There will be no declaration of dethronement of the monarch. M. Venizelos will call for a general mobilization throughout all the islands for the purpose of national defense. He will afterward visit Mitylene, Chios, and Samos, proceeding from the latter place to Saloniki.

I learn that Leonidas Embericos, owner of the National Steam Navigation Company of Greece, a millionaire, said to be the richest man in the country, has informed Admiral Condouriotis that he places the whole of his great fortune at the disposal of the National movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 26.—Former Premier Venizelos of Greece, who left Athens yesterday for Crete and Saloniki, is coming to London, it is stated in well-informed circles here, and interesting deductions are drawn.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 26.—Former Premier Venizelos, accompanied by Rear Admiral Condouriotis, Commander in Chief of the Greek Navy, a number of superior officers, and all the members of his former Cabinet with the exception of M. Raktavin, who was Minister of Justice, left Athens early yesterday bound for Crete, whence they are expected to go to Saloniki, advices from Athens state.

According to one dispatch Mr. Venizelos took his departure from the capital at 5 o'clock in the morning. On reaching the coast he and his party put off in an open boat, from which they were picked up by the merchant ship Hesperia.

It is understood that in Crete M. Venizelos, in a proclamation, will invite King Constantine to put himself at the head of a national defense movement.

Fully armed Cretan insurgents, numbering 30,000, are reported as being in complete control of the island. Canea, Heraclion and other coast towns are in their possession.

The Greek authorities have turned over all Government buildings to the leaders of the separatist movement. Only eleven out of eighty members of King Constantine's famous Cretan Guard remain loyal. The guard has disbanded.

It is reported in political circles in Athens that a renewed effort to learn from the diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers what Greek Ministerial changes would mollify the Entente and enable negotiations to proceed more regularly met with this unofficial suggestion: "The unacceptable members of the Cabinet know they are not acceptable without being told. If the Greek Government be sincere it will clean its own house."

Mgr. Agathangelos, Greek Metropolitan of Drama, was arrested on board the steamer Ohio on its arrival at Saloniki from Piraeus by order of the National Defense Committee, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Paris Matin. Bishop Agathangelos constantly attacked the Entente in speeches and writings, and is also accused, the dispatch says, of acting as a spy.

HURL BULGARS BACK ON SALONIKI FRONT

Allied Left Wing Swings Toward Frontier and Serbs Cross—Russians Storm a Hill.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—West and north of Florina the Allies yesterday began an offensive which carried the Russians up a strongly fortified height known as Hill 916, the French into the village of Petorak, and the Serbians across the frontier on the Broda River. In the centre Doiran was bombarded by the French artillery, which set fire to the town. West of the Struma the British made a raid on Janimah.

The following account of the operations is given in the official report issued by the War Office today:

On the left bank of the River Struma British troops, continuing their raids, were successful in an attack upon Janimah, to the north of Lake Tahinos. A detachment of French troops operating on the right of the British took a trench at the point of the bayonet and made some prisoners.

From Doiran Lake to the Vardar our artillery has displayed great activity. An energetic bombardment of Doiran resulted in causing a fire in the town. On our left wing progress was continued along all the line. In the region of the Broda River Serbian troops have reached the frontier to the northeast of Florina. French infantrymen have occupied the first houses of Petorak as a result of a spirited fight, and they also have made a slight advance to the north of Florina.

To the west of this town Russian troops captured by assault Hill 916, which had been strongly organized by the enemy. In this same locality a Bulgarian counterattack was checked by the fire of our artillery and then repulsed at the point of the bayonet by French and Russian troops acting together.

To the southeast of Florina a French reconnoitring detachment has had several spirited engagements in the country south of Presba Lake with Bulgarian detachments from Bikli sta.

Says Serbs Failed at Kaimakcalan.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following:

Macedonian Front—Minor engagements occurred near Florina on Saturday. Repeated strong Serbian attacks against Kaimakcalan broke down. Weak English detachments advancing on a wide front in the Struma sector were repulsed.

SOFIA, Sept. 24, (via London Sept. 25.)—The Bulgarians have successfully defended Kaimakcalan height, on the westerly side of the Macedonian battle front, against repeated attacks by Entente forces, the War Office announced today. Successive assaults were delivered yesterday on the Bulgarian positions, but in each case the attacking forces, although they closely approached the Bulgarian trenches, were unable to penetrate them and fell back with heavy losses. The official statement follows:

Near Florina the situation is unchanged.

On Sept. 23, the enemy, after prolonged preparation by artillery and infantry fire and bomb throwing, made repeated attacks upon Kaimakcalan height. Three enemy detachments advanced and attacked successively the right and left flank and finally the centre of our position. The defenders unshakenly allowed the enemy to approach within fifty or sixty steps of the trenches and then repulsed him with violent rifle and machine-gun fire, causing him heavy losses.

In the Moglena Valley and on both sides of the Vardar there has been weak artillery firing.

At the foot of the Belasica Planina quiet prevails.

On the Struma front there has been lively firing. Several enemy battalions that advanced against the villages of Nevolen, Dolno, Karajovo and Gudelj were attacked by our troops and thrown back to the right bank of the stream.

On the Aegean Coast and on the remainder of the front and along the Danube quiet prevails.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 2,000 IN DOBRUDJA

Rumanians Score in Transylvania, Where They Report 6,884 Teutons Taken to Date

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A Russian success in the Rumanian province of Dobrudja is reported in a semi-official News Agency dispatch from Odessa. The dispatch says the Russians took 2,000 prisoners.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 25.—Successes for the Rumanians in both Transylvania and Dobrudja are reported in an official statement issued by the War Office. The text of the statement follows:

North and northwestern fronts: Our advance in the Caliman Mountains continues. We captured seventy-three prisoners and one machine gun. At Hermannstadt we attacked the enemy, capturing four officers, 300 men, and five machine guns. In the Jiu Valley minor actions occurred in which we repulsed the enemy and captured two machine guns. The total number of prisoners taken on this front up to the present is 48 officers and 6,836 men.

Southern front: There has been an exchange of artillery fire on the banks of the Danube in Dobrudja. Our left flank made further progress and captured one officer and fifty-three men.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The bombardment by a German airship of Bucharest, capital of Rumania, is reported in the official announcement issued here today, which says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Fighting south of the Cobadin-Toprai Seri line (Dobrudja) was successful for the allied (Teutonic) troops.

The fortress of Bucharest was bombarded by one of our airships.

Transylvanian front: Rumanian advances between the Szurduk and Vulcan passes were repulsed.

VIENNA, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued today:

Rumanian Front: Between Szurduk and Vulcan Passes Rumanian advances were repulsed.

Transylvanian-Eastern Front: There was lively fighting.

BERLIN, Sept. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dr. Beldiman, who was Rumanian Minister to Germany until his country entered the war, has gone to Copenhagen with his staff, to take up his residence in Denmark.

GAIN ALONG 12-MILE FRONT

British Push Ahead a Mile, Carrying Morval and Les Boeufs.

FRENCH OVERRUN RANCOURT

And Drive Wedge Northward Toward Only Road Into Combles, Now Nearly Encircled.

ALSO PUSH LINE EASTWARD

Much War Material Captured by Victors—German Losses Are Reported Very Heavy.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—British and French troops made a concerted attack of great violence on the German lines on the Somme today, the offensive extending from Martinpuich southesterly to the Somme River, a distance of approximately twelve miles along the irregular front.

Chief among the results obtained by the heavy stroke was the virtual isolation of Combles, long menaced by the steady advance of the British from the northwest and west and the French from the south and southeast.

Today the British troops in their forward sweep, which won German positions on the six-mile front from Combles to Martinpuich to a depth of a mile, captured the fortified villages of Morval and Les Boeufs, directly north of Combles. On their side the French carried the portion of Rancourt (east of Combles) which they had not won before, and reached the outskirts of Fregicourt, still nearer the doomed village.

As a result of these successes, the Allies now surround Combles except for a space of about a mile and a half to the northeast, and the only road into the village is commanded easily by their guns.

In addition to their gains in the immediate vicinity of Combles, the troops of General Foch, to the southward, advanced their lines east of the Bapaume Road to as far as Bouchavesnes, which they hold, and also drove the Germans out of several systems of trenches near the Canal du Nord (presumably the La Tortelle River canalized) and toward the Somme.

The French troops captured 400 prisoners, while the British report the taking of "a large number," with much war material.

Official Accounts of Offensive.

The British account of the day's successes, issued late tonight, reads:

South of the Ancre our troops attacked Monday and have been everywhere successful. Enemy positions were stormed on a front of about six miles between Combles and Martinpuich, to a depth of more than a mile. The strongly fortified villages of Morval and Les Boeufs, together with several lines of trenches, have fallen into our hands.

The village of Morval stands on the heights north of Combles, and with its subterranean quarries, trenches, and wire entanglements constituted a formidable fortress. The possession of these two villages is of considerable military importance, and practically severs the enemy's communications with Combles.

A large number of prisoners, machine guns, and other war material were taken. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. In comparison with the results achieved, our losses have been so far comparatively small.

Sunday six enemy aeroplanes were destroyed in air fights, and at least three others were driven to the earth damaged. Three of our machines are missing.

The night report of the French War Office tells of gains on Foch's front as follows:

North of the Somme the battle was renewed Monday with violence along the Anglo-French front.

The French infantry, assuming the offensive about noon, simultaneously attacked the German positions at Combles and Rancourt and defenses held by the enemy from the latter village as far as the Somme.

Northeast of Combles we carried our lines to the outskirts of Fregicourt and captured all the strongly organized ground between that hamlet and Hill 148. The village of Rancourt also fell into our power.

East of the Bethune Road (Bapaume?) we extended our positions to a depth of about one kilometer from the Combles Road to as far as Bouchavesnes, carried by assault a hill northeast of that village and reached to the southeast of Hill 130. Farther south we carried several systems of trenches in the vicinity of the Canal du Nord from the Bethune (Bapaume?) road as far as the Somme.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us and counted up to the present exceeds four hundred.

There was no event of importance on the remainder of the front, apart from a somewhat lively artillery duel

on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of Vaux-Chapitre and Le Chenois.

Aviation.—Sunday night a group of our aeroplanes dropped 150 bombs on stations at Ham, Hombleux, and Manancourt, and the aviation ground at Vraignes.

Prelude of Artillery Fire.

The day bulletin of the French War Office says:

On the Somme front there was spirited artillery fighting last night in various sectors, and also to the south of the river.

On the right bank of the River Meuse we easily repulsed a German attack upon one of our works to the east of Vaux-Chapitre Wood.

To the southwest the artillery fighting continues with intensity in the sectors of Thiaumont, Fleury and Vaux-Chapitre.

Enemy aeroplanes yesterday after 8:30 P. M. threw down about ten bombs in the region of Luneville. One woman was slightly wounded; the material damages were insignificant.

During the day of yesterday an enemy aeroplane, attacked by one of our machines, was disabled and fell to the ground north of Miserey. Three other machines were seriously damaged and compelled to make landings.

During the night of Sept. 24-25 twelve French aviators threw down ninety-eight shells upon the village and the railroad station of Guiscard. During the same night seven French airmen threw down fifty bombs of 120-millimeters upon factories of Thionville and Rombach, as well as upon the railroad station of Audun-le-Roman. Following the bombardment of Rombach flames were seen to break out.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

South of the Ancre the enemy attacked one of our outposts to the east of Courcelette, but was repulsed.

We blew mines last night north of Neuve Chapelle and north of Hulluch. Much damage was done to the enemy's works.

The enemy's trenches were raided at several points on the battlefront.

Germans Tell of Big Gun Duels.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The failure of further attacks by the Allies on the Somme front is announced by the War Office. The statement reads:

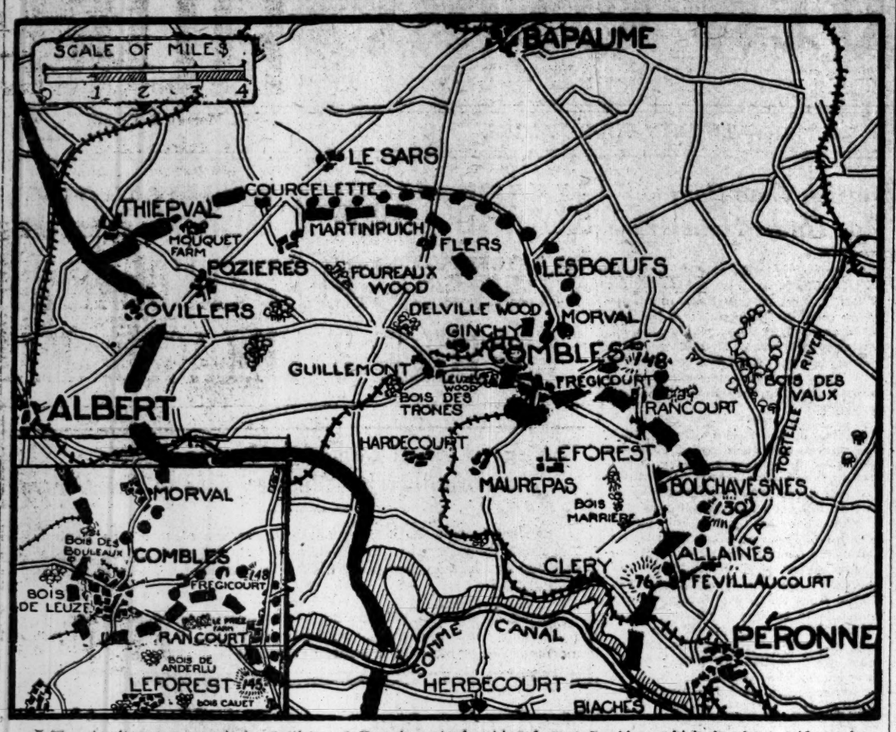
Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: The tremendous artillery battle between the Ancre and the Somme continues. Local enemy advances against the Rancourt sector and near Bouchavesnes failed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: On Saturday weak French hand-grenade attacks at Thiaumont Works (Verdun front) were repulsed. Yesterday we beat back strong French hand-grenade attacks northwest of Souville.

In yesterday's numerous aerial engagements we shot down nine aeroplanes. Our anti-aircraft guns have brought down four aviators in the last few days.

Six citizens were killed and twenty-eight were seriously wounded by an enemy bomb attack on Lens.

The Allied Gain on the Somme Front.



The simultaneous assault by British and French yesterday hinged upon Combles, which is about midway between Martinpuich and the Somme River. The broken line shows the approximate position of the battle line before the attack began yesterday; the dotted lines indicate the extent of gains so far as they can be gauged from the official reports. An insert map, similarly marked, shows the perilous position of Combles, now virtually cut off from all help.

GERMAN EDITORS ASSAIL CENSORS

Demand the Right to Express Opinions on the Conduct of the War.

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE CITED

Suppression of Free Discussion Held to be Inimical to the Empire's Interests.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—One of the clearest and most interesting signs of the new spirit of the times which is gradually but unmistakably leavening the whole social and political structure of Germany in this crucial stadium of war—a spirit so liberal as almost to approximate democratic ideals—is the continued restlessness of the German press under the political censorship, the never ceasing, though always thoroughly patriotic, struggle against this organ of the Government, which, like the human appendix, has long outlived its usefulness and is now only a menace to the health of the nation.

This conscious striving for real freedom of the press, for the right to express opinions freely and publicly on controversial subjects of vital interest to warring Germany, was again and more strongly than ever before reflected in yesterday's annual meeting of the National Association of the German Press, whose discussions largely centred on the gradual "dismantling of the political censorship" promised many weeks ago in the name of the Imperial Government by Vice Chancellor Helfferich.

Since then some slight improvement has been noted; a somewhat more liberal spirit has animated the interpolitical censorship, and particularly in the last week was the German press able to touch with greater frankness on formerly forbidden topics. But the censorship reform has not gone far enough, and still too stringent internal censorship is rightly blamed for the present political tension among parties and factions and for such inevitable evils as the clandestine circulation of anonymous pamphlets, the widespread political gossip and scandalmongering, and the countless baseless disquieting rumors about men and matters that ought to be, but cannot be, freely discussed in the press.

The Government's argument that the political censorship is necessary to preserve the so-called Burgfrieden, (party truce,) and thus maintain a united front against foes round about, has to thinking Germans been amply disproved by the English press, whose freedom has, it is thoroughly realized here, not impaired either England's will to continue the war or the effectiveness of her warfare.

The Germans, who as a whole are astonishingly objective, are at all times keen to learn even from their enemies, and the fact that the English press can and does frequently criticise, even bitterly attack, the Government and freely discuss all subjects of interest to the nation has undeniably served as an incentive and argument to the German press to work for similar privileges or rights. As a symptom of the great change which is taking place here and which, to an American observer, seems likely to bear the most promising fruit, this propaganda for the freedom of speech and of the press deserves the serious attention of Americans as of greater importance than many indecisive battles.

The presiding officer of the National Association, Chief Editor Marx of Berlin, gave a significant clue to the changing war psychology of Germans in the following plain words:

"In our resolutions we have no intention of discussing when the Chancellor should make known his war aims. We do not desire to press the Chancellor, but, on the other hand, we do not want to be suppressed. One may consider that the discussion of war aims is harmful. We all, however, are of the opinion that to forbid it is still more harmful.

"One is forced to ask if as the result of the censorship ban of the last two years that gentle spirit and harmony, that peace of God between the parties, and confidence—in fact, everything that appeared so desirable to the Government—has been achieved. Have not, rather, despite all censorship prohibitions, bitterness and discord increased, which could not be worse if the war aims from the very beginning had been free for discussion?

"In our fight for freedom to express opinion we pursue not our own interests, but those of the whole nation. The usefulness of the press is only possible with the freedom of the press. The press can, to be sure, do harm; therefore all military matters must be considered, but the harm is not so great as the resultant benefit. Can we have victories and hang out flags every day?

"In days of anxious waiting many lose courage. Then it is the business of the press to keep up public spirit, to support the anxious ones, and keep awake the firm belief in victory. This end, however, also necessitates the faith of the reader in the press and the conviction that there are free and independent men at work. The moment when officialdom takes the press in hand the press sinks to insignificance, and it is then a matter of complete indifference whether a greater number of papers or only one normal paper is published. In all our differences of opinion we all are united by one firm will to serve the fatherland, to hold out and through the press to champion the belief in ultimate victory."

The ensuing discussion resulted in the almost unanimous agreement of the German editors with these sentiments, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The delegates approve the steps taken by the Executive Committee to obtain the removal of the political censorship. We record the fact, however, that the censorship in part has been intensified.

"The association again declares that it demands in principle that the censorship of political news cease, and that differences of opinion be permitted in all cases where urgent military interests are not involved. Further, the association demands that the confiscation of newspapers be resorted to only in extreme cases, and then always with an indication of the period of confiscation."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yesterday for the first time since the opening days of the Battle of the Somme the French and British struck in unison against the German lines. There was every reason at the present time why this double effort should be made. In the first place the mere fact that the attacks have always heretofore been sequential, one following the other, so as to minimize the periods of rest and to confuse the German commanders as to the real point of attack, made the time seem ripe for a change of tactics. In the second place, the situation at Combles was such that a joint attack, if successful, held the greatest promise. The French advance previous to yesterday's battle had located the French lines well to the east of Combles, while the British had reached a point almost due north of the city. Combles was thus already half surrounded.

It was obvious then that a French attack which would drive both north and east and a British attack driving south and east would complete the circle, if successful, or failing to complete it, would at least draw a net around the city from which its garrison could not escape. If these attacks succeeded to the point where the British and the French could join hands around the city of course the German forces and guns within the circle would be gone. Failing to achieve such a measure of success might still result in the cutting of all lines of retreat and merely postpone for a day or so the ultimate victory.

The temptation thus dangled before the eyes of the Allied High Command was too great to be resisted. The British struck from Martinpuich toward the north, and from Fiers toward the east. As in all of the recent efforts, their advance was signally successful. The attack toward the north, probably intended merely as a blind to prevent too great a concentration against the point where the real effort was to be made, advanced but slightly. Toward the east, however, which was undoubtedly meant to be the main effort, the success was great. For over a mile the British infantry rushed forward, took and passed the village of Lesboeufs, spread to the south and passed beyond Morval.

The French, striking on a front which extended from a point about two kilometers south of Bouchavesnes to Combles, skirted around Hill 130, south of Bouchavesnes, then north to the east of the village of Rancourt, on the Peronne-Bapaume road, and, east of Combles, reached the outskirts of Fregicourt.

The entire blow was levelled at Combles. Of this there is no question, from the direction which the main advances took. It is in relation to its effect on the Combles situation that we must judge of the result of this attack.

Combles is reached from the east by two highways and one railroad. One road comes in from le Transloy via Morval, the other from Sailly via Fregicourt, both of them branching off from the main Bethune (or Peronne-Bapaume) highway. The railroad is a small, narrow-gauge, single-track affair that winds in and out of the Somme Valley from Peronne. Except for a very short section of not more than a mile it has been for some time entirely in the hands of the Allies, so it has no significance in the present discussion. These two roads leading eastward from Combles are, however, of vital importance.

The Germans held Combles as the most important of the smaller points in the whole Bapaume salient. It was the focus point toward which all of the efforts of the Allies extended and from which all of the German efforts were directed against the British front and for some little distance south on the French front. There were, therefore, and, as far as we know, still are a considerable number of men in the works about the village and an unusual number of guns for such a small area as is included in the Combles position. These men and guns demand, in order that they may escape successfully from the allied net, good lines of retreat and sufficient of them, in order that the routes may not become congested so that they offer excellent targets for most destructive work to the allied artillery.

Two such highways as those mentioned might have been sufficient to make such a retreat possible. One would certainly not be. Both of them, however, have been cut. In taking Morval the British most effectively closed the road to le Transloy, and in reaching the outskirts of the small village of Fregicourt there is another small rise, road. The Germans are, therefore, caught in a trap.

It is apparent that the extent of this advance, both on the part of the British and of the French, took the Germans by surprise. They undoubtedly anticipated an attack on one of the two fronts. The aerial activity, as was stated in this column yesterday, certainly forecast that. It was but a question where it would come, and when it did come, how far it would succeed. The Germans do not seem to have been particularly good guessers in either direction. The lay of the land about Combles adds to the difficulties of the situation. From Lesboeufs south to the Somme there is a gradual, though an irregular, downward slope at Morval the ground rises slightly again, but soon falls away. At Fregicourt there is another rise, the ground about Morval being about 150 meters above the sea and that about Fregicourt about 145. Between the two is the small hollow in which Combles is situated. Between Morval and the French lines to the south of Fregicourt is about a mile and a half. This is the distance between the British and French lines and all that prevents the two lines from joining.

It is over this mile and a half that the Germans in Combles must retreat, overland without roads. Not only this, but the retreat through this narrow gap must continue for the full depth of the salient. With the British in control of the high ground on the north and the French on the south, with only a distance of 1,300 yards to the middle line between the two, such a retreat is impossible without a loss almost equivalent to annihilation. A few might get through. Even this is doubtful unless they are able to sneak through in the darkness. But a retreat is out of the question.

In following up their success, and accomplishing the fall of Combles, the Allies may either try tomorrow or today to complete the circle, or, as the entire situation is most completely in their hands, cut off with their artillery fire all means of supply, and starve the Germans out. As a matter of fact, when the allied artillery opens fire on the defenders of Combles from all directions, the surrender may follow immediately. The German situation is literally hopeless. It must appear even more so to those who are trapped in the Combles salient. The German commander would prefer surrender to destruction of his command. There is no other alternative.

HINDENBURG PLANS BLOW AT RUSSIANS

Sends Large Supports to Front Below the Pripet and Resumes Aggressive Fighting.

GREAT FALL CAMPAIGN ON

Brusiloff by New Offensive Seeks to Forestall Foe's Attempt to Recover Old Positions.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.—Although the official communications have shed little light on recent developments in the war situation, it is learned from staff officers that after a long lull the battles at all important points on General Brusiloff's front are again assuming the intensity which characterized the first period of his advance.

The principal centres of action are the districts near Vladimir-Volynski and west of Lutsk, the Halicz region, and the Carpathians, and in each of these territories there has been a general resumption of the fighting, which has spread to adjacent sectors until the whole southwestern war theatre from the Pripet Marshes to the Danube may be said to be again in action. The nature of this action, however, has undergone a conspicuous change since the first smashing blows in Brusiloff's campaign.

Although the Russians still claim the initiative, it is evident that the German counterattacks are becoming constantly more frequent and more vigorous, and in the large numbers of reinforcements sent to these regions from other fronts, as well as the more aggressive character of the German fighting, there are signs that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the new Chief of Staff, is planning a new campaign to recover the old positions before Winter sets in.

To meet this the Russians have already begun a fresh offensive, the details of which have not yet been announced, but which has been undertaken on a large scale with the object of making a desperate effort to pierce the Austro-German fronts before the Fall campaign is over.

Great reticence is observed by the War Office, which in an official bulletin today merely said that no events of importance had occurred.

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The Russia offensive, which is expected to continue till the Winter snows check it, will show whether the reorganised front can stand the strain.

Wilhelm Hegeler, the Berliner Tageblatt correspondent, says that two battalions of Russians broke through the Austro-Hungarian troops of the army group of the German General, von Eben, at Manajoet, Galicia, but German reserves blocked their further advance. In the evening, after thorough artillery preparation, the German and Austro-Hungarian battalions attacked and threw the Russians out of the captured Austrian trenches. Austro-Hungarians, Westphalians, Thuringians, Hanoverians and Rhinelanders participated in this counterattack.

REPEL RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

Germans Hold Manaiuv and Turks in Galicia Take Prisoners.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The following official account of operations on the Eastern front was issued here today:

Army Group of Prince Leopold: The position near Manaiuv, which was recaptured on Saturday in a counterattack, was maintained against repeated and strong assaults of the Russians.

Army Group of Archduke Charles Francis: Between the Zlota Lipa and the Narayuvka the Russians made fruitless attacks on the positions held by Turkish troops. Detachments of the enemy which penetrated Turkish positions were driven out by a counterattack, and 142 prisoners were taken. In the Ludowa sector, Carpathians, attacks by the Russians were repulsed.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Three large Russian aeroplanes on Sept. 23 attacked without success the naval aerodrome on Lake Angern (near the Gulf of Roga,)" says a semi-official statement given out here today. "German battleplanes pursued the Russian aeroplanes, forcing one of them to land at a point east of Dunmunde. All the German aeroplanes returned safely."

VIENNA, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The War Office today made public the appended report of operations on the Russian front:

Archduke Charles's Front.—North and east of Kirlibaba there has been continuous fighting. In the Ludowa sector the Russians again attacked fruitlessly. Northeast of Lipnicadolna the enemy stormed positions held by the Turkish troops, but was defeated everywhere on this sector.

Prince Leopold's Front.—Last night the Russians again attempted to break through north of Perpelniki. Their efforts failed and their losses were heavy.

CRAWFORD DEFENDS BRITISH BLACKLIST

Tells Bankers Here It Operates as a "White List" of American Firms.

EXPLAINS MAIL CENSORSHIP

Invites Suggestions as to Minimizing Evils—Local Committee to Consider Them.

The British censorship and the "statutory list" of firms and individuals with whom British subjects are forbidden to have trade relations were discussed at a luncheon given in honor of Sir Richard Crawford, trade adviser of the British Embassy, at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Sir Richard's hosts were about fifty of the leading bankers and executive heads of industrial corporations in this country. Sir Richard said that everything possible was being done to simplify the operation of the censorship, so far as it affected American business, and in a reference to the so-called "blacklist" pointed out that so far as certain American firms were concerned, there appeared to be "some misunderstanding as to the real objects of the list."

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank, presided at the luncheon, at the close of which the following statement regarding Sir Richard's talk to the bankers and business men present was given out:

"Sir Richard Crawford had an unofficial and informal conversation with prominent representatives of American banking and business interests on the subject of the exercise of the British censorship. He gave a brief exposition of the reasons for the censorship and of the methods of its operation, and invited frank and full discussion of its effects as experienced by business houses in the United States in order to ascertain whether it was possible to introduce any practical modifications of its application without impairing its efficiency in securing the vital interests of Great Britain and her allies. In this connection attention was called to the very satisfactory results already attained by the arrangements made to facilitate the dispatch, without serious interruption or delay, of shipping documents between the United States and neutral countries. Under this arrangement shipping documents, including bills of lading, consular invoices, &c., if placed in bags marked 'shipping documents,' receive immediate and rapid examinations by a special corps of censors at the port of arrival, which enables these documents to be forwarded without delay by the vessel carrying the goods to which they relate.

"It was found impossible for the meeting to enter very closely into details, but certain suggestions were made which are to be the subject of further consideration by a small and informal committee, and it is believed that some practical results will follow.

"Toward the end of the conference, the discussion turned on the recent publication of the statutory list of American firms with whom British subjects are prohibited from trading.

Sir Richard Crawford Explains.

"'The publication,' said Sir Richard, 'of the statutory list of firms and persons in the United States with whom British subjects are prohibited from trading under heavy penalties by the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Extension Act appears to have created some misunderstanding as to the real objects of the list. It may be observed that in Great Britain the principle of domicile had been accepted prior to this year, whereby trading with an enemy applied only to trading with an enemy domiciled in enemy territory; whereas in the other allied countries, as also in Germany, an enemy is an enemy by birth and status wherever he may be domiciled, and trading with him is an offense under the laws of those countries. In the prosecution of the war it was found imperative, in order to insure uniformity of procedure on the part of the Allies, for Great Britain to adopt the principle recognized by her allies, and accordingly the Trading with the Enemy Extension Act was introduced, which makes it a penal offense for any British subject to trade with a firm of enemy nationality or with enemy interests wherever situated.

"'The result was at once to confront a large number of British houses engaged in trade with thousands of firms with German names in the United States with the serious problem of determining for themselves whether such firms were, in fact, enemy houses by nationality, or whether, notwithstanding their status as American corporations, they were by their constitution or by the unneutrality of their transactions in all respects to be regarded as enemy concerns within the meaning of the law. A striking example of the incidence and rigorous application of the Trading with the Enemy act was soon forthcoming in the case of a British house which was prosecuted for obtaining indirectly goods of enemy origin for the purposes of its business. In that case the principal of the firm concerned was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, followed by other disabilities, including the stigma of want of patriotism, while an American house of enemy antecedents indirectly implicated had received a permit from the British authorities to bring out goods of the same description from an enemy country. The act immediately became a very living and real thing to every British firm trading with the United States. The penalties, material and moral, were so disastrous to their existence and honor that there was widespread apprehension and uncertainty, which threatened to disorganize the business of a large body of American citizens whose names might have aroused unfounded suspicions as to the neutrality of their transactions and interests.

"'In these circumstances the British Government were impelled to afford such information to British subjects as would enable them to continue to trade with such firms without the fear of bringing themselves within the purview of the the evidence before them the British authorities found that out of the thousands of firms in the United States bearing names which might have caused hesitation on the part of British subjects to engage in trade with them only a very small proportion were, in the opinion of the British Government, properly to be classed as unneutral. The publication of these few names has served to remove this hesitation, and while it has enabled British subjects to avoid incurring penalties under the laws of their country, it has at the same time relieved a large body of American citizens from the effects of unfounded suspicion which might have had disastrous results on their trading interests.

"'In other words, the publication of the statutory list has, indeed, operated as a "white list," and to call it a blacklist is in fact a misnomer.'"

Prominent Men at the Luncheon.

Among those present at the luncheon were Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Frederick I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers' Trust Company; Samuel McRoberts and John A. Gardin, Vice Presidents of the National City Bank; George F. Baker, Jr., First National Bank; James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., Dwight Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. P. Bonbright of William P. Bonbright & Co., Willard V. King, President of the Columbia Trust Company; A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank; Charles A Coffin, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company; Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; William L. Saunders, Chairman of the Board of the Ingersoll-Rand Company; Eugene P. Thomas, President of the United States Steel Products Company; Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Theodore H. Price; James D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company; P. T. Dodge, President of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and President of the International Paper Company; Henry B. Endicott of Endicott, Johnson & Co., and Lloyd Griscom.

Through the medium of a committee of five, which is to be appointed from those present at the conference, individual cases will be taken up with Sir Richard, where, in the opinion of the committee, it may be possible to bring about relief. It is expected that in the future negotiations between the committee and the British trade expert will be by way of correspondence.

British Reply Due this Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The British reply to the American mail note of May 24 protesting against the mail censorship left London Friday, the British Embassy here was informed today, and should arrive in Washington late this week. No advance indication of its contents was forwarded.

Any arrangement arrived at with exporters in New York by Sir Richard Crawford, the British commercial attaché, who today began informal negotiations there, will be made to conform with the terms of the note. Such arrangements, it is pointed out, will be entirely informal and made theoretically without knowledge of the diplomatic authorities of the two Governments, who will continue to negotiate as to the principles involved, regardless of any modus vivendi which may be arrived at.

SEES NO GERMAN CRISIS.

Teuton Paper Here Says Submarine Policy Will Not Be Changed.

Under the caption, "Chancellor, Submarine Warfare and America," the New Yorker Herold said editorially yesterday:

"The cable reports from London made a great crisis in German politics out of the fact that a powerful opposition has gradually developed against the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg. But the case is not so bad as all that. When the Reichstag assembles on Sept. 28 there will naturally be no shortage of fervent speeches. But it is not to be assumed that the Kaiser is going to drop his highest official in order to do the followers of Admiral von Tirpitz and the Pan-Germans the favor of inaugurating a different submarine policy.

"The patriotic motives of the Tirpitz people and of those agreeing with them are worthy of all respect. On that side they are of the honest opinion that it is entirely wrong to limit the use of the best weapon of the German fleet by one-half to please the United States. They promise themselves such brilliant results through the unlimited employment of the submarines that it is bound to influence the course of the war in Germany's favor. As has been said, this opinion is worthy of respect, but, according to the material at hand, it is not the opinion of the majority of the German people.

"The Kaiser and his closest advisers value the maintenance of half-way good relations with the United States higher than do the Tirpitz people and the Pan-Germans, and, as it seems to us, rightly so.

MRS. GERARD IN COLLISION.

Auto of Ambassador's Wife Hits a Taxicab in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador, suffered a slight nervous shock today when her automobile came into collision with a taxicab.

She was able to return to her home, however, without requiring the services of a physician.

Ambassador Gerard and Mrs. Gerard will leave Berlin tomorrow for Copenhagen, from which port Mrs. Gerard will take a steamer for the United States on Sept. 28. The Ambassador himself has received no word concerning his vacation, and so probably will return to Berlin from Copenhagen.

BOMBARD BELGIAN COAST.

British Warships Attack Between Heyst and Bruges.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—British monitors and destroyers bombarded the Belgian coast on Sunday between Heyst and Bruges, according to a Reuter dispatch from Flushing.

BRITISH OFFICERS HELD IN THIS PORT

Continued from Page 1.

mental condition of intending immigrants who have had military service. In the last few years there have been many detentions and deportations of Greek and Italian soldiers because they had sustained mental shock from heavy artillery fire. Since the European war began a sharp watch has been kept on ex-soldier immigrants in order to keep out those who have undergone the mental shock due to the artillery firing along the French and Belgian frontier.

It was said here tonight that the policy of the British authorities was to send to the United States and Canada large numbers of officers and men who had been mentally disabled by artillery shock. Some of these men, it was said, were incurable, and in many cases, even where they were restored to physical health, they were no longer fit for soldiering. The explanation was offered that officers thus mentally injured are not wanted in England, where their stories of the hardships unnerve possible recruits and discourage enlistments. Many officers who went through the Gallipoli campaign had been sent out of England at Government expense, it was said, and of these a considerable number had appeared in Canada, and some in the United States.

An official of the Department of Labor, who deals with the execution of the immigration laws, said tonight that when ex-soldiers who came here admitted that they were supplied with funds by the British Government, they were not admitted. It is supposed that the greater number who thus come do not admit that they have had Government aid, and if they are not objectionable physically or in other ways, and are eligible under the immigration laws, they are admitted.

SEIZE MISS CAVELL'S FRIEND

Germans Hold Polak, an American Diamond Merchant, in Brussels.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Isador Polak, who was awaiting the return here of her husband from Holland, visited the American Consulate today and requested aid of the officials there to obtain his release. Polak was removed from the Dutch mail steamship Prins Hendrik when that vessel was taken by German naval forces into Zeebrugge last week. The State Department at Washington has been informed of the American's plight, and a message has also been sent to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin.

Polak is a wealthy diamond cutter, who had homes in New York and Brussels. His family spent several months in the Belgian capital after the outbreak of the war and became friends and supporters of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse, who was executed by the Germans in Belgium, in her Red Cross work. Besides his diamond business Polak is part owner of a large automobile factory in Antwerp.

It is believed here that there will be no difficulty in securing Polak's release, as there is no question as to his American citizenship. According to the story told by some of the passengers of the Prins Hendrik, Polak engaged in a lively verbal duel with the German examining officer before he was removed from the ship.

AMERICAN DIES AT VERDUN.

E. J. Kelley Killed and R. S. Sanders Hurt at Ambulance Work.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Edward Joseph Kelley, a member of the American Ambulance Field Service, was killed and Roswell S. Sanders of Newburyport, Mass., was wounded when succoring the wounded Friday night on the Verdun front.

The Americans were working at Marre, within 800 yards of the German lines. Near midnight Kelley was hit by a bullet from a shrapnel shell.

Kelley joined the ambulance service last August and was a member of Section 4.

Bulgars Seize $15,000,000 Tobacco.

ATHENS, Sept. 25.—Tobacco valued at $15,000,000, and of which $2,000,000 worth is the property of American companies, is being removed to the interior by Bulgarians from storage warehouses at the Greek port of Kavala. Garrett Droppers, the American Minister to Greece, has asked the Bulgarian Government to permit the American stocks to be taken out of the town and brought here.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock

Unsurpassed Mineral Water

Certified Styles by Double Authority

A NEW season comes to some men like the whistle of his first bullet to a new recruit. They dread the dilemma of having to judge between mature fashion and mush-and-milk fad.

That dilemma has no horns at this shop. My Autumn Suits and Top-coats are *certified styles* by the double authority of John David and Stein-Bloch.

No experiments, no extravagances, but Styles for Gentlefolk cast in the Mould of Manhattan

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats

$20 *to* $45

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

CLYSMIC

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY

Engineer and Contractor

217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

At noon today refresh the mouth and cleanse the teeth with

Dr. Lyon's

For The Teeth

Powder ~ Cream

A Standard Ethical Dentifrice

Send 2c stamp for a generous sample of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.

I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 516 W. 27th St., N. Y. City

$3.00 Round Trip

BALTIMORE

The Monumental City

WASHINGTON

The Capital of the Nation

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Oct. 8, Nov. 5, Dec. 3

Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.

Pennsylvania R.R.

CHURCHILL'S

"More than a Restaurant--A Broadway Institution."

Night after Night to Broadway's Greatest Institution

There comes the largest number of discriminating people for *Dinner* ever attracted by a New York Restaurant.

Here, amid a scene throbbing with metropolitan life at its height, fascinating in its pleasure, refreshing in its refinement, New York's smart people derive the utmost in enjoyment.

Aside from its atmosphere, Churchill's unequalled popularity for Dinner is due to its famed *Cuisine* in a la carte service—to its exceptional *Special Dinner* for $1.25—combined with the superior merit of its captivating *Cabaret Unique.*

Equally popular for *Supper.* Dancing on main floor from nine o'clock.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at 75c. served on Main Floor, with Dancing, and for its *Afternoon Tea Dances.*

Geo. A. Wood, Storage, Jersey City, N. J.
W. A. Tilton, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

The buildings erected by Turner in 14½ years meet the requirements of over 300 different industries which occupy them.

TURNER Construction Co

SAYS
JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Judge the merits of Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid for yourself."

Permanent—will last as long as the paper itself.

Waterproof — will resist water.

Free-flowing — is filtered three times to remove all sediment.

Order a bottle from your stationer TODAY.

THADDEUS DAVIDS INK CO., Inc.
Established 1825

DIRECT ROUTE
Interstate Fair
Trenton Fair Grounds
SEPTEMBER 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29
Round Trip **$2.00** From New York
Proportionate fares from other points
SPECIAL TRAINS
Direct to Fair Grounds
Wednesday, September 27, leave Hudson Terminal, New York, 7.16 and 8.25 a. m.
Returning, leave Fair Grounds 4.45 and 5.45 p.m.
Thursday, September 28, leave Hudson Terminal, New York, 7.16, 8.25, and 11.12 a.m.
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For time of regular trains from Pennsylvania Station and Hudson Terminal stopping at Fair Grounds, consult Ticket Agents.
Pennsylvania R. R.

I AM LOOKING FOR A POSITION

where my experience in organization and merchandizing will be of value. College graduate with five years' business experience. Now employed.

Address Box 11
Grand Central Station.

Chickering

WAREROOMS
Seventh Floor
Lord & Taylor Store
38th St. FIFTH AVENUE 39th St.

South America

Salesman having made repeated successful trips, desires additional lines; highest credentials. D 43 Times.

WILSON SEES WORLD TRADE FOR AMERICA

Continued from Page 1.

ing and shipping laws were passed the hands of American business men were tied, the President discussed his ideas for the new Tariff Commission.

"We have admitted," he said, "that on the one side and on the other side we were talking theories and managing policies without a sufficient knowledge of the facts upon which we were acting."

He added that he hoped he could find men for the commission who would "see the facts and state them, no matter whose opinion those facts contradict."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wilson's speech follows in full:

It is a matter of sincere gratification to me that I can come and address an association of this sort, and yet I feel that there is a certain drawback to the present occasion. That drawback consists of the fact that it occurs in the midst of a political campaign, and nothing so seriously interrupts or interferes with the serious and sincere consideration of public questions as a political campaign.

I want to say to you at the outset that I believe in party action, but that I have a supreme contempt for partisan action; that I believe that it is necessary for men to concert measures together in organized co-operation by party, but that whenever party feeling touches any one of the passions that work against the general interest it is altogether to be condemned. And, therefore, I feel that on becasions like this we should divest ourselves of the consciousness that we are in the midst of a political campaign, because associations like this are not gathered together to take part in partisan discussion, but to consider those permanent interests of the nation which concern us all the time, which do not alter their aspects because parties are contesting for power, and that we ought as much as possible on all occasions to think of ourselves as first of all men devoted to the welfare of the country and as compared with that devoted to nothing else whatever.

Problem of Grain Export.

What I have come to say to you today, therefore, I would wish to say in an atmosphere from which all the vapors of passions have been cleared away, for I want to speak to you about the business situation of the world, so far as America is concerned. I am not going to take the liberty of discussing that business situation from the special point of view of your association, because I know that I would be bringing coals to Newcastle. I know that I am speaking to men who understand the relation of the grain business to the business of the world very much better than I do, and I know that it is true that, except under very unusual circumstances such as have existed in the immediate past, the export of grain from this country has been a diminishing part of our foreign commerce rather than an increasing part; that the increase of our own population, the decrease in proportion to that increase of our production of grains, has been rendering the question of foreign markets less important, though still very important, than it was in past generations, so far as the dealing in grain is concerned.

I also remember, however, that we have only begun in this country the process by which the full product of our agricultural acreage is to be obtained. The agricultural acreage of this country ought to produce twice what it is now producing, and under the stimulation and instruction which have recently been characteristic of agricultural development I think we can confidently predict that within, let us say, a couple of decades the agricultural production of this country will be something like double, whereas there is no likelihood that the population of this country will be doubled within the same period. You can look forward, therefore, it seems to me, with some degree of confidence to an increasing and perhaps a rapidly increasing volume of the products in which you deal.

Business Burst Its Jacket.

But, as I have said, I have not come to discuss that. I have come to discuss the general relation of the United States to the business of the world in the decades immediately ahead of us.

We have swung out, my fellow-citizens, into a new business era in America. I suppose that there is no man connected with your association who does not remember the time when the whole emphasis of American business discussion was laid upon the domestic market. I need not remind you how recently it has happened that our attention has been extended to the markets of the world, much less recently, I need not say, in the matters with which you are concerned than in the other export interests of the country.

But it happened that American production, not only in the agricultural field and in mining and in all the natural products of the earth, but also in manufacture, has increased in recent years to such a volume that American business burst its jacket. It could not any longer be taken care of within the field of the domestic markets; and when that began to disclose itself as the situation, we also became aware that American business men had not studied foreign markets, that they did not know the commerce of the world, and that they did not have the ships in which to take their proportionate part in the carrying trade of the world; that our merchant marine had sunk to a negligible amount and that it had sunk to its lowest at the very time when the tide of our exports began to grow in most formidable volume.

National Banking Defects.

One of the most interesting circumstances of our business history is this: The banking laws of the United States—I mean the Federal banking laws—did not put the national banks in a position to do foreign exchange under favorable conditions, and it was actually true that private banks and sometimes branch banks drawn out of other countries, notably out of Canada, were established at our chief ports to do what American bankers ought to have done.

It was as if America was not only unaccustomed to touching all the nerves of the world's business, but was disinclined to touch them, and had not prepared the instrumentalities by which it might take part in the great commerce of the round globe. Only in very recent years have we been even studying the problem of providing ourselves with the instrumentalities. Not until the recent legislation of Congress known as the Federal Reserve act were the Federal banks of this country given the proper equipment through which they could assist American commerce, not only in our own country, but in any part of the world where they chose to set up branch institutions. British banks had been serving British merchants all over the world. German banks had been serving German merchants all over the world, and no national bank of the United States had been serving American merchants anywhere in the world except in the United States.

We had, as it were, deliberately refrained from playing our part in the field in which we prided ourselves that we were most ambitious and most expert, the field of manufacture and of commerce.

America's Place in the World.

All that is past, and the scene has been changed by the events of the last two years, almost suddenly and with a completeness that almost daunts the planning mind. Not only when this war is over, but now America has her place in the world and takes her place in the world of finance and commerce upon a scale that she never dreamed of before.

My dream is that she will take her place in that great field in a new spirit which the world has never seen before, not the spirit of those who would exclude others, but the spirit of those who would excel others. I want to see America pitted against the world, not in selfishness, but in brains.

The first thing that brains have to feed upon is knowledge, and when I hear men proposing to deal with the business problems of the United States in the future as we dealt with them in the past I do not have to inquire any further whether we are equipped with knowledge. I dismiss them from the reckoning, because I know that the facts are going to dominate, and they know nothing about these facts. And the most that we can supply ourselves with just now is, not the detailed program of policy, but the instrumentality of gaining thorough knowledge of what we are about. Every man of us must for some time to come be "from Missouri." We must want to know what the facts are, and when we know what the facts are we shall know what the policy ought to be.

A Neglected Bureau.

What instrumentalities have we provided ourselves with in order that we may be equipped with knowledge? There has been an instrumentality in operation for four or five years of which, strangely enough, American business men have only slowly become aware. Some four or five years ago the Congress established, in connection with the department, which was then the Department of Commerce and Labor, (now the Department of Commerce,) a Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and one of the advantages which the American Government has had has been that it has been able to hire brains for much less than the brains are worth.

It is in a way a national discredit to us, my fellow-citizens, that we are paying studious men capable of understanding anything and of conducting any business just about one-third of what they could command in the field of business, and it is one of the admirable circumstances of American life that they are proud to serve the Government on a pittance. There are such men in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. They have been studying the foreign commerce of this country as it was never studied before, and have been making reports so comprehensive and so thorough that they compare to their great advantage with the reports of any similar bureau of any other Government in the world, and I have found to my amazement that some of the best of those reports seen never to have been read.

All you have to do in order to find out the details of some of the greatest fields of activity in the world in the matter of business is to resort to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; but there, again, the phenomena that I have been speaking of have displayed themselves in a very remarkable way. It needed the catastrophe and the tragedy of this war to awaken American business men to the fact that these were the things which they must know and know at once.

Now the Friend of Business.

And then, in addition to that, there was recently created the Federal Trade Commission. It is hard to describe the functions of that commission: all I can say is that it has transformed the Government of the United States from being an antagonist of business into being a friend of business. A few years ago American business men—I think you will corroborate this statement—took up their morning paper with some degree of nervousness to see what the Government was doing to them. I ask you if you take up the morning paper now with any degree of nervousness? And I ask you if you have not found, those of you who have dealt with it at all, the Federal Trade Commission to be put there to show you the way in which the Government can help you and not the way in which the Government can hinder you?

But that is not the matter that I am most interested in. It has always been a fiction—I don't know who invented it or why he invented it, but it has always been a fiction—that there was a contest between the law and business. There has always been a contest in every Government between the law and bad business, and I do not want to see that contest softened in any way; but there has never been any contest between men who intended the right thing and the men who administered the law.

But what I want to speak about is this: One of the functions of the Federal Trade Commission is to inquire, with the fullest powers ever conferred upon a similar commission in this country, into all the circumstances of American business, for the purpose of doing for American business exactly what the Department of Agriculture has so long and with increasing efficiency done for the farmer, informing the American business man of every element, big and little, with which it is his duty to deal. Here are created searching eyes of inquiry to do the very thing that it was imperatively necessary and immediately necessary that the country should do, look upon the field of business and know what was going on.

And then, in the third place, you know that we have just now done what it was common sense to do about the tariff. We have not put this into words, but I do not hesitate to put it into words. We have admitted that on the one side and on the other we were talking theories and managing policies without a sufficient knowledge of the facts upon which we were acting, and therefore we have established what is intended to be a non-partisan Tariff Commission, to study the conditions with which legislation has to deal in the matter of the relations of American with foreign business transactions.

Another eye created to see the facts. And I am hopeful that I can find the men who will see the facts and state them, no matter whose opinion those facts contradict. For an opinion ought always to have a profound respect for a fact, and when you once get the facts opinions that are antagonistic to those facts are necessarily defeated. I have never found a really courageous man who was afraid to put his opinion to the test of facts, or a morally sincere man who was not ready to surrender to the facts when they were contrary to his opinion. And the Tariff Commission is going to look for the facts, no matter who is hurt.

So that we are creating one after another the instrumentalities of knowledge, so that the business men of this country shall know what the field of the world's business is and deal with that field upon what knowledge.

Then, when the knowledge is obtained, what are we going to do? One of the things that interests me most about an association of this sort is that the intention of it is that the members should share a common body of information, and that they should concert among themselves those operations of business which are beneficial to all of them; that, instead of a great bouy, instead of a large number of dealers in grain acting separately and each fighting for his own hand, you are willing to come together and study the problem as if you were partners and brothers and co-operators in this field of business.

That has been going on in every occupation in the United States of any consequence. Even the men that do the advertising have been getting together, and they have made this startling and fundamental discovery, that the only way to advertise successfully is to tell the truth. There are many reasons for that. One of the chief reasons is that when you get found out it is worse for you than it was before. But the great reason, the sober reason, is that business must be founded in the truth, and you men get together in order to create a clearing house for the truth about your business.

Co-operation in Foreign Commerce.

Very well, that is a picture in small of what we must do in the large. We must co-operate in the whole field of business; the Government with the merchant, the merchant with his employe, the whole body of producers with the whole body of consumers, to see that the right things are produced in the right volume and find the right purchasers at the right place, and that, all working together, we realize that nothing can be for the common benefit which is not for the individual benefit.

You know that there was introduced in the House of Representatives recently a bill commonly called the Webb bill for the purpose of stating it as the policy of the law of the United States that nothing in the anti-trust laws now existing should be interpreted to interfere with the proper sort of co-operation among exporters.

The foreign field is not like the domestic field. The foreign field is full of combinations meant to be exclusive. The anti-trust laws of the United States are intended to prevent any kind of combination in the United States which shall be exclusive of new enterprises within the United States, any combination which shall set up monopoly in America, but the export business is a very big business, a very complicated business, a very expensive business, and it ought to be possible, and it will be possible and legal, for men engaged in exporting to get together and manage it in groups, so that they can manage it at an advantage instead of at a disadvantage as compared with foreign rivals—not for the purpose of exclusive and monopolistic combination, but for the purpose of co-operation, and there is a very wide difference there.

I for myself despise monopoly, and I have an enthusiasm for co-operation. By co-operation I mean working along with anybody who is willing to work along with you under definite understandings and arrangements which will constitute a sound business program. There can be no jealousy of that, and if there had been time I can say with confidence that this bill which passed the House of Representatives would have passed the Senate of the United States also, so that any obstacle that ingenious lawyers may find in the anti-trust laws will be removed.

I was a lawyer once myself, before I reformed, and I can divide a hair 'twixt north and northeast side, but I do not think it is worth while, and I do not think that statutes are the places for ingenuity. A statute is intended to lay down a broad and comprehensive and national policy, and it ought to be read in that light. But there would be no fun in punctuation if you had to read it that way. The purpose of legislation in the immediate future in this country is going to be to remove all ingenious constructions and make it perfectly clear what the liberties as well as the restraints of trade are in this country.

And then there must be co-operation, not only between the Government and the business man, but between the business men. Shippers must co-operate, and they ought to be studying right now how to co-operate. There are a great many gentlemen in other countries who can show them how; and they ought to look forward, particularly to caring for this matter, that they have vehicles in which to carry their goods.

We must address ourselves immediately and as rapidly as possible to the re-creation of a great American merchant marine. Our present situation is very like this: Suppose that a man who had a great department store did not have any delivery wagons, and depended on his competitors in the same market to deliver his goods to his customers. You know what would happen. They would deliver their own goods first, and they would deliver yours only if yours were to be delivered upon the routes followed by their wagons. That is an exact picture of what is taking place in our foreign trade at this minute.

Foreign vessels carry our goods where they, the foreign vessels, happen to be going, and they carry them only if they have room in addition to what they are carrying for other people. You cannot conduct trade that way. That is conducting trade on sufferance. That is conducting trade on an "if you please." That is conducting trade on the basis of service, the point of view of which is not your advantage. Therefore, we cannot lose any time in getting delivery wagons.

There has been a good deal of discussion about this recently, and it has been said "the Government must not take any direct part in this. You must let private capital do it." And the reply was, "All right, go ahead." "Oh, but we will not go ahead unless you help us." We said: "Very well, then, we will go ahead, but we will not need your help, because we do not want to compete where you are already doing the carrying business, but where you are not doing the carrying business, and it has to be done for some time at a loss. We will undertake to do it at a loss until that route is established, and we will give place to private capital whenever private capital is ready to take the place." That sounds like a very reasonable proposition. "We will carry your goods one way when we have to come back empty the other way and lose money on the voyage, and when there are cargoes both ways and it is profitable to carry them we shall not insist upon carrying them any longer."

Through the Panama Canal.

And it is absolutely necessary now to make good our new connections. Our new connections are with the great and rich republics to the south of us. For the first time in my recollection they are beginning to trust and believe in us and want us, and one of my chief concerns has been to see that nothing was done that did not show friendship and good faith on our part.

You know that it used to be the case that if you wanted to travel comfortably in your own person from New York to a South American port you had to go by way of England, or else stow yourself away in some uncomfortable fashion in a ship that took almost as long to go straight and within whose bowels you got in such a temper before you got there that you did not care whether she got there or not. The great interesting geographical fact to me is that by the opening of the Panama Canal there is a straight line south from New York through the canal to the western coast of South America, which hitherto has been one of the most remote coasts in the world so far as we were concerned, and that the west coast of South America is now nearer to us than the eastern coast of South America ever was to us, so that we have the open Atlantic upon which to approach the east coast.

Here is the loom all ready upon which to spread the threads which can be worked into a fabric of friendship and wealth such as we have never known before. The real wealth of foreign relationships, my fellow-citizens, whether they be the relationships of trade or any other kind of intercourse, the real wealth of those relationships is the wealth of mutual confidence and understanding. If we do not understand them and they do not understand us, we cannot trade with them, much less be their friends, and it is only by weaving these intimate threads of connection that we shall be able to establish that fundamental thing, that psychological, spiritual nexus which is, after all, the real warp and woof of trade itself. We have got to have the knowledge, we have got to have the co-operation, and then back of all that has got to lie what America has in abundance and only has to release, that is to say, the self-reliant enterprise.

Ashamed of Timidity.

There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed about in America, and that was the timidity and fearfulness of Americans in the presence of foreign competitors. I have dwelt among Americans all my life and am an intense absorbent of the atmosphere of America, and I know by personal experience that there are as effective brains in America as anywhere in the world. An American afraid to pit American business men against any competitors anywhere! Enterprise, the shrewdness which Americans have shown, the knowledge of business which they have shown, all these things are going to make for that peaceful and honorable conquest of foreign markets which is our reasonable ambition.

I spoke a moment ago of the Federal Trade Commission. In conference with various business associations, members of that commission have made this astonishing discovery, that, in some fields of manufacture, at any rate, not 10 per cent. of the producers of America keep accurate cost accounts. They do not know how much each part of their operation costs them. They have not analyzed their business in such a way as to know where economy can be substituted for waste, or where efficiency can take the place of inefficiency.

And one of the things that is going to happen, now that we are going to be up against the expert cost accountants of the world, is that we are going to become first-class economists and that American labor, already distinguished for its efficiency, is going to double and treble that efficiency. And when that takes place and this great stimulating air of the world's competitive brains has wrought its effects upon us, we are going to be, I hope, what the world has never seen yet, a body of men who do not want to prevail by the backing of their Government but by the backing of their skill and knowledge.

A friend of mine was once invited to attend a peace meeting. He said he would come with pleasure if he might be permitted to explain that most of the men sitting on the platform were engaged in fomenting war. When he was asked to explain this pleasing meaning he said: "I have looked over the list of the men who constitute your Executive Committee, and almost every one of them is engaged in doing things to excite the hostility and disturb the national feeling of men in foreign countries, particularly in the Orient, which will inevitably lead to war sooner or later."

The combinations of the modern world that are lasting are not the competitions of physical force; they are the competitions of intellectual force. The competitions of business either lay the foundations of respect and mutual confidence or the foundations of suspicion and mutual hostility.

America has stood in the years past for that sort of political understanding among men which would let every man feel that his rights were the same as those of another and as good as those of another, and the mission of America in the field of the world's commerce is to be the same; that when an American comes into that competition he comes without any arms that would enable him to conquer by force, but only with those peaceful influences of intelligence, a desire to serve, a knowledge of what he is about, before which everything softens and yields, and renders itself subject. That is the mission of America, and my interest, so far as my small part in American affairs is concerned, is to lend every bit of intelligence I have to this interesting, this vital, all-important matter of releasing the intelligence of America for the service of mankind.

SEABURY TO SEE WILSON.

Conference at Shadow Lawn Tonight —President to Speak in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 25.—President Wilson returned to Shadow Lawn immediately after his Baltimore address, reaching here at 8:15 o'clock tonight.

It was announced today that Samuel Seabury, Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, would come to Shadow Lawn tomorrow night for a conference with the President. It is expected that they will discuss co-operation between the State and national tickets in the New York campaign.

It was also announced that on Oct. 19 the President would go to Chicago to make an address. This gives him three definite speaking engagements in the Middle West in October, including Oct. 5 at Omaha and Oct. 12 at Indianapolis. It is understood that others are to follow.

The President will go to Princeton tomorrow afternoon to vote in the New Jersey State primaries, returning to Shadow Lawn in time to receive Judge Seabury.

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Registered

The "Horse Power" of Your Money

MOST likely you'll agree with the WEAROSCOPE that the horse power of your money depends on where you spend it.

For $25.00 a Fifth Avenue tailor will sell you a part interest in exactly the same sort of overcoat you can buy here in its entirety for the same money!

Full or quarter lined with crumple-proof silk. Yes, in the sleeves, too—though it is customary in silk-lined overcoats to let cotton lining "laugh up the sleeves."

At $25 these overcoats are an overwhelming demonstration of overflowing value.

Genuinely Hand-Tailored
Fall Overcoats (Ready for Use) **25.00**

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A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

DE PINNA
Outfitters to Young Men
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

College and Young Professional Men

will find the Autumn selections of clothes, haberdashery and shoes, in this separate Young Men's Department, unusually complete.

Suits and Overcoats of English Cut for Fall and Winter wear—ready for service or custom made, from imported woolens of distinctive character.

These are the only differences:

¶ Saks Suits have the custom-tailored touches without the custom-tailored "touch"—that is, the custom-tailored character without the custom-tailored cost — the custom-tailored distinction without the custom-tailored delay—the custom-tailored treatment without the custom-tailored try-ons—the custom-tailored fit without the custom-tailored fussing to get it—and the custom-tailored fabrics, multiplied forty-fold and then some!!!

The only thing that a 5th Avenue Suit has on a Saks Suit is that it costs more.

Suits ..... $17.50 to $50
Fall Overcoats $15.00 to $38

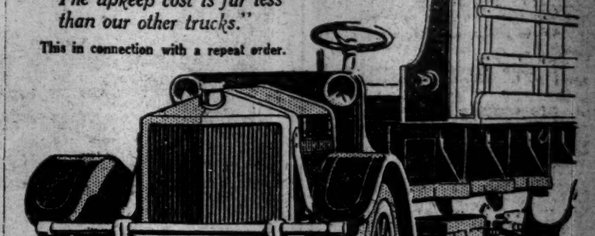
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

HURLBURT

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. say:

"The upkeep cost is far less than our other trucks."

This in connection with a repeat order.



HURLBURT MOTOR TRUCK CO.
3d Avenue and Harlem River, N. Y.

J. R. TRIPLER & Co.

ENGLISH GOLF SUITS
FOR FALL
Made in England

Of fine Tweeds which are liked best for outing wear.

Priced $22.50 and $27.50

GOLF STOCKINGS — FLANNEL SHIRTS — ENGLISH CAPS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The Premier Ensemble of Women's Suit Fashions

Definite Style-Expressions that make for a Marked Individualism in Women's Dress—Types of Uncommon Character which Emphasize the Personality of the Wearer.

Featured in this all-inclusive assemblage of Women's Suits are Fashions that define the mode in its most elusive phases.

Tailleur Suits Simple

For the woman who affects the plain, strictly "tailormade"—a large collection of models is presented, sans fur, sans trimming, sans garniture. But of the finest fabrics and tailoring.

Fur Trimmed Tailleur Suits

Wonderful collars of luxurious furs are fashioned in the new Capelet, Clache, Monk and crush forms. Novelty wing, gauntlet and muff cuffs, fur belts, bandings and deep footings.

Costumes Elegant of Satin, Faille, Chiffon Velvet and English Velveteens — the most distinguished examples of elegance and luxury in women's suits developed from the richest quality of satins and velvets and combined with furs of fashion and quality.

Tailleur Suits Simple, 29.50 to 175.00. Velour Suits, 29.50 to 135.00
Suits of Bolivia, Cachemire de Laine & Peau de Peche, 75.00 to 250.00
Tailleur Costumes of Satin & Faille Silk, 150.00 to 350.00
Tailleur Costumes of Chiffon Velvet & English Velveteen, 85.00 to 350.00

The "tout ensemble" of a Bonwit Teller & Co. tailleur suit carries the impression of a SVELTE SILHOUETTE, the contour of long, lithe, slender lines—it carries the impression of infinite elegance and finesse in tailoring—it carries the impression of distinguished refinement and repression—it carries the impression of a true interpretation of the fashion. And it is worn with the consciousness of exclusivity and difference from the usual.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

is an apartment house community of 1,500 entirely satisfied tenants. They have come from all parts of the city to settle in this new, clean, convenient neighborhood, on the Queens Subway extension. Their

New Apartments

are especially enjoyable because they are better arranged, have larger rooms and are lighter and more airy than those they have been accustomed to. Playgrounds are provided for children so they do not have to play on the streets.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Clear Your Complexion While You Sleep

On retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing a few minutes with Soap. Rinse with tepid water. The cleansing, soothing influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night. It may be repeated on rising. No beauty doctor can do more for your skin and complexion than Cuticura Soap, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then. They are really ideal because so delicate, so creamy and so fragrant. Nothing coarse or vulgar about Cuticura. You can buy Cuticura anywhere or can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5 M, Boston.

The World For Sale

By

Sir Gilbert Parker

The New York Times says: "It was a daring thing to inject a gypsy quarrel and feud into the plans and hopes and love of a Canadian captain of industry. But Sir Gilbert succeeds triumphantly in his audacious experiment. . . . The love story is treated with delicacy and charm, and is notable for its effect of freshness and beauty."

HARPER & BROTHERS *Established 1817.* $1.35 net

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Great Purchase of Fine Shirts

You Can Save a Third

$1.50 & $2 Shirts at $1.15

Fine Madras
Neat Stripes
Soft Cuffs

Silk & Linen Shirts at $1.65

Regularly $3.00

4-Ply Collars 10c each

Every new style, Quarter sizes
Equals the advertised 15c Brands

Time for Fall Gloves, Underwear, &c.

Chamoisette Gloves, 65c
Silk Gloves, All Shades, $1.00
Tan Capeskin Gloves, $1.15
Balbriggan underwear 49c Garment
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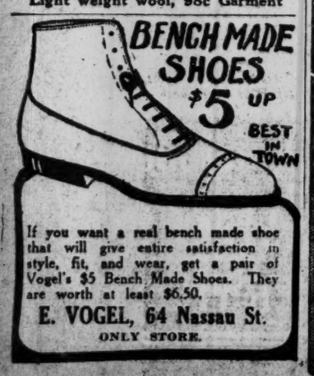


If you want a real bench made shoe that will give entire satisfaction in style, fit, and wear, get a pair of Vogel's $5 Bench Made Shoes. They are worth at least $6.50.

E. VOGEL, 64 Nassau St.

ONLY STORE.

Colliding Subway Trains, With Cars Telescoped, at the 207th Street Downtown Station Yesterday

TRAINS TELESCOPED IN A SUBWAY CRASH

Continued from Page 1.

25 to 50 per cent. That would mean such tremendous increasing of congestion through diminishing our carrying capacity that the accidents resulting from overcrowding would far overbalance those we have now."

Neither police, public service, nor Interborough officials attempted last night, in advance of complete investigation, to fix responsibility for the accident. The commission made no formal examination of Martin, in order that immunity should not be conferred upon him. The police released him on the promise of A. L. Merrit, superintendent of the subway division of the Interborough, to produce him in the Morrisania Police Court this morning if it is decided to have a Magistrate conduct a formal examination.

Questioned on the subject of responsibility, Mr. Hedley said:

"Martin is a good man and he will be treated with extraordinary consideration because of the high tension and the nervous strain to which he had been subjected. You ask me how we might add to our factor of safety. My answer is, settle this whole strike matter that we are discussing here now. The nervous tension of the men has been worked up to a high point. Not one of them is thinking exclusively of the one thing his mind ought to be on—the business of running his train.

A signal at the south end of the 207th Street platform, where there is a curve southward, was set against the empty train, which had been made up at Van Cortlandt Park and was proceeding light to Dyckman Street to take on a crew and enter passenger service. A switching motorman named Eagan halted the train there in response to the signal. Interborough employes said it had stood about five minutes when the South Ferry train driven by Martin pulled out of the 215th Street station and started downtown. There is a scant quarter mile of track between the two stations. It slants southward two-thirds of the way, and then runs uphill to the level of the 207th Street platform, forming a dip like that of a roller-coaster. Though witnesses said Martin's train came on at full speed, the upward incline must have slowed it somewhat.

Dominick J. Colleary, a police sergeant on strike duty on the west platform, had just cried out a warning when the roar of the first impact, followed by the ripping and grinding of torn and twisted steel, answered him.

Martin catapulted out the forward door on the side of the platform opposite his booth an instant before the crash. Martin, who rolled along the tracks close to the third rail, was picked up by policemen, who also sent in fire, ambulance and reserve calls.

John F. Hyland, a patrolman attached to the Wakefield station, was the first into the forward car of the rear train as passengers began scrambling from doors and windows of the others onto the elevated structure. The rear end of the forward train protruded just north of the west platform so the colliding train came to a stop north of the platform.

Hyland found Howard Bolger of 109 East 176th Street, a patrolman attached to the Kingsbridge station and doing strike duty on the rear train, huddled up in the centre of the second car, where the impact had tossed him. He was sent to Fordham Hospital suffering from lacerations of the head and face, contusions of the body, possibly a fracture of the skull, and shock.

Next Hyland, with other bluecoats helping him, lifted from the windows of the second car of the rear train Miss May T. Mullin, a public school teacher, who lives in Spuyten Duyvil; Miss M. V. Quinn, another public school teacher, of 231st Street and Kingsbridge Terrace, and Mrs. Mary McGone of 231st Street and Broadway. All three were hurt.

Others besides the patrolman and the three women named who gave their names to the police as injured, but either refused medical attention or let the ambulance surgeons attend them on the platform, were H. A. Supper, conductor of Martin's train, who was riding between the first and second cars and was only lamed a little by the smash; Benjamin Landauer, 1,061 St. Nicholas Avenue; George Mathes, 463 West 159th Street; John J. Love, a patrolman of the bolter squad; William C. Schnitzler, Pocatello, Idaho; M. G. Sugenoto, 573 West 159th Street; H. Martin, 1,295 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn; E. J. Dorsey, 3,044 Albany Crescent, the Bronx; Daniel Dwyer, 971 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and H. Smith, 40 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers.

ADMIT ALL UNIONS WILL NOT JOIN STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

man for 3:15 o'clock this afternoon, to urge the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to enforce arbitration and end New York strikes. Democratic members predominated, and State Republican Chairman Frederick Tanner professed to see politics back of the move.

HEBREW TRADES VOTE.

Garment Workers and Others Said to Favor Strike—Most Locals Pause.

Representatives of the United Hebrew Trades held a strike meeting last night in Forward Hall, at 175 East Broadway, and delegates from several of the unions affiliated with the organization reported that they had held secret strike meetings in the last two days and voted to go out on a sympathetic strike on Wednesday morning.

According to the delegates, the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has nearly 100,000 members, is one that has already decided to strike. The Cap Makers' Union, with 7,000, is another, and three small organizations with an aggregate membership of 3,000 members were also reported to have taken favorable strike action at secret meetings. It was also reported by one of the speakers that the Painters' Union, with 10,000 members, had decided to join the sympathetic strike. The United Hebrew Trades officials say they have about 200,000 members in all.

A canvass by reporters of THE TIMES yesterday of unions embracing an aggregate of more than 250,000 members brought out the fact that a large percentage of New York's union workers are "waiting to see what the other unions will do" instead of declaring in favor of the general strike of all union workers called by the Central Federated body for tomorrow.

Five unions and the Executive Board of a sixth met last night at Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, and only one acted favorably on the strike call. Even in the excepted case the walkout was dependent upon the action of the central organization. The union that favored a walkout was Local No. 4 of the Metal Workers, composed almost entirely of Germans and German-Americans.

Many other meetings were held last night, and in nearly every case action on the strike was postponed, at least until after the time originally set for the general walkout.

It was expected that representatives of a large part of the allied building trades organizations, the Bronx Board of Business Agents of that union, would decide on the strike question at their meeting in Arthur Hall, the Bronx. Union leaders had prophesied confidently that they would call their men out on strike. The Bronx meeting was held in the morning.

The delegates were secretive and made efforts to keep information of what took place at the meeting from reaching newspaper men. After it was over it was rumored that the meeting had voted in favor of the strike. Many of those who attended the meeting, however, came to Manhattan afterward and held another meeting at the union headquarters at 154 East Fifty-fourth Street. It was learned that the delegates had not voted to strike, but had decided to postpone their action until Thursday. This came as a great surprise to representatives of the many unions that come under the general head of the Buildings' Trades Union.

The Manhattan business agents, it had been reported, would hold their strike vote meeting today. After yesterday's postponement, however, it was said that this second group would also defer its action until Thursday.

The afternoon session of the business agents in the Fifty-fourth Street headquarters lasted from 2:30 to 4 o'clock, and when they left the hall the agents appeared disgruntled and many were arguing heatedly with each other.

The Building Trades Union includes the architectural iron workers, and the unions of the carpenters, cement workers, composition roofers, waterproofers, electrical workers, heat and coal insulation workers, house movers, painters, decorators, plasterers, plumbers, steam fitters, stone setters, and tile layers.

The Executive Council of the Ladies' Garment Workers and their affiliated unions is scheduled to hold a strike meeting today in the Stuyvesant Casino at Second Avenue and Ninth Street.

STRAUS WARNS UNION MEN.

Says Those Who Break Contracts by Striking Will Forfeit Respect.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission reiterated yesterday that men who had made contracts with their employers, either individually or collectively, could not hope ever again to have their agreements respected if they should disregard them by joining a sympathetic strike movement.

His statement came as an answer to a question as to whether he thought the men employed in building the new subways of the Dual System would respond to a call for them to join the strike.

Mr. Straus explained that the International Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union of America had signed an agreement with the contractors on April 18 last in which the scale of wages was fixed and which contained this provision:

The above agreement is hereby accepted from the classes of labor above specified who agree to abide by the same, and further agree that no member of the International Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union of America belonging to local unions composed of men known and designated as laborers, timbermen, timbermen's helpers, concrete machine runners, and wooden concrete form makers, shall go out on strike or be called out on any sympathetic strike during the continuance of the present contracts.

The agreement also binds all of the affiliated unions, such as those of the drill runners, blasters, powdermen, tool sharpeners, and so forth. Mr. Straus said that the agreement was signed by representatives of the contractors and of the strikers.

Mr. Straus said suspension of work on the subway would mean a loss of $30,000 a day to the public, because of the delay caused by the withdrawal of 18,000 men from the work.

SPECIAL SESSION IS URGED.

Legislators Will Ask Governor Today to Aid in Ending Strike.

Thirteen Assemblymen and one Senator from Manhattan and the Bronx met in the Biltmore Hotel late yesterday afternoon at the call of Assemblyman Vincent Gilroy to discuss the advisability of asking Governor Whitman to call a special session of the Legislature to enact some law that would dispose of the labor troubles in this city. After lengthy discussion a resolution covering the situation was offered by Assemblyman Goldstein and adopted.

Then a committee was appointed to call upon the Governor, who was in town awaiting notification of his renomination, and ask him when it would be convenient for him to meet a committee of nine appointed at the meeting.

The Governor set 3:15 o'clock this afternoon and the St. Regis Hotel as the time and place for receiving the committee. The preamble and resolution as originally prepared referred to the "apparent acquiescence of the Governor of the State of New York, who apparently minimizes the magnitude of this crisis," and suggested that the situation only needed "the simple expedient of extending the powers of the Public Service Commission," so that it might compel arbitration. But these expressions were censored out in its final form.

COURT CAN'T PUNISH SHONTS.

But Strike Cases Are Taken from Grand Jury He Circularized.

Judge Wadhams, in General Sessions, told the Grand Jury yesterday that, though the action of President Shonts of the Interborough Railway Company in sending pamphlets to the Grand Jury was "ill-advised and highly improper," the limitations of the statute prevented him from citing Mr. Shonts for contempt of court.

The court then instructed the jury not to take up an investigation of charges growing out of the traction strike since some of the members had read the pamphlets. The District Attorney was asked to present any traction complaints to the Special Grand Jury which is now in session. In his statement to the Grand Jury Judge Wadhams said:

"The reason that the sending of such a communication is ill-advised and improper is that an attempt is thereby made to get the ear of the Grand Jury to present a personal view of a complainant. This is not in accord with the principles of personal liberty and natural justice found in the common law, upon which our institutions are based.

"An act which, although violating no letter of the law, nevertheless violates the spirit of our institutions at a time of upheaval, unrest and contention, when society must for its safety and preservation depend on the fulfillment of the law, without fear or favor, is calculated, if unchallenged, to foment and stimulate the very disturbances, breaches of the peace and infractions of the law of which complaint is made."

Judge Wadhams said that if Mr. Shonts had reason to believe indictments should be found against any of the labor leaders, he should have called the matter to the attention of the District Attorney, who in turn would put the evidence before the Grand Jury if the facts so warranted. To permit every one to write notes or otherwise attempt to influence the Grand Jury in their deliberations, the court declared, would destroy the confidence of the people in that body.

In closing his statement Judge Wadhams said:

"Taking advantage of the loopholes in the law to commit acts which violate a sense of fairness and common justice is the kind of conduct which breeds rancor and hatred that lead to violence and strife."

De Lancey Nichol of counsel for Mr. Shonts conferred with Judge Wadhams and District Attorney Swann in the Judge's chambers before Judge Wadhams charged the jury. Mr. Nichol presented a brief on behalf of his client, defending his action.

Mr. Shonts refused yesterday to admit that he had been guilty of improper conduct in sending pamphlets to members of the Grand Jury.

In a memorandum issued in pamphlet form defending his conduct, he confessed that "direct communication of information as to crimes within the county to a Grand Jury of the county was not only entirely lawful in New York State, but was, under the circumstances mentioned, the most appropriate procedure."

After calling attention to editorials that had appeared in many newspapers of the city, commenting on the conditions that were confronting the city, the memorandum sets forth that the communications were delivered "to the Grand Jurors outside of their private jury room, at their respective places of residence of business, to each as an individual."

"Without doubt our criminal laws ordinarily may be enforced efficiently through the police, the district attorneys, the magistrates, and the petit juries," the memorandum read, "but there is a latent power reserved in the Grand Jury, the preservation of which is far more important than the mere rapidity of disposition of criminal cases; and that is the traditional power of the Grand Jury—a body returned at short intervals directly from the people and, therefore, most directly representing the will of the people, a body responsible to no man nor governmental power but solely to their own conscience—the absolute, independent power of this body to investigate and speak and act for the people when magistrates and public prosecutors or other public officials may fail."

LUXEMBURG BLAMES BRITAIN

Officials Says the Latter Prevents the Importation of Food.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville)—According to reports from Luxemburg the food supply was the subject of a violent discussion in the Luxemburg Parliament, says an item given out today by the Overseas News Agency. Director General Welter, it is added, declared that the difficulties were due to the refusal of Great Britain to permit the importation of foodstuffs, even though their distribution would be under control of agents of the United States.

CANADA PUSHES RECRUITING

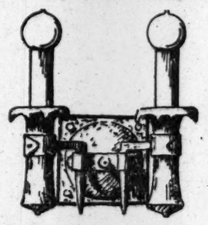
Service Board to Increase Enlistments to 500,000 Mark.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 25.—More systematic recruiting methods are to be put in force in Canada, it was announced to day, to bring the Dominion's contribution to the allied armies up to the half million quota promised Great Britain. The present more or less haphazard methods have raised 400,000 men, but this system, returns show, has about reached its limit. Recruiting machinery is to be speeded up and district officers' powers are to be enlarged.

There is to be an additional service board to increase enlistments, with Sir Thomas Tait as Director General. Sir Robert Borden announced today that the National Service Board's duties would be to stimulate recruiting and to determine whether the service of any person is more valuable to the State in his present employment or in military service.

The board also is to issue badges to persons honorably discharged from military service, to those exempt for physical reasons, and for those who are held to be more valuable in existing employments.

Dale Displays Are Complete



Selection of appropriate fixtures for home or office made easy and pleasant with the free assistance of our experts. Prices 1-3 below retail.

Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Write for New Catalogue No. 20, or, better still, call at our showrooms,

109 West 18th Street, New York, 1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

In the Saks Motor Apparel Shop

Chauffeur's Complete Outfit for Autumn, $46.50

Suit, Overcoat and Cap—Designed and made in its entirety by Saks & Company

¶ For appearance and wearing qualities Saks-made garments for chauffeurs have attained a national reputation.

¶ "Saks-Made" not alone denotes quality tailoring and exclusive design, but also implies absolute elimination of middlemen's profits.

¶ Attired in one of these complete outfits, your chauffeur will add to the dignity of your car and be economically uniformed in motor apparel of the finest sort.

The Outfit Includes:—

Suit, of all wool Oxford gray whipcord, with either trousers or breeches.

Overcoat, of all wool Oxford gray whipcord, in double-breasted belted model, with convertible collar. Lined with fine quality wool suiting.

And Cap to match.

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special

AT

$47.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete **$47.50,** or, as follows:

Suit . . $18.50
Overcoat $27.00
Cap . . $2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$26.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00.
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.
Motor Apparel Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Correct Apparel Chart Mailed on Request

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

The Solemn Grandeur of Sacred Music

IN all the realm of music, there is nothing so expressive of human aspirations, hopes and emotions as the hymns of prayer, praise and devotion with which our tongue is so richly blessed.

This highest form of music is fittingly interpreted on these three beautiful Columbia Records:

A 1961 10 inch 75c
- **NOW THE DAY IS OVER.** Columbia Stellar Quartette.
- **I NEED THEE EVERY HOUR.** Columbia Stellar Quartette.

A 5802 12 inch $1.25
- **THE MESSIAH—Hallelujah Chorus.** Columbia Oratorio Chorus.
- **THE CRUCIFIXION—"Fling Wide the Gates."** Columbia Oratorio Chorus.

A 5766 12 inch $1.50
- **LEAD KINDLY LIGHT.** Oscar Seagle, Baritone.
- **NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE.** Oscar Seagle, Baritone and Columbia Stellar Quartette.

In *tone* and modulation, truth and feeling, these records are worthy in every way of the highest standard of Columbia recording.

The "music-note" trade-mark always stands for the best and best-rendered and reproduced in music, whether it is sacred or other music. Let your dealer prove it *today.*

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.
Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
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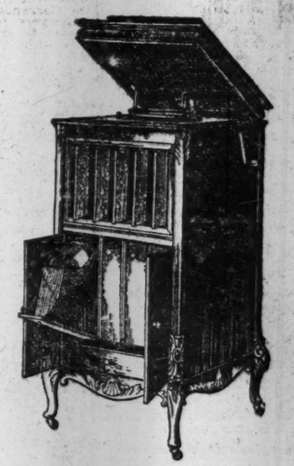

Columbia Grafonola Price $200

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC

RECORDS

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Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
196 E. Houston St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery

14TH ST. TO 42D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & Bdway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 5th Av.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta. 34th St. and Bdway.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.

42D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1516 Third Av.
R. D. Cortina Co., 12 E. 46th St.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 142 W. 125th St.
Ludwig, Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co. 2986 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Av.
A. Grosshandler, 1337 Sou. Blvd.
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1367 St. Nicholas Ave.
W. W. Liberty, 11 E. Fordham Rd.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck Co., 524 Fulton St.
C. E. Gorham, Inc., 60 Flatbush Av.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Av.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 926 and 1118 Flatbush Ave. 617 and 7210 Fifth Ave.
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P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Mills Bros., 1720 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Brody, 349 Knickerbocker Av.
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 Broadway
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.

BROOKLYN (cont.):
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G. A. Sharrer, 703 Woodward Av.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
Ridgewood Grafonola Shop, 1744 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave—235 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 Fifth Ave.
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And this greatest sporting goods store in the world can equip you immediately for the one to which your heart inclines.

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For Women Who Love the Open

Through the Autumn haze comes the invitation.

To the motor lanes, the links, the traps, the fields, the woods.

For each Fall sport the Abercrombie & Fitch suit's, hats, shoes and all accessories are ready.

Every town-and-country suit, every golf and hunting suit, every sport garment, is the work of people who specialize in this field alone.

Fabrics and models that are exclusive and inimitable.

Tweed suits, $30 up; knit cloth suits, $25 up; big Autumn sporting topcoats, $19.50 up.

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Your gun fitted to you in every respect.

Large assortment of game loads in stock.

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Most complete and convenient roll ever devised.

Price, $5.

A. & F. Star Mesh Monogram Golf Balls—English made, tough covers, long drivers—$6.50, $7.50 and $9 a dozen.

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Radium dial wrist watches, with unbreakable crystals, $12.

Other wrist watches, $3 up.

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53-57 West 36th St., New York

CONFEREES PUZZLED BY CARRANZA DENIAL

His Agents Ask Him About Assertion That Only Troops' Recall Is Discussed.

INTERNAL QUESTIONS BOB UP

Commission Will Leave New London This Week and Continue Its Work at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 25.—Members of the American and Mexican Joint Commission refused today to discuss for publication a circular telegram sent to the Governors of the Mexican States by First Chief Carranza denying that the commission was considering anything but the withdrawal of the American troops and charging that Republican newspapers were responsible for circulating false reports that the internal problems of Mexico had been taken up by the Commissioners.

The Mexican representatives advised the Americans of the dispatch by them of an inquiry to their Government as to the accuracy and meaning of the telegram.

While the Mexican Commissioners have officially denied that internal questions are under discussion, and Carranza has denounced such reports, one of the main questions talked about in the session today, according to Commissioner Lane, was health conditions in Northern Mexico. The Mexicans admitted the existence of typhus and other contagious diseases in many important cities. Although it would appear on the surface that there is a wide difference between the statements of the two sections, the difference is largely verbal, for the Mexicans consider that the word "discuss" means something like "negotiate." They hold that the sociological and economic conditions in Mexico are not negotiable or arbitrable by the commission, and have asserted this most emphatically.

Commission More Reticent.

Because of the embarrassment produced by Mr. Cabrera's denial that internal questions had been discussed, the denial following official typewritten accounts of conferences on such topics, the commissioners of both sections have been more reticent about the matters before them. It is impossible to get any clear statement whether the object of these discussions is that the Mexicans should go back to Mexico steeped in American ideas for the improvement of internal conditions, or whether it is hoped to obtain immediate changes in Mexican legislation.

In spite of the assertion of First Chief Carranza and of the Mexican commissioners themselves that the jurisdiction of the commission is strictly limited to the question of the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition and the patrol of the American border, the Americans are preparing to go still further into Mexican internal questions, which have occupied most of the session during the three weeks of the commission's existence.

A statement is due tomorrow or the following day, which was prepared at the request of the American commissioners, by a committee of which William Loeb, Jr., is the Chairman, representing the principal mining interests of Mexico. Mr. Loeb, who is a Director of the American Smelting and Refining Company, controlled by the Guggenheims, and representatives of most of the other large American mining properties in Mexico, drew up last week a statement on the confiscatory effect of the Carranza decrees.

Lawyers for the committee are expected to arrive this week and submit this statement with arguments to the Mexican commissioners on the necessity of obtaining a modification of the decrees if American mining interests are not to be driven out of Mexico. At the same time a group of American agricultural interests, one of the leading members of which is the Richardson Construction Company, is being organized to present a joint petition for relief from intolerable taxation. Harry Payne Whitney and John Hays Hammond are among the largest shareholders in this company.

Troop Question Put Aside.

Meantime no progress had been made with the only question which, according to the Mexicans, the commission is allowed to discuss.

The following dispatch received by Mr. Cabrera relative to the Villa attack on Chihuahua City was given out tonight without comment:

"The official report of General Trevino is as follows: 'Sixteenth, at dawn, this town was attacked by group about 600 bandits, apparently orders direct of Francisco Villa. At first were able take penitentiary and Government and Federal Palace. First promptly dislodged. Second besieged in palaces by infantry backed our artillery, whose good shooting destroyed this group. Survivors shot. Garrison remained all loyal and did duty. Regret report some losses. Among wounded I must count myself, though did not impede my directing combat till utter rout enemy. Forces of Generals Cavazos and Huerta Vargas, which were coming in pursuit of bandits, arrived here. Are organizing quickly to form column which under General Matias Ramos will renew pursuit till complete destruction. Reports show bandits carried off large number wounded.'"

To Meet in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The joint Mexican-American Commission will leave New London, Conn., at the end of the present week and go to Atlantic City, where the sessions will be continued at the Hotel Chelsea. Announcement to this effect was made after a conference today between Secretary Lansing and Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador-Designate, who discussed the various reports both had received regarding the Villista attack of Sept. 16 on Chihuahua City.

An official dispatch to the State Department from Mexico City today brought the news that Burton Wilson, a lawyer prominent in the American colony, and President of the American Club, has been arrested by the de facto Government authorities and is being held on a charge of reactionary political activity. Mr. Wilson was arrested about a week ago, released, and rearrested. Charles B. Parker, representative of the State Department in Mexico City, is interceding in his behalf.

HOLD AMERICAN TROOPER.

Mexicans Charge Him with Murder in a Saloon at El Valle.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 25.—A Carranza Sergeant of the El Valle, Chihuahua, garrison was shot and killed Friday night by an American trooper of the Fifth Cavalry, who is being held prisoner, according to a report brought to Columbus, N. M., today from field headquarters.

The Carranza commander at El Valle refused to surrender the prisoner after General Pershing sent a messenger requesting his release. The American is said to be held incommunicado on a charge of murder.

According to the report, eight members of the Fifth Cavalry visited a saloon at El Valle. Seventeen Carranza soldiers entered later with side arms. During the drinking the Mexican Sergeant is said to have proposed a toast to the United States which was objected to by the Americans. The shooting is reported to have followed. When the Americans reached camp one of their number was missing.

CAMP NAMED FOR SERGEANT.

General Bell Honors Memory of Owen Bierne, Recently Slain.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 25.—An unexampled compliment was paid to the memory of an enlisted man today when by order of Brig. Gen. Bell the camp occupied here by troops of the Tenth Provisional Division was named "Camp Owen Bierne," after a Sergeant of that name belonging to the Twenty-third Infantry who was killed in a saloon last Thursday in performance of his duty with the provost guard. W. B. Sands, a Texas ranger, is in jail charged with the murder.

Funston Bars Revivals in Camps.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 25.—Major Gen. Funston today said he had no objection to the holding of revivals along the Mexican border by Baptist ministers, but that he did not wish such meetings inside the military camps. The General's statement was in discussion of a proposal by the Rev. J. B. Gambrell to hold meetings in border camps.

Sick Rate Slightly Higher.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Slight increases in the sick rate of troops on the Mexican border are shown in a report today to the War Department. For the week ended Sept. 16 the guard percentage was 2.15, compared with 1.91 for the week preceding. That of the regulars was 2.63, against 2.15 for the previous week. Guard deaths totaled five, and those of the regulars two, against three and four, respectively, for the week ended Sept. 9.

Send Regrets to Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Major Gen. Funston advised the War Department today that he had ordered an expression of regret to the Mexican authorities for the action of Corporal Rogers, Troop B, Texas Cavalry, in crossing into Mexico with a patrol of seven men, Sept. 21, and had directed Colonel Gaston to try the Corporal for disobeying orders. The patrol was fired on by Mexican soldiers. No reason for the crossing has been given.

RIOTS IN NICARAGUA.

Dr. Irias Withdraws from Presidential Race as Result of Clashes.

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 25.—Advices were received here today from Nicaragua concerning another outbreak in connection with the Presidential campaign, which was marked recently by an attempt on the life of Dr. Julian Irias, the Liberal candidate for President. Liberals and Conservatives, armed with rifles, clashed at Masaya, capital of the department of that name. Several persons were killed or wounded.

A dispatch received here from a reliable Nicaraguan source says that Dr. Irias has placed his resignation as a candidate in the hands of the executive council of his party.

PERSHING BECOMES A MAJOR GENERAL

President Wilson Promotes the Commander of the American Troops in Mexico.

FOUR COLONELS PROMOTED

Eben Swift, F. H. French, C. G. Treat, and Edwin St. J. Greble Are Made Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, who is in command of the American punitive expedition in Mexico, was appointed a Major General today by President Wilson. He succeeds to the place of Major Gen. Albert L. Mills, who died suddenly last Monday, and who was the first of the four new Major Generals authorized by the National Defense act of June 3, 1916. The three others to be appointed to original vacancies during the next four years.

Announcement of the promotion of Brig. Gen. Pershing was made by Secretary Baker late this afternoon, following a flying trip to Baltimore, where he conferred with President Wilson just before the latter delivered his speech in that city. In this conference the President approved the recommendations of the War Department for General Pershing's promotion and also for the appointment of four Colonels to be Brigadier Generals.

Except Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was born Oct. 9, 1860, and Brig. Gen. William L. Siebert, who was born Oct. 16, 1860, Major Gen. Pershing is the youngest General in the army. The only officers ranking him among the Major Generals who are younger than Pershing are Wood and Funston. General Pershing was born Sept. 13, 1860, and there is less than a month's difference between his age and that of General Wood, although both are five years older than General Funston, who became a Brigadier General at 35 as a reward for his services in personally capturing Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino insurrection. There is less than a month's difference between the ages of Generals Wood and Pershing, neither of whom is due for retirement under the age limit before the latter part of 1924.

With the announcement of the promotion of Brig. Gen. Pershing, Secretary Baker made public the names of four Colonels whom the President today decided to appoint to be Brigadier Generals to fill existing or impending vacancies. They are:

Eben Swift, of the General Staff Corps, on duty at the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, in place of Brigadier General Pershing.

Francis H. French of the General Staff Corps, on duty along the Mexican border, to fill the vacancy to be created on Sept. 28, when Brigadier General Granger Adams retires.

Edwin St. John Greble, of the Sixth Field Artillery at Douglas, Ariz., to fill the vacancy to be created on Oct. 12, when Brigadier General Montgomery M. Macomb, president of the Army War College, retires.

Charles G. Treat, of the General Staff Corps, on duty at the Army War College, to fill the vacancy to be created on Oct. 17, when Brigadier General Frederick W. Sibley retires.

Before the end of the present year there will be at least one other vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals. It will occur on Nov. 19 when General Robert K. Evans goes on the retired list. There will be no other vacancies in the grade of Major General or Brigadier General the present year unless they are caused by death.

The two Brigadier Generals now going on the retired list have held that rank only a few months and another was recently retired who held the rank less than a month. But these are officers who were promoted for service in connection with the Pershing expedition into Mexico. The National Defense act of June 3, 1916, provided for the addition of sixteen new Brigadier Generals to the general army within five years. Four of these were appointed soon after the bill became a law, representing this year's increment of the authorized increase. The Colonels appointed to be Brigadier Generals under this new law are Granger Adams, of the Fifth Field Artillery; George A. Dodd, of the Cavalry; Edward H. Plummer, of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, and Frederick W. Sibley, of the Fourteenth Cavalry.

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NEVER have we shown Furs comparable in beauty of peltry and distinction of mode to those we now have on display.

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15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station

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at about **Half Price**

Purely Chippendale in design and ornament, with a simple elegance of which one will never tire. This sale presents a rare opportunity for acquiring tableware of unusual beauty for one-half its original cost.

In weight and appearance each piece closely resembles sterling silver, especially as the design possesses that exquisite refinement so sought after by silversmiths. Finished in a soft, semi-dull tone, similar to platinum.

One Initial Engraved Without Extra Charge

The pieces offered in this sale are seconds, but the imperfections are so slight that it is very difficult to discover them with the naked eye.

Note the quality of the goods—Then compare prices.

	Standard Price for Perfect Goods.	Sale Price.
Tea Spoons (set of 6)	$2.50	$1.24
6 Dessert Spoons or Forks	4.50	2.24
6 Table Spoons or Forks	5.00	2.48
Orange Spoons (set of 6)	2.50	1.24
Coffee Spoons (set of 6)	2.25	1.12
Bouillon Spoons (set of 6)	3.75	1.88
Small Tea Spoons (set of 6)	2.50	1.24
Soup Spoons (set of 6)	5.00	2.48
6 Individual Salad Forks	4.00	1.98
Butter Spreaders (set of 6)	$3.75	$1.88
Oyster Forks (set of 6)	2.50	1.24
Cream Ladles (each)	1.00	49c
Berry Spoons (each)	2.00	99c
Fish Serving Forks (each)	2.50	1.24
Fish Serving Knives (each)	3.00	1.49
Cold Meat Forks (each)	1.25	63c
Pickle Forks (each)	75c	38c
Sugar Spoons (each)	80c	39c
Butter Knives (each)	80c	39c

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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Particularly attractive and most desirable for these chilly mornings are the

Silk Lined Chesterfield Topcoats at $17.50

Made in a suitable fall weight of black or Oxford soft finished fabric. Silk lined to the facing or with the silk reaching to the edges. The conservative cut of this coat, together with its smart elegance and excellence of material, will add comfort and prestige to a man's fall wardrobe.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

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from the leading couturiers are being exhibited in our Dressmaking Salon, on the Third Floor.

Represented in the collection are the latest creations of

Callot, Premet, Douillet, Drecoll, Paquin, Jenny, Lanvin, Bulloz, Georgette, Martial et Armand, Worth, Bernard and Agnes.

Reproductions or Adaptations of these models will be made, at very attractive prices.

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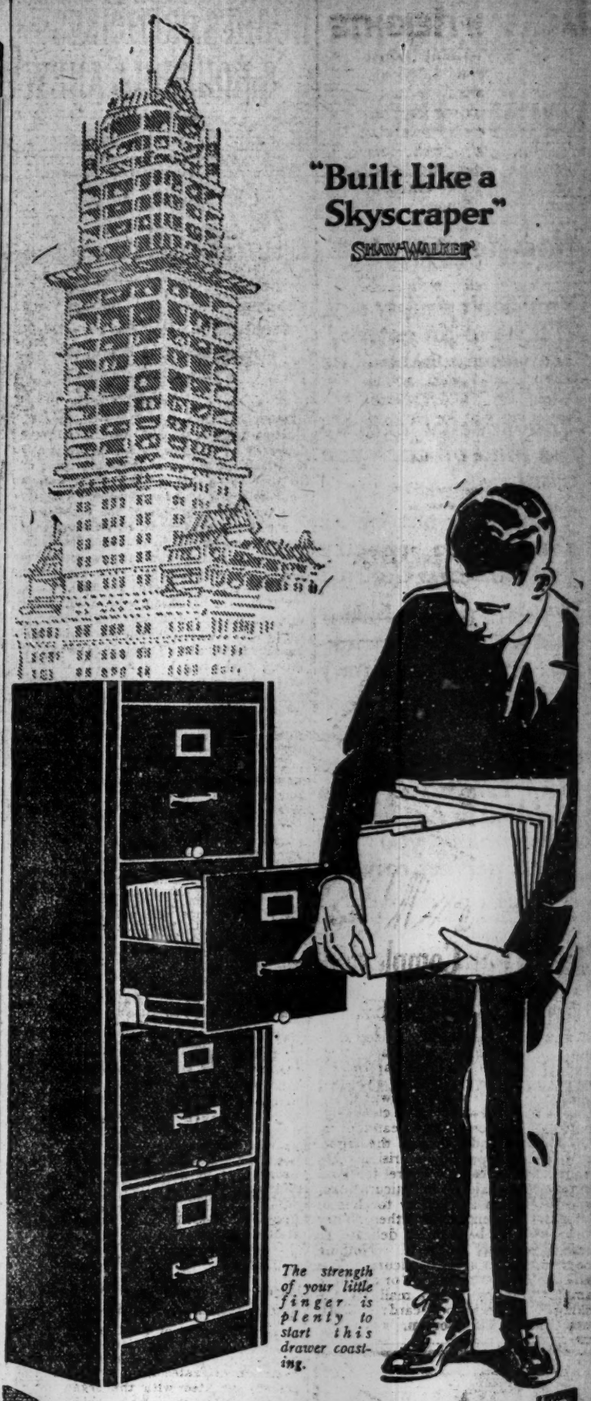

The strength of your little finger is plenty to start this drawer coasting.

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SHAW-WALKER drawers will run smoothly, silently for 100 years without repair or attention.

This file is built with uprights, crosspieces and sills of real skyscraper steel, re-inforced where great strength is needed.

Really goes the skyscraper one better, for it is electric spot-welded into one solid piece of steel. No nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws.

Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions, 1915—examine the Shaw-Walker File up against your old equipment—you will understand why. You will also understand our guarantee of money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned.

'Phone us to send you one today. Franklin 2261.

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STEEL LETTER FILES

Today's Menu

About the Entree—and other things

You don't simply say, "I'll have an entree," "I'd like a salad," or "Bring dessert."

You specify exactly the kind of each you want.

Then, why not be as careful to specify your drink as clearly?

If you carelessly order just a cocktail, or rickey, or fizz, you may get an inferior gin.

But if you specify El-Bart—the first and best English dry gin distilled in America—you *know* you will get a perfect drink.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

WHITMAN DEFENDS HIS ACTS AT ALBANY

With Calder and State Candidates Governor Is Notified of Nomination.

REPUBLICAN CLUB CROWDED

Nominees Guests at Dinner of James R. Sheffield with Depew, Dr. Butler, and Chairman Willcox.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, his running mates on the Republican State ticket, and William M. Calder, nominee for United States Senator, were officially notified last night at the Republican Club of their nomination for office. Scores of noted Republicans were present, and there was plenty of enthusiasm.

Prior to the notification ceremonies a dinner was given the nominees by James R. Sheffield, President of the club. Among those present were William R. Willcox, National Chairman; Frederick C. Tanner, State Chairman; Chauncey M. Depew, County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Treasurer of the National Committee, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Governor Whitman spoke at length, going over the record of his administration. Defying his critics, he said:

"I assume full responsibility for that legislation which I was accused of fostering in order to put Martin Saxe and others in office."

The Governor insisted that there had been discrimination against the city, and asserted that the Democratic Administration in Washington had overwhelmed the city with corporation and other income taxes to a far greater degree than had the Republican administration at Albany.

William M. Calder was introduced by Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and said in part:

"Charles S. Whitman has made good. Under his administration we have seen departments reorganized, highway graft entirely eliminated or reduced to the absolute minimum, useless offices abolished, and useless officeholders invited to bestow their services elsewhere, and reforms enacted in every department of the State Government."

Referring to the national ticket, Mr. Calder said:

"Our distinguished leader has promised that on land and on sea he will insist that Americans and America shall be respected and that their lives shall be held sacred, their property inviolate, and their honor upheld. I subscribe to this doctrine because it is the doctrine of American manhood, because it is the doctrine of the Republican Party, and because it accords with my conception of manhood and Americanism."

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If you have a friend suffering with some annoying skin trouble, what greater kindness could you do him than to say:

"Why don't you try Resinol Ointment? I know you have experimented with a dozen treatments, but I believe Resinol is different. In the first place, doctors have prescribed it for years. And then, Resinol does not claim to be a 'cure-all'—simply a soothing, healing dressing, free from all harsh drugs, that USUALLY proves successful in just such cases as yours."

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GIANTS TO-DAY WITH ST. LOUIS, 3:00 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

HUGHES CRITICISES 8-HOUR BILL ANEW

Replying to Wilson, Candidate Says Administration Framed Law to Catch Votes.

SEES DANGEROUS TREND

Situation Created No Better Than Dictatorship, He Says — Denies 80-Cent Gas Precedent.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Charles E. Hughes tonight replied to the address delivered at Shadow Lawn on Saturday by President Wilson. Devoting most of his time to an attack upon the Adamson eight-hour law and the President's assertion that the principle of the eight-hour day was not arbitrable, he charged that the Administration in much of its legislation had bartered for votes and that the establishment of a dictatorship was no worse than the course pursued.

"I have long stood," he said, "for proper definiteness in legislation. I think it is an ideal which we should endeavor to obtain. There has been too much, there has been a great deal in this Administration, of compromise phrases in the statutes apparently intended to mean one thing to one set of men, to get their votes, and another thing to another set of men, to allay their fears."

Mr. Hughes asserted that the Adamson bill was called an eight-hour bill with the direct purpose of confusing the public mind. He charged also that the passage of the bill was a surrender of the principle of legislation, adding:

"If the principle of legislation is abandoned, you might as well wind up your Republic and appoint a dictator, letting him be appointed who has the greatest force to compel obedience to his demands."

Of the Adamson bill he said: "That was a blow at business in this country, a blow at labor. Nothing can atone for the surrender of the very principles of government."

Mr. Hughes cited his investigation in the Eighty-Cent Gas bill cases as evidence that the reference of the Administration to that law in connection with the Adamson law was ridiculous.

In his speech Mr. Hughes said:

Not an Eight-Hour, but a Wage Bill.

"Our friends on the other side betray the weakness of their position by the failure to call things by their right names. The bill to which I refer is spoken of as the Eight-Hour bill. It does not deserve the name. It does not provide an eight-hour workday; it does not limit the hours of labor. It leaves to railroad companies the privilege to employ men for just as long a time as they were employed before.

"What do we mean by an eight-hour day? It involves the principle of affording opportunity for recreation, for refreshment, and for education, by limiting the hours of actual work, except in case of emergency. The very theory of an eight-hour workday bill is a limitation of the hours of employment upon the consideration that the limitation will be of benefit to all concerned.

"It is said that the principle was not arbitrable. It is a very extraordinary statement, for, eighteen years ago, I believe, in the passage of the act to promote conciliation and arbitration with respect to disputes between interstate commerce employes and carriers, there was provision made for artbitration with respect to hours of labor and conditions of employment, as well as of wages. And in a bill which, I believe, was signed during this Administration in July, 1913, the same provision, in, I believe, substantially the same language, was re-enacted in the law providing for arbitration with respect to wages, conditions of employment, and hours of labor.

"Of course, the question whether in a particular case conditions exist which should provide for a certain number of hours of labor is a question requiring the most earnest consideration. But no one, in this controversy to which I am now referring, had any idea of establishing an eight-hour workday. The principle of the eight-hour workday is not in any way involved.

Hasty Legislation Dangerous.

"I have stood from the time I entered upon my public career for reasonable hours of service, and no one more than I desires to see every opportunity given to every workingman to escape an undue severity of strain and for the opportunity which American manhood should have. But I protest against any endeavor to confuse the thought of America by talking about an eight-hour workday when nothing of the sort has been enacted, nothing of the sort has been proposed, and the only thing that was proposed or enacted was a change in the schedule of wages. Men may work just as long as before.

"When legislation is hastily enacted some unpleasant difficulties occur. When it is said that eight hours shall be the standard, what becomes of the man who doesn't work eight hours? How is he left? How does he stand under the agreements which formerly existed with respect to working less than eight hours, if he made his run within that time?

"Of course, the matter of wages in the case of our carriers is the most important consideration. It was desired that men should be well and properly paid, but when you charge to the expenses of carriers an additional burden of hundreds of millions of dollars you must consider what you are doing, for these charges must be met by rates.

"It was proposed, in this connection, to give a sort of guaranty for an increase of rates. That means a burden upon the public; that means a burden upon industry, upon agriculture. That means that every one has got to calculate with respect to enlarged charges who comes under the rates that may be increased. That is not a matter to be entered upon without suitable inquiry. While the few might think they would be benefitted by a particular act, how would the great hosts of workingmen, the men in the very industries who might be involved by the operation of this act, feel about it!

"Fellow-citizens, I am not dealing with the merits of the increase of wages; that is a matter that ought to be examined and determined according to the facts. What I say is that in an intricate matter of that sort—in fact, in any matter which requires an examination of the facts—no one should propose that any legislature should pass a law fixing a rate of wages without knowing what it was doing or whether it was right.

Supreme Court Precedents.

"If there is anything more remarkable or regrettable than these efforts to have it appear that an eight-hour workday is involved it is an attempt to draw an analogy between the case of legislation of that description and the action of our courts in dealing with rate cases. It has been stated, for example, that when a rate is fixed by law as a railroad rate or as a telephone rate, and it is attacked as unconstitutional because confiscatory, the Supreme Court of the United States has stated that it would not declare the measure unconstitutional until the effect of the operation of the rate had been disclosed. It has been sought to draw an analogy between such a case and legislation in the event of inquiry.

"Now, our system of government requires the careful study of facts, of a full understanding, and it is of the utmost importance that the thought of our people should be kept clear with respect to the various departments of the Government. The courts have nothing to do with the question of the wisdom or policy of legislation. Questions of constitutionality come before the courts after the Legislature has acted, presumably with knowledge of the facts and upon careful inquiry.

"The question that comes before the court is, whether after a Legislature has presumably done its full duty in examining the facts, dealing with the facts according to its judgment, the act of the Legislature should be declared void and of no effect because it exceeded legislative power. The question before the court is whether it should be declared a nullity because it was against the Constitution of the State or an act of Congress or against the Constitution of the United States.

"Now, when anyone comes into court charging that an act fixing rates is contrary to the Constitution of the State or of the United States what does the court say to him? It says: 'Before we will perform this extraordinary function of declaring a legislative act void and of no effect, because unconstitutional, we insist that you, the plaintiff in this case, shall prove your case beyond any peradventure of doubt.'

"When you come in before you are able to make such a case, after a Legislature in its wisdom and after examination has acted, and you endeavor to get the courts to thwart the will of the Legislature, the court very properly says: 'That is not our province. You prove your case, and if you haven't got the facts to show in advance of the operation of the law that it operates to confiscate your property we will not interfere with the operation of the law.'

Gas Case No Precedent.

"What has that to do—that sound rule of judicial action, with the question whether the Legislature shall act without any inquiry at all? That proposition only needs to be stated to receive its proper condemnation. An illustration was put forward of the 80-cent gas rate in New York. Why, I was counsel for a committee of the New York Legislature which investigated that matter for weeks, and wrote an exhaustive report on the cost of making gas and on every matter relating to the propriety of that rate, and the Legislature acted only after a most careful examination and exhaustive consideration of every fact involved. Think of that being cited as a precedent!

"When we have legislation attacked in the courts we have one principle of judicial action. When we have propositions submitted to the Legislature, we have a principle of legislative action. Let no one confuse the American mind as to the principle of legislative action. It has been the same since Legislatures first began to sit, and I hope it will remain the same as long as we continue to have legislative action in this country. Indeed, if it is abandoned you might as well wind up your Republic and appoint a dictator, letting him be appointed who has the greatest force to exert to compel obedience to his demands.

"And as for the suggestion that we should have been involved, had it not been for this surrender, in great difficulty, I make two replies: In the first place, I say to those who counsel surrender in such places, How much are you willing to give up? What does it mean? Any demand, without knowing the facts? How far will you go in having legislation without principle? As I said the other night, you think that you will accumulate courage to make a stand somewhere by continual surrenders along the line.

"I say, in the next place, that when a fundamental principle of government is involved, stand and see what public opinion, well directed, when an immediate, prompt, and thorough investigation is obtained, will do in your support.

"Why, an American Executive would stand with all America behind him, and no threats would culminate in any action."

Mr. Hughes charged that the Administration had dropped its charges of extravagance made against former Republican Administrations because of its own extravagances.

Opened Ohio Campaign.

Mr. Hughes had a tiring day as the big figure in opening of the Republican campaign in Ohio. Prominent in the day's events also were Governor Frank T. Willis and Myron T. Herrick, Republican nominee for United States Senator.

The day was started with a visit to the Soldiers' Home, the largest in the country, where Mr. Hughes talked to 1,000 of the old soldiers. Then he reviewed a parade of 4,000, which ended at the Fair Grounds, where 10,000 people had gathered. Governor Willis took up most of the time there, Mr. Hughes speaking only a few minutes.

Mr. Hughes will continue his tour of Ohio tomorrow, with a speech at Cleveland in the evening.

BUTLER SEES WEST STRONG FOR HUGHES

Columbia's President Says Passage of 8-Hour Law Has Helped Republicans.

HOPE TO WIN SENATE

Western Country, He Asserts, Has Overcome Attack of Political Lassitude.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, after traveling 10,000 miles through fifteen States and three Canadian Provinces, returned to the university yesterday. He said he was convinced that Mr. Hughes would be elected next November. There was room for as many opinions on the results of the election, however, President Butler asserted, as there were candidates in the field.

In the course of his travel through the West Dr. Butler said that he found THE NEW YORK TIMES was one of the few New York dailies which found its way so far West and that it was exceedingly popular throughout the country. An editorial published in THE TIMES on Sept. 1 entitled "A National Humiliation," and dealing with the passing of the eight-hour law by Congress, had a wide influence throughout the West, Dr. Butler asserted, and was received with enthusiasm and approbation.

"We have had a Summer of unusual interest and profit," Dr. Butler said. "Partly by train and partly by automobile we have traveled nearly 10,000 miles through fifteen States and three Canadian Provinces. It has been easy and interesting to combine some political activity with vacation, and the close study of industrial and social conditions in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

"During the earlier part of the Summer the whole Western country was afflicted with a rather severe attack of political lassitude. The general indifference to the fact that there was to be a national election in November was quite striking. Now that the harvest is in and the primary contests in the several States are over, conditions are entirely changed. The interest in the political campaign is now exceedingly active, particularly in Illinois and in Indiana. So far as the result in November is concerned, one may come away with as many opinions, all alleged to be unbiased, as there are candidates. There is a suspicious unwillingness to talk politics on the part of a very considerable portion of the population, which may mean that something quite unexpected is going to happen. My own impression is, and I give it for whatever it may be worth, that conditions more nearly resemble those of 1892, when the position of the two great parties was reversed, than those of any other recent Presidential campaign.

"There are many different conflicting currents of opinion, not necessarily national in character, but which are likely to operate so as to affect the vote for President. Sometimes these currents of opinin deal with individuals of local or State importance and sometimes they deal with issues. It seems to me that at the moment the signs point to the election of Mr. Hughes, particularly since the people generally have come to understand what really happend regarding the railway pay bill passed by Congress under duress. The leading editorial article in THE TIMES entitled 'A National Humiliation,' which appeared about Sept. 1, was widely copied in the Western press and everywhere commented on with enthusiasm and approbation. It may be a matter of interest to readers of THE TIMES to know that we found THE TIMES on sale everywhere. Usually it was the only New York paper obtainable, and always it was the most popular and the most influential.

"While I was called upon to make political speeches almost everywhere, my chief political meetings were in California, where I opened the campaign on July 21. The last week has been spent in Indiana, speaking at Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Bloomington, Columbus, and Valparaiso. The meetings were everywhere large and most attentive. It is, I suppose, no secret that the Republicans confidently expect to regain control of the United States Senate. To do this they must gain nine Senators. Of this number five are believed to be certain, namely, those in Maine, which has already voted; New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Ohio. Four more must be gained from the following eight opportunities: Maryland, Nebraska, Missouri, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, and two in Indiana. Members of the Republican Campaign Committee expressed to me the conviction that six of these eight Senators would be Republican.

"In discussing non-political subjects and in meeting non-political audiences it has been my endeavor to interest people generally in the problems of our international relations that must arise when the European war ends. I have been emphasizing the important part played since Washington's time by the United States in the development of world politics, and have particularly urged the necessity of carrying forward after the war the work of influential leadership in organizing the world for peace, for which the foundations were laid by the American delegations to The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907. I am glad to say that the discussion of this subject has been very cordially received."

5 TO 1 ON 20,000 FOR HUGHES.

John T. King Offers to Give Long Odds on Connecticut.

John T. King, Republican National Committeeman for Connecticut, who called upon Chairman Willcox yesterday, said any alignment of Connecticut in the doubtful column was ridiculous.

"We will have 30,000 plurality for Hughes and Fairbanks," said Mr. King. "I will bet 5 to 1 now on a 20,000 Republican plurality."

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC BY 50.

Chairman Doremus Predicts Gains —Says Majority Is Assured.

Representative Frank E. Doremus of Michigan, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, conferred at length yesterday with National Chairman Vance McCormick concerning conditions in the Middle West. Mr. Doremus said he had had a talk with Henry Ford on Sunday, and Mr. Ford told him the election of Wilson was assured. Mr. Doremus said:

"Conservative estimates indicate that the Democrats will organize in the next House by not less than fifty majority. We will gain two seats in Connecticut, three in New Jersey, one in North Carolina, three in New York, two in Pennsylvania, six in Ohio, one in Indiana, two in Michigan, three in Illinois, one in Kansas, two in Nebraska, and two in California, to say nothing of even chances in a dozen other Middle and Western States.

"Mr. Hughes is making Wilson votes every day by his attack upon the Administration for averting the threatened railroad strike."

Among the callers at Democratic headquarters yesterday were ex-Senator Clarence W. Watson and O. L. Dhaver of West Virginia, National Committeeman and State Chairman respectively.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your digestion will detect a badly mixed cocktail if your palate doesn't. Serve

Club Cocktails

DANIELS ON DISARMAMENT.

Favors Compact of Powers, but Navy Building Meantime.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 25.—Importance of the provision in this year's great Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the President to call a world disarmament conference was emphasized in a speech here tonight by Secretary Daniels.

"As long as other great powers rush into battleship construction America cannot safely fail to speed up its program so as to be able to meet any possible foe," Mr. Daniels said. "But in the very terms that say to the world we have the money and we are ready to spend it to make a navy just as big as our extended coast line and national interests demand, we say also that we are ready to stop this program of construction if an international agreement among the big navy powers can be reached to end the competitive construction.

"The far-reaching importance of this tender to other powers has not been fully appreciated by our own people. Perhaps not by the people abroad, engrossed as they are in war. For the first time in the history of the United States there is laid down the broad policy which would end the fear of war and the burden of building and maintaining gigantic navies."

The Secretary deprecated a sneering attitude toward advocates of peace and disarmament.

"However much these societies have failed to prevent war in the world and however far short the agitation for world-wide reduction of armament has been disappointing to its advocates," he said, "the truth remains that this is the ideal toward which America looks, and looks with faith for its realization."

Bacon Withdraws as Candiate.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—The formal declination of Robert Bacon as the United States Senatorial candidate of the American Party reached the office of the Secretary of State today. He declined to run on the American Party ticket, because, before he was informed that he was named on it, he had pledged his support to William M. Calder, his successful opponent in the Republican primaries.

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Nothing of the sort. You forbid it.

You picked him out because you wanted a specialist. Yes? Because you believed he had specialized on the point of view of the human beings whose point of view must be reached before you could do business with them. Yes? Because he had kept posted on the influence as well as the circulation of publications. Yes? Because he knew copy when he saw it and knew where to get it, and because he was trained in typography and art work and plates. Yes? And because he knew how to get service from an advertising agency. Right?

All right. Then you start right in at nine o'clock and discount his opinion as to what's in the back of the heads of your possible customers. Before ten o'clock you have arbitrarily overruled his decisions as to the value of certain publications. Along about eleven o'clock you have picked out the one climax in a piece of copy and killed it because you "didn't like it" and had the girl's face in the picture made over to suit your own personal ideal.

And before noon you have told him where he gets off when he tries to guide you in the selection of your advertising agency—and then you go out to lunch and your waiter gets the same sort of session.

Why didn't you hire a waiter instead of an advertising manager? You could get him a lot cheaper.

Every advertising manager sooner or later becomes either a right arm to the business or a rubber stamp. You picked out your man because he was the right man. Let him earn his salary!

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Nujol For Constipation

THE GREEK IDEAL

Health of body and health of mind. How can you have either if you are handicapped by constipation, by the failure of the body's waste-disposing mechanism?

This mechanism is delicate and easily thrown out of gear. Worry, hurry, improper food and insufficient exercise cause constipation. Pill-taking only makes a bad matter worse, because laxative and cathartic remedies, by weakening the natural processes of evacuation, tend to make constipation chronic.

Nujol is entirely free from these objections. It acts in effect as an internal lubricant preventing the contents of the intestines from becoming hard, and in this way facilitating normal movements.

All druggists carry Nujol which is manufactured only by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Avoid substitutes. Write today for booklet "The Rational Treatment of Constipation."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (New Jersey)

Bayonne New Jersey

CHARLES E. HUGHES' VOICE IMPROVES Governor Hughes attributes the recovery of his voice to the "Simplex Steam Vaporizer." He is in very good form today. —Advt.

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WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best gasoline

Socony motor gasoline is the cheapest motor fuel you can buy because there are more miles in a gallon.

Look for the Red, White and Blue Socony sign. Say "So-CO-ny" to the garage man.

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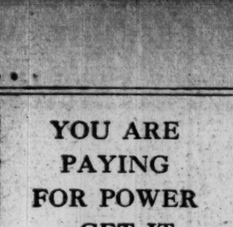

SINCE 1857 we have specialized in children's shoes that give comfort and permit growing feet to develop correctly. We have found that a little more than the usual attention to the details of "finishing" adds much in attractiveness and helps to retain it longer. Withal, our large sales permit moderate prices for exceptional quality.

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WANTED
Assistant Engineer
SALARY $1,800 TO $1,350.

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to October 9 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 2; Technical, 6; Mathematics, 2; Requirements: 3 years' experience in engineering. Credit given for degree or to equivalent training. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see

"THE CITY RECORD,"

published daily, or apply to

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The steady growth of the want advertising columns of The Times proves that satisfactory results are obtained.

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FEAR FRAUDS TODAY IN JERSEY PRIMARY

Prosecutors at Both Ends of the State Warned of Illegal Voting.

MARTINE'S SEAT IN DOUBT

Ex-Judge Wescott Has Administration Backing for U. S. Senate—Many Other Contests.

New Jersey voters of all persuasions are awaiting the results of today's primaries with almost as great interest as though the polls were open for actual election ballots. The campaign, among both Republicans and Democrats, has been one of the most bitter ever waged in the State, and last night all sides predicted a victory. There are contests for the Legislature and Congress nominations in many counties. The polls will close at 9 P. M.

The Republicans have more to engage their attention than the Democrats, for they have both Gubernatorial and Senatorial contests. The Democrats are united on H. Otto Wittpenn for Governor, but are concerned with the efforts of Senator James E. Martine of Union County and Attorney General John Wescott of Camden County to win the nomination for United States Senator.

Among Republicans both Colonel Austen Colgate of Essex and Walter E. Edge of Atlantic are hopeful of getting the organization vote for Governor and George L. Record of Hudson thinks a sufficient vote of former Progressives may develop to give him the nomination while his two opponents are dividing the regular Republican ballots. Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy of Newark and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of Raritan are contesting the United States Senatorial nomination.

Opinion on the chances of the various candidates was divided yesterday, but the general expression was that Murphy, who has the Republican National Committee behind him in this, a Presidential year, will win over Frelinghuysen; that Edge, with the help of Major Carl Lentz, ex-Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee and head of the United Singers of North America, and of his German friends, will prevail over Colgate, and that ex-Judge Wescott, the choice of the National Administration, will defeat Senator Martine. Record's chances were not taken seriously by any one except himself.

From Atlantic City came reports yesterday that ex-Mayor William Riddle, the resort's ultra-liberal exponent, was making a last stand to return to power. He is leading the fight for Colgate, and his machine predicted it would control 40 per cent. of the county vote. This would be considered a defeat for Edge in his home section, but his supporters asserted that they had the county safe.

Efforts were made yesterday to insure an honest election, and County Prosecutor Moore in Atlantic City gave election officers the names of 1,000 voters from the lists of 9,000 as being irregularly registered. Mr. Moore said half of these might be due to change of residence and misinterpretation of notices, but the others, he asserted, were clearly illegal, and he instructed officers to make arrests.

Prosecutor Hudspeth of Hudson County said an investigation had convinced him there was some truth in charges that repeaters would be used today, and he had posted men all over the county to watch for these, to whom he promised a speedy and severe punishment.

HITCHCOCK FEARS MID-WEST.

Says Hughes Must Carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Frank H. Hitchcock, member of the Republican National Campaign Committee, who has been in the West for the last few weeks, returned to New York yesterday and after conferring with National Chairman Willcox told about his work in the States he had visited. He said he returned with much more confidence in the ultimate success of the ticket than he had after his first trip through the West.

"The going is good," is the way Mr. Hitchcock described the situation. "Everything looks very fine, and we have the right swing."

In Indiana Mr. Hitchcock believes that the Republicans will have to put forth their best endeavors. While the State might be classed as doubtful, he told Mr. Willcox, the Republicans would have to make every effort to put it in the Republican column.

After a trip through Illinois Mr. Hitchcock believes the State is headed for the Republican column, but he candidly admits that the Republicans will have to do some tall hustling there to win out.

Mr. Hitchcock classes Missouri as doubtful and, therefore, the Republicans are going to make a good fight in that State. Mr. Hitchcock believes that Wisconsin may be close and Kentucky he puts in the doubtful column.

While Tennessee will go Democratic, Mr. Hitchcock says, he believes the Republicans have an excellent chance of electing a Senator there.

He told Chairman Willcox that it was absolutely necessary for the Republicans to carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut in order to win, and from now on it is certain that an active campaign will be carried on in these States.

California and Washington Mr. Hitchcock classes as sure for the Republicans, but he admits that a hot fight must be conducted in order to carry Colorado.

Mr. Hitchcock believes that the Republicans will have to work hard to combat the issues brought forward by the Democrats in all of the mid-Western States. The "peace issue" there, he finds, is most acceptable to the Democratic voters, and the Republicans will have to be on the job every minute to keep it from spreading, he says. He believes it is the biggest issue the Democrats have. The Mexican situation, Mr. Hitchcock said, was working against the Democratic Party, and the Republicans were bending every effort to keep this issue alive.

The eight-hour law, Mr. Hitchcock finds, is popular among a certain class of workingmen, but the labor vote is about evenly divided on it, he thinks. Just how much it will affect the voting, Mr. Hitchcock frankly admitted that he could not tell, but he was sure the bulk of the farmers were inclined to support the Republican ticket on the theory that they would have to "pay the freight" if the railroads increased wages. Mr. Hitchcock said the second campaign trip of Mr. Hughes was much more effective than the first trip and was rapidly winning votes. On the whole, Mr. Hitchcock believes that the campaign, from a Republican viewpoint, has undergone a splendid change for the better and that the outlook today is far better than it was a few weeks ago.

Commenting upon President Wilson's speech at Shadow Lawn on Saturday, Chairman Willcox said:

"Mr. Wilson's effort on Saturday to defend his Adamson law is as weak as any argument he ever made. He said the eight-hour day principle is not arbitrable because it is the demand of society. If that be true, why did he not enact an eight-hour day law, which the Adamson act distinctly is not? While recognizing that labor is not to be treated as a commodity, he immediately refers to the 80-cent-gas law, dealing with a commodity, to support his argument in favor of fixing the price of labor.

"The President illustrates his argument by referring to the 80-cent gas law, but does not call attention to the fact that before the law was passed by the Legislature a full investigation of the gas companies of New York had been carried on by the Legislature. Charles E. Hughes acted as counsel. The law was not passed on the eve of a Presidential election, nor forced through by a candidate for high office."

NO TIME OFF FOR LAMAR.

Federal Judge Says "Wolf of Wall Street" Shall Serve His Full Term.

Carl E. Whitney, counsel for David Lamar, known as "The Wolf of Wall Street," who is serving a two years' sentence in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, moved before Judge Manton of the Federal District Court yesterday that the minutes of the conviction made by Clerk William Leary be corrected, but the Court denied the motion.

Lamar was convicted of falsely impersonating Representative A. Mitchell Palmer with the intent to defraud J. P. Morgan & Co. and the United States Steel Corporation. He was sentenced on Dec. 3, 1914, but a certificate of reasonable doubt was issued and Lamar was free under bail until last June, when he surrendered himself and received his sentence. Lamar contended that he was really serving his sentence between the time of his conviction and the day he was taken to the penitentiary.

WILSON'S TRIBUTE TO JEWS.

President Expresses Interest in Fellow-Citizens of the Race.

Describing America as "a real home in which all forces work together for justice and fair dealing," President Wilson has written a letter for publication in the coming special New Year number of The American Hebrew, it was announced by the publishers here yesterday, paying a high tribute to the citizenship of the Jews and assuring them of his interest in his "fellow citizens of Hebrew extraction."

"No man who knows the history of America," the President wrote, "or, indeed, of the world, could fail to appreciate their notable contributions to industry, philanthropy, intellectual development and political liberty."

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $20 from the girls of Camp Hoh-Wah-Tah at Star Lake, N. Y., collected by Miss Amey Rossett, to be forwarded to the clinic of the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, 229 East Fifty-seventh Street, for the sufferers of infantile paralysis.

FELLED BY BURGLAR SHE TRIES TO KILL

Harlem Woman Found Unconscious Beside Telephone After Fight with Thief.

STRIPPED OF HER RINGS

But Mrs. Bolognino, Regaining Senses, Fired at Assailant, Then Collapsed.

Screams for help, the sounds of a struggle and then the report of a revolver shot roused tenants in the apartment house at 370 Manhattan Avenue shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, and they hurried into the halls just as the buzzer at the telephone switchboard in the lower hall sounded a call from the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Bolognino on the second floor. John Meissner, Superintendent of the house, answered it, and when he received no reply to his calls, hurried to the apartment which he entered accompanied by half a dozen of the men tenants.

They found Mrs. Bolognino lying senseless beside the telephone. Meissner, thinking she was dead, telephoned for the police, but in a moment she regained consciousness and screamed hysterically:

"There was a burglar here. I tried to shoot him. Where is he? Did he get away?"

There was no stranger in the apartment and the burglar must have slipped out through the hall in the excitement. Mrs. Bolognino said he had been hiding in a closet when she entered the apartment about 1 o'clock. She had spent the evening with her husband, who owns the Morningside Theatre, a moving picture house at 116th Street and Eighth Avenue, and had started home when he promised to follow in a few moments.

She had switched on the light in the dining room, she said, when the man emerged from the closet and sprang at her.

"I want your money!" he exclaimed. "Don't make an outcry, and I won't hurt you."

But Mrs. Bolignino ran for another room, screaming at the top of her lungs. The burglar followed her, and when she continued to scream, fighting with him until chairs and other furniture had been overturned and bric-a-brac knocked from the mantel, he finally struck her on the head with a blackjack.

The blow half stunned the woman, and as she lay on the floor the man removed two rings from her finger, one a diamond ring in platinum setting worth $142, which her husband had given her a day or so ago, and the other a smaller diamond worth $70.

Mrs. Bolognino recovered her strength enough to jump up, then, and run for her bedroom, where she kept a revolver under her pillow. The burglar started for her again, but she got her weapon and turned on him when he was about five feet away. He rushed at her and she fired. The bullet did not hit him, she thought, but it terrified him for he turned on his heel and ran out of the apartment. She did not try to follow but made for the telephone thinking to trap him on the ground floor and then she fainted.

Mr. Bolognino returned a few moments after his wife had told her story. Dr. Somers was called from Knickerbocker Hospital and he found the woman hysterical from fright and wounded on the head where the blackjack had struck her and he put her to bed. Mr. Bolognino made a search of the apartment, but he said he believed nothing had been taken except the rings stolen from his wife's fingers.

There have been several bold burglaries reported lately from the same neighborhood, and the police believe they have all been the work of one man, the same one Mrs. Bolognino surprised. Apparently the man had entered the place by a window which gives on to a fire escape within reach of any one who might enter a back court.

CHASES ELOPERS IN RACER.

Bride's Mother Landed in Graveyard and Parson Tied the Knot.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGDALE, N. J., Sept. 25.—Mrs. John Cooper didn't tell it, for she hasn't had a word to say since she got home early last Saturday morning. Frank Roach and Mrs. Frank Roach have steadfastly declined to talk, and Charles McKevis and Mrs. Rose Cook McKevis, daughter of Mrs. Cooper, haven't been seen here since they drove out of town Friday evening, but every one in Bloomingdale knows that Charles McKevis and Rose Cook eloped and had a hard time doing it. And every one knows that Mrs. Cooper tried to stop them and didn't succeed, though she went on a wild auto ride in pursuing, which ended when a rear wheel came off her racing car and she was pitched late at night over a fence into a cemetery.

It wasn't that Mrs. Cooper didn't like McKevis, who is manager of Sloan's garage, but she thought Rose was too young to be married. Rose is 23 and thought differently. Still, Mrs. Cooper didn't object when McKevis, with his brother Alvin, and Mrs. Roach for a chaperon, drove up Friday evening in McKevis's big car and invited Rose to ride. It was only after they were on their way that Mrs Cooper began to suspect.

Then she hurried down to Roach's garage. Now, whether he knew and told where his wife was going isn't reported by the two gossips. At any rate, he got out his racing roadster, and, with Mrs. Cooper beside him, put after the other automobile.

They caught it, too, just as McKevis and the others were mounting the steps of the Rev. C. M. Dixon's home in Pompton, five miles away. There was a scene on the porch, in the midst of which Miss Cook and her party jumped into their car and started away at full speed, leaving Mrs. Cooper and Roach to explain to the minister. They did this briefly, and then were off once more in the racing roadster. It was just as they swung around a corner that the rear wheel came off. They flew through the air and alighted on a grass plot in the cemetery.

Neither was hurt, but when Roach got the wheel on again the others were out of sight and couldn't be overtaken, and they do say now that Mrs. Cooper suspects Roach took that nut off on purpose.

At any rate, McKevis and his bride-to-be got to the home of the Rev. F. E. Foertner, pastor of the Pompton Plains Reformed Church, after Mrs. Foertner had retired and the minister was ready for bed. They dressed, however, and the ceremony was performed in the parson's parlor, McKevis and Miss Cook pleading for haste on the announced ground that they had to catch a train, and going nearly frantic while the Rev. Mr. Foertner kindly looked it up for them on the time table and told them they had time to spare.

Young McKevis and Mrs. Roach drove home just about the time Roach delivered Mrs. Cooper at her door and put his car up in the garage, but McKevis and his bride haven't been heard from yet.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Germany made her great blunder at the outset of the war, a blunder that has been twice repeated—once by Germany and once by the Allies. Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly First Lord of the British Admiralty, shows that if Germany had never built a single dreadnought, the control of the British navy could not have been more effective than it is. Read "The War by Land and Sea" in this week's issue of

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY.

DENY LOAN RUMORS.

No Borrowing on Belgian Railways Contemplated, Officials Say.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Belgian Finance Department at Havre denies statements which are current to the effect that Belgium has offered her railways as security for a loan to be contracted in the United States and that the German Government has refused to recognize such a loan.

The department says that no Belgian loan is being negotiated, and that there is no intention to offer the Belgian railways now or in the future as security for loan purposes.

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Dresden, 807-Ton Vessel, Is Destroyed in War Zone.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 25.—The British steamship Dresden, of 807 tons gross, has been sunk. The Dresden was 225 feet long and was built at Glasgow in 1865.

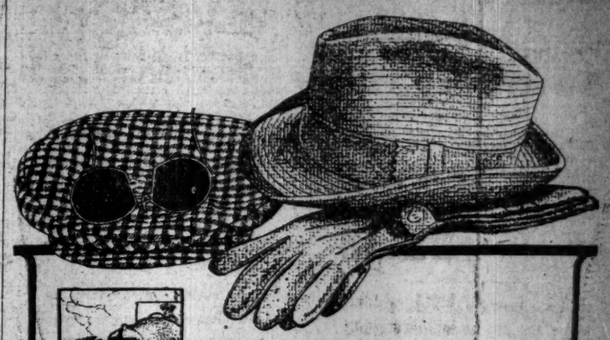
The vessel was owned by the Leith, Hull and Hamburg Steam Packet Company of Leith.

Bread Famine in Vienna.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 25, (via London.)—Press dispatches from Vienna say there has been a bread famine there for several days, owing to transportation difficulties.

An official decree has been published forbidding hotels and restaurants of Vienna and lower Austria to supply bread to guests, who must bring their own.

Railway service has been dislocated extensively since Rumania entered the war.



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- What is lightning?
- Did the American flag always have thirteen stripes?
- Why don't we use the silk that spiders spin?
- Does an ant sleep?
- Was England always an island?
- Did Europeans visit America before Columbus?
- Where was the "Spanish Main"?
- What do we mean by "the land of El Dorado"?
- How are hailstones formed?
- What do we mean by "Utopian"?
- How did Constantinople get its name?
- Who was "Mrs. Grundy"?
- Where do we get the word "Thursday"?
- Can diamonds be made?
- What is paper made of?
- What is the difference between iron and steel?
- Who are the Cossacks?
- What language do the Belgians speak?
- Why does an iceberg float?
- Where do we get cork?
- How did Washington come to be the capital of the United States?
- Where did potatoes come from?
- Why is the eldest son of the King of England called "Prince of Wales"?
- What is glass made of?
- Do "lead pencils" contain lead?
- How did a bleak country like Greenland get such a misleading name?
- How did we come to use postage stamps on our letters?
- Is the whale a fish?
- Why are red men called "Indians"?
- How does a submarine find its way about when under water?
- How old is London?
- What is the greatest depth of the ocean?
- Why have factories such tall chimneys?
- Are safety pins a modern invention?
- What is a rainbow?
- What is a "tin can" made of?
- Is it colder at the North Pole than anywhere else?
- Why do silver spoons turn black when we use them to eat eggs?
- What causes bright colors at sunset?
- Was "King Arthur" a real person?
- What is radium?
- Can you name half of the animals that supply us with fur?
- How did we get our system of numbers?
- How long can a camel go without water?
- Was Robin Hood a real character?
- What is the difference between smokeless powder and ordinary gunpowder?
- How deep is the deepest mine in the world?
- How does a snake move about?
- How did Austria come to own Bosnia?
- How many years can a cat live?

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Blackhanders Thought to Have Killed Men Whose Bones Were Dug Up in Canarsie.

THE STORY OF A VENDETTA

Two Slain Italians Are Said to Have Won Enmity of Sicilian Band —Coroner Holds Suspects.

Detectives working under Captain Daniel J. Carey of the Seventh Detective Bureau found yesterday the house in Sackman Street, Brooklyn, in which they alleged Dominic La Rosa and his friend Rosario Passorelo were murdered, and from which their bodies were carried to be buried in the so-called "murder farm" at Hageman and Powell Streets, near Canarsie.

It was the reconstruction of La Rosa's body on Sunday from one of the skeletons found on the farm that led to the arrest of Giovanni Romano of 149 Sackman Street and Victor Picciotto, who lived in Junius Street. Both men were held yesterday by Coroner Wagner without bail to answer to a charge of homicide. Romano had a falling out with La Rosa just before he disappeared in March, 1914, and Picciotto lived on the truck farm where the bodies were buried. When the two skeletons were unearthed by excavators on the Canarsie farm the police remembered the disappearance of La Rosa. With wax, sculptor's clay, and a wig they reconstructed the body of La Rosa. When those who knew the dead man were called to view the figure La Rosa's sister identified it and accused Romano of knowing something of her brother's disappearance.

The police believe that they have evidence enough to bring Romano to trial for the murders. He is a Sicilian and he has already served one term in an American prison. The second prisoner, the police asserted, was either a member of the band which killed La Rosa and his friend or consented from fear to "turn the other way" while his five-acre farm was used as a burial ground by the Sicilians. In the presence of Assistant District Attorney Anderson and several detectives Mrs. Josephine Manaschino, the sister of Passorelo, pointed out Romano yesterday as one of three men who called at her home in Atlantic Avenue and persuaded her brother to accompany them. He never came back from that trip. Romano was lined up with several other men and Mrs. Manaschino was brought in. Without hesitation she walked up to the suspected man and, pointing toward him, said she was sure that he was one of the three visitors to her home.

Through what Mrs. Manaschino told and from what the detectives learned in scouring the Italian district of East New York, Captain Carey said that he had been able to reconstruct nearly every incident in the trip of La Rosa and Passorelo to their deaths. It is the typical story of a Sicilian vendetta—the story of the "removal" of a man who threatened to make trouble for a band of criminals and the subsequent murder of his friend who, notwithstanding warnings, persisted in seeking to find out what had become of the missing man.

The trail led the detectives to a Sackman Street cellar in which both men were killed and from which their bodies were carried separately some twenty-five blocks to the lonely truck farm and buried. Mixed up in the case is a tall dark woman, a widow, who is said to have been used by the Sicilians to extort money from their countrymen. Of this woman the police would say nothing yesterday.

The incidents which ended in the murders began in March, 1914, according to the police, when La Rosa came to Passorelo's home with a bullet in his back. He was reported to have had trouble with Romano. He recovered in time, and his friends, including Passorelo, believed that his differences with Romano had been patched up. So apparently did La Rosa, for he went abroad as usual.

One day he left home, presumably to spend the evening with a friend. He did not return, and after several days the police were notified and his name was entered on the list of missing persons. Passorelo was in jail when his friend disappeared, serving a term for stealing wire from the Long Island Railroad. When he got back to the Italian colony in East New York he began a quiet search for his companion. Captain Carey said that word traveled by underground channels throughout the Italian colony that Passorelo was back to "make trouble."

In November, 1914, Passorelo was warned that he must no longer pursue his inquiry. He did not heed the warning, and even went to Ramano to inquire for La Rosa. Then, the police said, a stranger passing him on the street made a Sicilian death sign. Passorelo told his sister that his life had been threatened. Two or three nights after that three men called at his home and, with every evidence of friendliness, invited Passorelo to come out with them for a good time. His sister, remembering the death threat, begged him not to go, but he did not heed her. Two days later his name was entered beside that of La Rosa on the police list of missing persons.

The theory of the police is that both men were done to death in the same house. La Rosa, they say, was shot as he came down the stairs. His body was, the police believe, conveyed through crowded East New York at night in a wagon such as hucksters use for their wares. The same plan was followed, they think, in the case of Passorelo, though the detectives are not certain that he was shot to death. How many are in the secret the police do not know, for their coming into the case has silenced every tongue that has been whispering about the colony suspicions as to how La Rosa and his friend disappeared.

The house in which the police say the men were killed is more than a mile from the farm where the bodies were unearthed. Picciotto in 1914 had a lease of the place, and though he denies that he knew of the murders, he is being held because, according to the police, his story does not "stand up." It is recalled now that several years ago the body of an organ grinder was found near the Canarsie farm. He had been murdered.

Those among the Italians in the neighborhood who were not afraid to talk recalled yesterday that Mrs. Passorelo, after the disappearance of her husband, sought to obtain a warrant against the man she believed was responsible for it. She was persuaded not to do so. While her husband was in jail she attempted to kill herself, and after his release and disappearance she died, largely the result of worry.

SHOT BY A STRIKEBREAKER.

Negro Wounds Union's President, Who Sought to Convert Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Sept. 25.—Thomas Hughes, President of Local Union 89 of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, was shot and seriously wounded this afternoon by John Miller, a negro strikebreaker employed in the Piermont Paper Mills.

Hughes was endeavoring to convert Miller to unionism when the negro drew a revolver and shot him through the abdomen. A squad of deputy sheriffs placed Miller in an auto and hurried him to the county jail at New City.

Trouble has been brewing between strikers and strikebreakers for several days, and tonight twenty-five deputies and as many more private detectives are guarding the paper mill.

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AND don't overlook those *four million* dishes of soup, those *four million* orders of advertised, trade-marked spaghetti and cheese, those *four million* plates of biscuit made with *somebody's* baking powder, and the *four million* desserts made with *somebody's* gelatine.

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Consider that these One Million families must buy their food, clothing, shoes, hats, collars, shirts, stockings, furniture, farm machinery, kodaks, victrolas, fountain pens, Ingersolls and everything else from *somebody*. They have to buy from you or from your competitor. Will you seek the business this million families can give you, or will you pass it up?

The Farm Journal guarantees you can reach this Million-Market, for it *guarantees* its 1,000,000 *Quality* circulation. Yes, *quality*, because every subscription is sold on the satisfaction-guaranteed-or-money-back basis.

It reaches this greatest-of-all field quickest, surest, safest and *most economically!* The inquiries it produces are *worth more sales* because of this *quality* of its readers.

It is for the subscriber first, last and *all the time.*

That's why it is the only farm paper out of 492 published that has ever reached the million mark in circulation.

That's why it is the *sure thing* in any campaign aimed at the farmer's and villager's pocketbook.

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This Work Is Endorsed by the Leading Humanitarians of the World

The Refugees

I HAVE come over here to extend to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, and to its able representative, Mr. Hershfield, the hearty congratulations of my chief, President Wilson, upon his wonderful achievement in opening communications with an isolated portion of the war zone, and I want to add my own congratulations to those of the President.

From the address of the Honorable William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, delivered in Carnegie Hall, June 29, 1916.

I THINK if your Society had never done anything else, if it had not done the great and wide reaching good that it has done and is doing and will continue to do in an ever growing measure in this country; if, I repeat, you had done nothing else than the sending of Mr. Hershfield to Europe at this crucial time, you would deserve the thanks of American and Foreign Israel.

From the address of Jacob H. Schiff at the Annual Meeting of the Society, February 27, 1916.

THE Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America has been designated by two of the great nations at war as the agency through whom letters from the war zone may be sent. More than 100,000 such communications, each a crying appeal for aid, have been received and delivered all over America, regardless of race or creed of sender or addressee, all at the Society's expense. The result has been far-reaching. The anxiety of Americans regarding their friends and relatives has been allayed. A channel was opened through which much needed assistance was sent abroad. The work thus carried on truly expresses the greatest need of the time. It must be continued through the Society's Bureau of Foreign Relations, opened and maintained with that particular object in view.

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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לשנה טובה תכתבו — *A Happy New Year*

Dear Friends:—

At dusk tomorrow night the Jewish year 5677 will be ushered in—in this country with feasting, in the embattled countries of Europe with shot and shell, anguish and tears. While we cry out our gratitude to the Lord in synagogues and temples, the widows and children of sacrificed brethren will cry out for bread. While we feast, they will fast. While we give thanks for a year of prosperity, they will pray for a day of it. Shall only an echo answer their prayer?

The war has not stopped immigration. They who knocked at our gates have not ceased knocking. As Noah sent forth the dove to find an island in the flood, they have been sent forth to seek a haven in a land of peace. They are striving to enter the land of plenty; they bear with them the prayer of the blood-stained Old World. It may not be possible for us to make an end to inhumanities now, but we can temper the wrong. We can wipe away the tears. We can alleviate the suffering by extending loving hands and protecting arms to those who come to us with bleeding hearts.

And what is necessary to do all this, to comfort and solace, to shelter and welcome? True, the thousands who came before the war are able to come no longer, but the hundreds are still able to come. They come from the embattled lands, many of them poverty-stricken, ill, war-worn. Theirs is the courage of the Jew of the Exile; of such stuff were our forefathers made. The relief in such cases is more than urgent, more than merely necessary. They have passed through a living death, and they are knocking at our gates, calling weakly, weakly. Shall we shut our ears to their pleas? Shall we deny our hearts the luxury of a sigh of compassion? Or shall we extend our arms and smile tenderly on the unfortunates?

Wherever a true heart beats there must dwell that charity that is the chief characteristic of the kindly disposed. Come, you American man or woman, and see what we do for the immigrant. Visit our Home and see for yourself what is done for him after the gates of the New Country have opened wide to admit him and his. Then remember but this—that through you alone can such work be done. To have rescued only one immigrant, to have gained him admittance, to have found him employment, to have cheered and sheltered and solaced him—can there be anything more wonderful than this kind of work? Think hard! *Is* there?

And so, in a few days, we will begin a New Year. The war may end or the war may drag on, but immigrants must be handled and cared for as ever. Frankly, we must have your support, your co-operation, your good will of means and good will of heart. Remember that even now there are immigrants crying to us the message of the Old World:

"We are your brothers and sisters! Help us and the Almighty will help you!"

How many immigrants will *you* help make happy this coming year?

Sincerely Yours,

Leon Sanders, President.

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I HAVE a very deep and unaffected interest in the success of such organizations as the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in a letter to Judge Leon Sanders, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America.

THE majority of these institutions (immigrant aid societies) are, however, truly philanthropic, the most conspicuous organization in size and scope being the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, probably the most highly organized charitable institution in the world.

14th Annual Report, New York State Department of Labor.

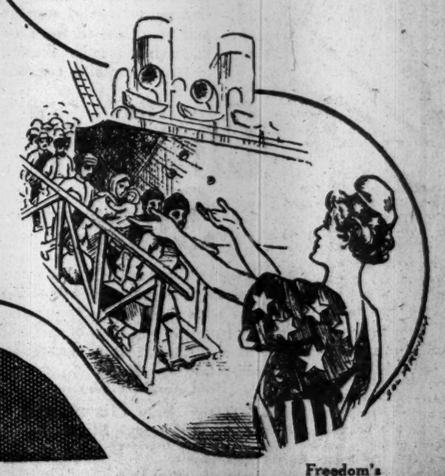
THE Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society is one of the most efficient organizations in New York in receiving, caring for and protecting the immigrant who comes to our shores.

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York.

THE Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America is a national and international institution,

It has branches and maintains offices at all ports of entry—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco and Seattle, where the immigrant is met, guided and protected and provided with a temporary home.

It maintains departments of education, employment, aid to citizenship, legal aid, social service and foreign relations, all with the end in view that the immigrant may become a self-supporting American citizen.



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'MISS SPRINGTIME' HAS RICH MELODIES

New Musical Play at the Amsterdam Happily Combines Old and Modern School.

ITS HUMOR IS UNFLAGGING

Sari Petrass, Hungarian Prima Donna, Contributes Much to Success — Production a Triumph.

MISS SPRINGTIME—A musical comedy in three acts, music by Emmerich Kalman and Jerome Kern; book by Guy Bolton from the German original of Martes Brody; lyrics by P. G. Wodehouse and Herbert Reynolds. At the New Amsterdam.

Paul Pilgrim.....Charles Meakins
Michael Robin.....John E. Hazzard
Katzel Schmidt.....Josie Intropodi
Henry Wenzel.....Nick Burnham
Hugo Knaus.....Maurice Cass
Roska Wenzel.....Sari Petrass
Jo Varady.....George MacFarlane
Maimie Stone.....Georgia O'Ramey
Dustin Stone.....Jed Prouty
Officer.....William Cohan
Inspector Block.....Percy Woodley
Secretary to Rudolph Marto...Wayne Nunn
Maitre de Ballet.....Fred Nice
Premiere Danseuse.....Ada Weeks
Russie.....Audrey Burton
Cessie.....Billie Vernon

It is so seldom a musical comedy appears that may be praised without reservation—one in which the appeals visual, aural, and mental are all marshaled together in one irresistible whole—that when one arrives the temptation is to throw all caution aside and burst into superlatives. "Miss Springtime," which Klaw & Erlanger produced last night in the New Amsterdam Theatre, is that kind of a musical comedy.

Here is a happy combination of old-school operetta and modern musical comedy that boasts the rich melodies of the Hungarian composer, Emmerich Kalman, and the infectious rhythms of our own Jerome Kern; a book by Guy Bolton with an unusual supply of real humor; lyrics by P. G. Wodehouse and Herbert Reynolds that are singable; settings by Josef Urban in his best manner, with glorious costumes; and a cast that has Sari Petrass, a prima donna new to these shores and destined to be a reigning favorite, George MacFarlane and his full-throated baritone voice, Charles Meakins and Jed Prouty to help with the singing, and Georgia O'Ramey and John E. Hazzard to furnish the comedy.

Usually if the book is good it lacks humor, or the music is commonplace, or the production is tawdry, but in "Miss Springtime" nothing is lacking. Perhaps the quality that will do most to bring the piece popularity is its unflagging good humor. For this Mr. Hazzard is largely responsible. He is rarely off the stage, and he is often droll and sometimes hilariously funny. There is a suspicion, too, that some of his lines are his own; certainly they seem his own when he has finished with them.

Another happy circumstance that conspired to make the production a triumph was that the locale of the story was Hungarian, and that Mr. Urban, a Viennese, and Miss Petrass, a native of Hungary, brought to their tasks an intimate knowledge of the requisite atmosphere. So, in the first setting, depicting a square in a Hungarian village, we have Urban at his best. The quaint little houses with flower pots in recessed windows, and the verdant hills seen through a row of poplars, exude an exotic atmosphere. The second setting, a shop interior, is the most conventional, while the third, showing the stage of the Budapest Opera House, gives the artist a chance to indulge in one of his familiar Oriental pictures. All are lovely and, with the array of costumes, many in picturesque native style, constitute a series of resplendent stage pictures.

The story is a simple one, but its intelligent handling provides an effective finale to the second act. A famous opera singer, revisiting his native village in the disguise of a gypsy, is prevailed upon to appear as his real self to make old home week a success. This he does to save from disappointment a village girl with musical ambitions. The question of his real identity forces him to return to Budapest with it in doubt, after the girl and he have fallen in love. This is the curtain at the end of the second act.

It was in this scene that Miss Petrass established herself firmly and proved that in addition to her other talents she is a clever actress. Miss Petrass is pretty and graceful, and her voice, while not large, has a lovely quality and is used with great discretion. She has the charm and the accent of Mizzi Hajos and Emmey Wehlen, both of whom she suggests in her piquant daintiness.

While Mr. Kalman's music is not as fresh and virile as was his "Sari" score, it is never dull, and some of it, particularly that of the second act finale, is delightful. There is nothing on the program to indicate which is his and which is Mr. Kern's, that first aid to all adapted operettas, so one could only try to distinguish between the honeyed melodies of the one and the deftly orchestrated rhythms of the other. But whether Kalman or Kern, every number belonged.

All in all, as might be suspected from the above, "Miss Springtime" is an unusual musical comedy.

THE STAATS WARNS BOHM.

"Gompers, Frayne, and Fitz" May Make Him a Scapegoat, It Says.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, received the following advice yesterday in the editorial columns of the evening edition of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung:

"Because we have always regarded Bohm as an upright labor leader, an independent American of German blood, we should like to give him some friendly advice. In case things go wrong they will make him the scapegoat later. That's the reason why Gompers, the fox, and Frayne and Fitz remain in the background. That's the reason why THE NEW YORK TIMES and The World like to quote him. Indeed, later the whole strike affair might be turned into a 'German plot.' Gompers, the wily one, Fitz and Frayne would say then: 'I didn't say anything; it was Ernest, and Ernest is a hyphen, don't you know?'"

Errol Dunbar, Actor, Dead.

Erroll Dunbar, an actor of a generation ago, died on Saturday in the Hahnemann Hospital. He made his début in Lester Wallack's company. Mr. Dunbar played in support of Mrs. Fiske, Mme. Modjeska, Fanny Davenport, Blanche Walsh, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, Louis James, and Robert Mantell.

THE BULL RING IS FESTIVE.

New Midnight Tabloid Revue Opens Atop the 44th St. Theatre.

The entrepreneurs seem determined that Manhattan's night life shall not be any less exciting than it was in the days of the one-step. On the roof of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, where once the Castles held court in the seasons when ability to tread the one-step was the surest way to gain social preferment, a new entertainment was presented last night after the regular stages were dark, and later on similar midnight shows will be presented on the New Amsterdam and Century roofs.

The Bull Ring is the inept and unappetizing name bestowed upon the Forty-fourth Street roof, although once within its portals the name takes on a new meaning. Here in miniature is a section of a Spanish arena, a corner of the Plaza del Toro at Granada set down in the heart of blazing Broadway. Hundreds of pennons and banners, red, yellow, orange, green, and blue, bedeck the walls and balcony parapet and blaze resplendent in the glare from many spotlights and lamps suspended from the canopied ceiling. The bull ring, of course, is the dancing floor, and encircling this are open boxes, in which the spectators may simultaneously sip and watch the passing show. At one end is a stage elevated from the floor by only a step or two, and above the arena gates, through which the audience baiters emerge, sits in a niche a blaring, red-coated band. To heighten the Spanish atmosphere a heroic figure of a picador stands, with upraised lance, taunting a plaster bull on the opposite side of the proscenium opening. It is all very festive and conducive to gayety.

The program, which begins at midnight, is a tabloid revue patterned after the style of entertainment made familiar by Mr. Ziegfeld in his "Midnight Frolic." If Mr. Ziegfeld made the style familiar, those responsible for this show have made it even more familiar. The chorus not only performs its evolutions on the dancing floor, but promenades the aisles between the tables. The best numbers are a foreign novelty, in which two persons made up as chickens, their bodies iridescent with light, dance before a black background; the dancing of the Marvelous Millers; two tumblers, the Gaudschmidts, assisted by two fine poodles, and a gentleman dressmaker who pins frocks on living models while they and you wait. The show is weakest in singing principals, with the exception of Ernest Hare, and the generally unattractive costuming, which does not begin to approach the brilliant decorations, but these are faults easily remedied.

BELGIAN BARITONE ARRIVES

Auguste Bouilliez Glad to be Safe After War Trials in Europe.

Auguste Bouilliez, the Belgian baritone, arrived here yesetrday to join the Boston-National Grand Opera Company, which opens its New York season on Nov. 6, at the Lexington Opera House.

Mr. Bouilliez was overjoyed to find himself in the peace and security of a neutral country after dodging bombs and shells for two years in England, France and Belgium. When war broke out he was living in Mons, where he was a manufacturer of automobiles, as well as the principal baritone of the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels. While interpreting such roles as Othello, Boris, Escamillo and Rigoletto, he kept his eye on the automobile factory, dividing his time between Mons and the Belgian capital.

When the German Army moved westward Mr. Bouilliez was in Mons. The town was under fire before he escaped in an automobile, which carried him to Ostend. Ostend was then a music centre, Ysaye, the violinist, and Godowsky, the pianist, establishing themselves there. In the belief that Ostend was safely held from attack. But suddenly an advance guard of German cavalrymen gave the warning, and the baritone prepared for his second flight. He hurried to the garage where his automobile was kept, but the building was guarded by a German sentry, and he proceeded afoot from Ostend to Dunkirk along the sea coast. This forced march took two days, and Mr. Bouilliez sailed from the French seaport to England on a fishing boat.

In London Sir Thomas Beecham, the English impresario, offered him an engagement. For two years he has been singing in the Beecham company.

CAMPANINI IS BACK.

Mme. Rita Fornia and Pierre Monteaux Also on Rochambeau.

The French liner Rochambeau arrived yesterday from Bordeaux with a number of operatic artists, including musicians, singers, and dancers. Cleofonte Campanini, general manager of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, was on the liner, with Mme. Rita Fornia, the prima donna from the Metropolitan Opera House who is to sing with his company for three weeks. Previous to opening in Chicago on Nov. 13 Mr. Campanini will make a concert tour of ten Eastern cities with a company in which Geraldine Farrar, Emmy Destinn, and Lucien Muratore will be the stars. The company at Chicago will include Miss Farrar, Mary Garden, Mme. Fornia, Mme. Homer, Emmy Destinn, and Mme. Ousnietzoff, the only Russian soprano.

Pierre Monteaux, a French conductor, who is to direct the music for the Russian Ballet, was a passenger on the Rochambeau. He said the reason that Wagner's music was not played now in France was because of the composer's well-known dislike toward the French people. Mr. Monteaux served with the army two years since the war commenced, and will return to his regiment, the Thirty-fifth Territorial, after the engagement with the Russian Ballet is over.

Miss Margaret Ladd of Texas, an American dancer who has been engaged in Paris for the last five years, returned to give a series of classic dances in New York and elsewhere.

ROMAN BALLET AT PALACE.

Lithe Maidens Dance in Three Atmospheric Settings.

The most worthy feature on this week's bill at the Palace is a Roman ballet given by young women trained by Marion Morgan. The ballet was in three episodes, in which a score of lithe maidens in classical draperies moved with grace and rhythm through varied evolutions. The three atmospheric settings were by Livingston Platt. If one had not recalled that these same young women, clad only in their draperies, had danced in the snows of Central Park last Winter, one would have shuddered for their health.

In striking contrast to this artistic effort was one of those banalities of the varieties called "The Evolution of Life." It is a series of scenes wherein the growth of a life is traced from babyhood to maturity to the accompaniment of some badly rhymed nonsense read by two symbolical characters, Poetry and Reality. Hermine Shone, an incorrigibly coy actress, played the principal rôle.

An amusing auto specialty built around the object most joked about, Jack Wilson, and the Farber Girls were included on the program.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Irving Fisher, a ballad singer who sang at the Club de Vingt for two years, has been engaged for the juvenile lead in "The Century Girl," the revue with which Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld will begin their tenancy of the Century.

Sir Herbert Tree will return to New York on the Philadelphia, which sailed Saturday from England. His season will begin Oct. 16 in Boston, and he will present "Henry VIII." on a tour of the principal cities. Sir Herbert's business manager, Percy Burton, has just returned from a trip to Japan. In addition to his work with Sir Herbert Mr. Burton will produce here "Gamblers All," a drama acted two years ago in London.

William Harris, Jr., has placed Bayard Veiller's new play in rehearsal. It is as yet without a name.

Anna Q. Nilsson and Guy Coombs, known to followers of the screen, will be featured in a vaudeville playlet by Tom J. Geraghty, entitled "A Naked Lie."

Booth Tarkington will witness a showing of a screen version of his story, "The Conquest of Canaan," this morning at the Strand.

A SOCIAL SATIRE BY THE HATTONS

"Upstairs and Down" Is an Entertaining Comedy, with Languid Intervals.

THE HOUSE PARTY EXPOSED

Some Capital Performances in This Play of High Life and Loose on Long Island.

UPSTAIRS AND DOWN—A comedy in three acts by Frederic and Fannie Hatton. At the Cort.

Anthony Ives.....Fred Tilden
Nancy Ives.....Christine Norman
Robert Van Courtland.....Orlando Daly
Elsie Hunt.....Roberta Arnold
Elizabeth Chesterton.....Mary Servoss
Alice Chesterton.....Juliette Day
Tom Cary.....Paul Harvey
Captain Terance O'Keefe.....Courtney Foote
Sprang.....Arthur Elliott
Pierre.....Alfred Hesse
Rosalie.....Adoni Fovieri
Nelly.....Ida St. Leon
Craig.....William MacDonald
Louis Letour.....Leo Carrillo

"Upstairs and Down," which had its first New York presentation at the Cort Theatre last evening, is a new comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, who wrote "Years of Discretion" and helped to write "The Great Lover." This time they playfully expose the idle and amorous house party, studying for their material certain aspects of high life and loose as it is lived on Long Island. Their new play is a social satire in three acts. Two of them are brightly written and admirably played. The other is not.

The title is derived from the fact that this particular week-end party surveys both the idling guests in the sumptuous lounge porch and the busy servants below stairs. It is as though the Hattons had said to themselves: "Wouldn't it be a splendid scheme to have a play in which kitchen and drawing room were contrasted, and the idea developed between the two? Go to, we will write it." But, having gone this far, their invention was exhausted, they lost interest in that part of the scheme, and ended by dashing off a frequently entertaining satire on the idle rich.

To be sure they had assigned Act 2 to the realm of the butler, but they simply brought the great folk downstairs and had them play out their little adventure across the kitchen table. The original idea remains undeveloped. The genuine comedy of "Upstairs and down" remains to be written. Having taken more than one leaf from the promptbook of the brilliant Langdon Mitchell, they might as well have taken another and called the new piece at the Cort "The Long Island Idea."

The Long Island idea, you take it, is to make love while the sun shines. Also by moonlight. It is to make love irresponsibly by way of a vacation from wife or husband. All this is set forth in a succession of amusing but somewhat repetitious episodes in dialogue that sparkle with unusual frequency.

It is kept entertaining by a cast that is nearly all of it admirable. You could ask nothing better than the work of the clever Christine Norman in a Lucile Watson rôle, that of a frivolous hostess whose house party grows so sour on her hands that she begins to wish she were the wife of a butcher with twelve children.

Capital, too, are Leo Carrillo as a romantic valet; Paul Harvey as a lumbering polo player, who makes the tactical error of bringing a heart to a house party; Roberta Arnold as a languidly wicked widow; Courtney Foote in a trying part; Fred Tilden, Alfred Hesse, and Ida St. Leon. Indeed, the only weak spots in the cast are Juliet Day as a baby vampire and Mary Servoss as her older sister.

Their weakness is discovered only because they are entrusted with crucially important work. To their hands is intrusted the slender climax of the little play when the two sisters, each coveting the same man, have a battle of wits to get him. The younger sister, a baby vampire, blandly invents a story to compromise herself in order that the other will step aside. Here is a scene none too expertly written, that calls for something from Miss Day a little better than her pale carbon copy of Madge Kennedy. But the scene simply sinks under the weight of Miss Servoss. Her resemblance in appearance and method to Kathleen Macdonnel becomes quite striking when she forfeits with fervent emotionalism a moment that should either be played as hard and brilliant comedy or not played at all.

This comes at the end of an imperfect act, the weak interlude in "Upstairs and Down." For the rest, the Hattons have gone scandalmongering in a disorderly house party and have found there rather spicier material and looser manners than Henry Arthur Jones used to bring back from his excursions among England's idle rich. They have put it all into a comedy that is entertaining two-thirds of the way through and all of it beautifully staged by Oliver Morosco, with Robert McQuinn as the decorator doing himself proud.

Messenger Boys Form a Union.

The messenger boys employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company are forming a union. About 100 of them met on Sunday, elected officers and committees and applied for a charter from the American Federation of Labor. They ask at least 15 cents an hour for night work and 3 cents instead of 2 for day messages. They also ask for more favorable working conditions. M. F. Levy, a former messenger, is the union organizer. The boys say they are going to strike unless their demands are met.

MILK STRIKE GROWS AND 6,000 MAY QUIT

More Borden Drivers Walk Out and Expect Tie-up to be General Tomorrow.

MANY ARE INCONVENIENCED

Police Guard Delivery Depots, but No Strikebreakers Will Be Employed.

The forty-five drivers of the Borden Condensed Milk Company who operate wagons from the Steinway Avenue depot in Long Island City voted to strike immediately at a meeting held last evening in Astoria Schuetzen Park, Broadway and Steinway Avenue, Astoria. The men said their action was not a move in sympathy with the striking car men but was an attempt to get better wages.

The strikers have delivered about 12,000 quarts of milk daily to consumers in the Manhattan Avenue section of Brooklyn, Long Island City, Astoria, Woodside, Winfield, Elmhurst, East Elmhurst, and Corona.

Milk deliveries all over the city may be stopped tomorrow if other big companies follow the example of the Borden company in declining demands for advances. Michael Cashlin of the American Federation of Labor said last night that 6,000 union drivers were ready to join the 200-odd who have already quit work.

The Astoria men want $19 a week for the first six months of employment, $20 for the second six months, and then $21 a week with 2½ per cent. of their collections. They get now an average of about $18 a week and 1½ per cent. of the collections. There are depots in Flushing, Jamaica, and Far Rockaway as well as Astoria, and the men hope drivers in these depots will join them.

Hundreds of customers of the Borden company in the Bronx had to call for their milk yesterday at Park Avenue and 180th Street. According to the police, not one of the 100 wagons that usually go out from the station there and from 342 East 135d Street left the depots. Some of the orphanages in the Bronx got their milk in carriages, and the hospitals sent ambulances for their supply.

Manhattan branches of the milk company sent out a few wagons. Those at 117th Street and Second Avenue and at 173 Manhattan Street sent out some, but none left 229 East Thirty-fourth Street. Police were on hand to see that there was no disorder. Vice President H. M. Hallock of the Borden Company has asked to have a policeman on every wagon.

Mr. Hallock said yesterday that the company posted a notice in all its depots a week ago that it was willing to order a closed shop if 51 per cent. of the men requested it. No evidence of such a demand was disclosed. He said the company had no intention of engaging strikebreakers, and that he expected there would be enough regular men to make deliveries today.

John J. Dillon, Commissioner of Foods and Markets, said yesterday that the striking Borden drivers, by calling on him, could arrange to get supplies or milk which they could retail profitably at 8 cents a quart. Commissioner Dillon, who is agent for the Dairymen's League in this city, has offered to sell the product from 17,000 farmers who are members of the league to any one who asked for it. The dairymen asked an advance of a cent a quart, which the larger dealers have refused to pay. The present contracts run until Oct. 1.

MAID ACCUSES MRS. TUTTLE

Brooklyn Widow Charged with Threat to Kill and Having Revolver.

Charged by a negro maid servant with having threatened to kill her, Mrs. Bessie A. Tuttle of 289 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, the well-to-do widow of Frederick W. Tuttle, was arraigned before Magistrate Reynolds yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, and held in $1,000 bail for examination today. She was also held in $300 bail for examination on the complaint of Policeman Walsh of the Classon Avenue Station on a charge of having a revolver in a bureau at her home. Bail was furnished by Miss Laura B. Wallace of 451 Clinton Avenue.

Mrs. Tuttle, who before her marriage was Miss Bessie A. Brown, has a Summer home at Sound Beach, Conn. Her husband, a member of Plymouth Church, and for many years Vice President of the Tuttle-Bailey Manufacturing Company, committed suicide by taking gas at Atlantic City on May 3, 1915, on account of illness.

In court the negro woman said she had heard sounds early Sunday morning indicating that Mrs. Tuttle was quarreling with another woman who lives with her. She said asserted that she heard her name called and went upstairs. As she entered Mrs. Tuttle's room, Mrs. Tuttle greeted her with profane language and threatened to kill her. According to the maid, Mrs. Tuttle stepped toward her with the revolver in her hand. Mrs. Tuttle, who was represented in court by a lawyer, refused to make any statement beyond a formal plea of not guilty.

MISS ALICE WILLIS A BRIDE.

Weds Harry W. Finnell in the Church of the Ascension.

Miss Alice E. Willis of 509 West 110th Street and Baldwin, L. I., and Harry W. Finnell of Chicago were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, 107th Street near Broadway, the Rev. Edwin M. Sweeney officiating.

The bride is a daughter of the late Thomas Willis and is a sister of Mrs. William A. Murphy and Joseph P. Willis of this city. Mr. Finnell is a member of the Railroad and Engineers' Club of New York and the University Club of Chicago.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in California.

Miss Marjorie Whitney Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. A. Whitney of Wyebrook Farm, Loudonville and Albany, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Whitney, to Thomas Boyd, son of Mrs. Edgar Wheeler of Albany. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

SURE BREMEN WAS SEIZED.

R. Tait McKenzie Says U-Boat Carried Cargo of Diamonds.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The German merchant submarine Bremen has been captured by the English and is now tied up in Falmouth Harbor, according to the story brought here today by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, sculptor and director of the Department of Physical Education in the University of Pennsylvania, who has returned to this city after sixteen months in an army training camp at Aldershot, just outside of London.

Dr. McKenzie said that he heard the story of the Bremen's capture on Sept. 15. He added:

"The story reached me from a very reliable source. The Bremen is said to have had a cargo valued at $25,000,000, consisting of dyestuffs and diamonds. Of course, official circles would not discuss the capture and the War Office remained silent. I heard of the capture through a prominent diamond expert in London, who was called in by the British Government to estimate the value of the diamonds in the Bremen's cargo. He told me that he knew some of the diamonds were famous precious stones that belonged in Germany."

HELD FOR WIFE'S DEATH.

Prosecutor of St. Joseph, Mo., Accused of Murder.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 25.—Oscar D. McDaniel, Prosecuting Attorney of Buchanan County, was arraigned late today before Justice Wilson, on a charge of having murdered his wife on the night of July 15. His application for bond was refused and the preliminary hearing of the case was set for Wednesday. McDaniel, during the arraignment, asked for an early hearing. He is a candidate for re-election in November.

Bart M. Lockwood, special prosecuting attorney, who swore out the warrant causing McDaniel's arrest last night, asserted he would resist every effort of the accused man to regain his liberty through bail. McDaniels was turned over by the police late today to the County Sheriff, and immediately was taken to the county jail, in which there were many prisoners he had prosecuted. He was isolated from them, however, by being placed in the hospital ward.

Judge Thomas F. Ryan has ordered that the Grand Jury be called for Wednesday to investigate the case.

37 OF THE WORLD'S Greatest Speed Demons Will Try to Qualify at the Speedway Thursday, Sept. 28th.
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25% of the trial receipts will be donated to the New York American's Children's Hospital Fund.

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WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1916
Unforgettable! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. HENRY E. DIXEY In a New Comedy MR. LAZARUS
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S THE FLAME DIFFERENT
48TH ST. Theatre. Bryant—178. | Seats Now. FirstMat. Sit. OPENING FRI. EVE., SEPT. 29. RICH MAN, POOR MAN GEORGE BROADHURST'S New Play.
Pierrot THE Prodigal THE PANTOMIME WITH MUSIC.
BOOTH Thes., 45th St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Park Thes., 59th & B'y. Mats. 25c, 50c. Daily & Sun. 2:15 & 8:15. Evs. 25c to $1. Boxes $1.50. Thos. H. Ince's $1,000,000 Photo Spectacle. CIVILIZATION
CORT WEST 48TH STREET. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:30. OLIVER MOROSCO presents UPSTAIRS AND DOWN
A Comedy in Three Acts by FREDERIC AND FANNY HATTON WITH A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.
THE SILENT WITNESS Will return to New York in October. Date and Theatre to be announced later.

CASTLES IN AIR ATOP 44TH ST. THEA. NIGHTLY At 11 THE BULL RING Greatest Midnight Show on Earth.
44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. THE LATEST TOWN PET. THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL TYPICAL SHUBERT MUSICAL SHOW—THEREFORE AI.
CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. LINA ABARBANELL Smashing Big Success FLORA BELLA In a New Musical Show
39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. Returns to Princess Theatre next Monday. VERY GOOD EDDIE
BEGINNING MON. OCT. 2 Backfire (Seats Thurs.)
ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:30 $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. THE GUILTY MAN Cast Includes IRENE FENWICK
Beg'g MON., OCT. 2 (Seats Thurs.) TAYLOR HOLMES in a new comedy. HIS MAJESTY BUNKER BEAN
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Beg'g Wed. OCT. 4 WILLIAM HODGE | Seats Mon., Oct. 2. In a new comedy drama of New York life FIXING SISTER
Comedy, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Thurs., Sat. 2:30. Wash'n Sq. Players Last Week of Four Comedies
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c. to $1. MATINEE TODAY 25c & 50c. Jane Cowl IN "COMMON CLAY"
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Pop. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. WILLIAM COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES. "NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:15. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. Miss Springtime
ZIEGFELD ROOF (Atop New Amsterdam) Closed Temporarily for Preparations of NEW ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC Opening Next Monday Night, Oct. 2.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. POLLYANNA "THE GLADDEST PLAY IN ALL THE GLAD WORLD."—Telegram.
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Thurs. B'way & 46th Evs. 8:30 Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS Seven Chances
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. "SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times. "SCINTILLATING COMEDY."—Herald. MARGARET ANGLIN In Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy, "Caroline"
LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:20. "A GREAT ACTOR in A GREAT PLAY."—American. OTIS SKINNER In Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO"
CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. "There is only one Arliss. You can scarcely afford to miss him."—Times. GEORGE ARLISS in PAGANINI
HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. LAST 7 TIMES FAIR and WARMER with MADGE KENNEDY
TUESDAY, OCT. 3. Seats TODAY. "UNDER SENTENCE" with GEO. NASH & JANET BEECHER.
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG
FULTON WEST 46TH TOMORROW NIGHT At 8:15. WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr., Presents "ARMS AND THE GIRL" A Comedy by Grant Stewart & Robert Baker.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Twice Daily, incl. Sundays, 2:15 & 8:10 P. M. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 1.00, 2.00. All other Mats., incl. Sunday, 25, 50c, 1.00. "Broadway and Babylon go well together." D. W. GRIFFITH'S INTOLERANCE Colossal Spectacle with Orchestra of 50. The first and only production Mr. Griffith has made since "The Birth of a Nation."
COHAN & HARRIS Formerly Candler Theatre. W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. FIRST MAT. SAT. 2:15. FIRST TIME TONIGHT AT 8:15. "THE INTRUDER" WITH A NOTABLE CAST.
ELTINGE CHEATING CHEATERS MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20.
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. HIS BRIDAL NIGHT INTRODUCING THE DOLLY SISTERS
GLOBE BROADWAY AT 46TH STREET NOW Nightly at 8:20—Mat. Tomorrow 2:20. THE AMBER EMPRESS LILLIAN RUSSELL says: "Most Charming Score. Parenteau a Master."
GLOBE FIRST NIGHT OCT. 3 SEATS TUESDAY. CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the new Musical Play, "BETTY" WED. & SAT. MATINEES

LEWIS J. SELZNICK Presents CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in "THE COMMON LAW" BY ROBERT W. CHAMBERS SHOWN FIRST in the following Marcus Loew Theatres
Today & Tomorrow: Loew's Boulevard, Loew's Seventh Ave., Loew's Orpheum. (Miss Young will appear in person in the above theatres Tonight.)
Loew's Avenue B, Loew's Delancey St., Loew's Palace (Bkln) (Miss Young will appear in person in above theatres Wednesday night.)
—TODAY— Loew's New York. (Miss Young will appear in person Tonight.)
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Loew's Lincoln Sq. (Miss Young will appear Thurs. night.) Loew's Warwick, Loew's Bijou, Loew's Fulton (Miss Young will appear Friday night.)
in Addition to BIG BILL

By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co.
DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE SEASON OPENS MONDAY, OCT. 9 MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Ave.
NIJINSKY, BOLM, LOPOKOVA, REVALLES, OTHER FAMOUS DANCERS. PIERRE MONTEUX, Cond'r. Repertoire of 15 Ballets, Including Sensational Novelties. SEATS NOW ON SALE AT METROPOLITAN OP. HOUSES MANHATTAN

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Universal Pictures present LOIS WEBER & PHILLIPS SMALLEY in MAXINE ELLIOTT THEATRE, B'way at 39th St. 3 Performances Daily, 2:30, 7:30 & 9:30 P. M. PRICES 25 & 50c. "IDLE WIVES" SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. Greater Morgan Dancers, Hermine Shone & Co. in "The Evolution of Life," The Farber Girls, others, and Jack Wilson & Co.
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. "Night in the Trenches," Ned Finley & Co., Archer & Belford, Bert Baker, others. Photo Plays. | All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c
STRAND B'way & 47th St. NOON to 11:30. 1st Screen Appearance of E. H. SOTHERN in "The Chattel" and Maurice & Walton in their Photo Dramatic debut.
COLUMBIA B'way | Twice Daily | Popular & 47th | 2:15 & 8:15 | Prices. THE SPORTING WIDOWS
RIALTO B'way at 42d St. "ALWAYS WORTH WHILE" Bessie Barriscale in "A Corner in Colleens." Soloists, Scenic, New Comedy & Rialto Orchestra.

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250 MILES FOR $25,000 IN CASH
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY
Sat., Sept. 30th, 2:30 p. m.
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25% of the trial receipts will be donated to the New York American's Children's Hospital Fund.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1916.

LABOR AS A "COMMODITY."

President WILSON joins those who contend that labor is not a commodity, and that there is some malicious influence seeking to make it so. Nobody is concerned to argue that labor is a commodity. In fact, it is not known that anybody does so argue. It is not worth while, because labor will remain what it is, whatever it is called. The effect of the law declaring that labor is not a commodity is just the same as would be the effect of a law declaring that labor is a commodity; neither law would have any effect.

The President proceeds to say that labor "is a form of co-operation." That is what labor ought to be, but it would be difficult to detect the co-operation between labor and capital in the case which the President was discussing—the trainmen's demand for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. Co-operation in any social betterment was not conspicuous when the brotherhoods threatened to stop all railway operation, or when the sixty unions in New York voted a general strike. The President truly says that co-operation cannot be coerced. It should be induced, and when found to exist it should be protected. The protection of willing workers sufficed to give society co-operation in the traction strike, without raising any question about whether labor is a commodity or co-operation.

The President is not alone in doubting the merits of arbitration in all cases. Labor itself often rejects arbitration, particularly arbitration compelled by law. A worker for his living is not a slave, either of a corporation or of society. Wage payers do not compel labor. If a man prefers to starve, his quarrel is with Providence, not with society. Society will not allow a man to starve his family, but that is all the social compulsion there is. To the President it seems that the declaration that labor is not a commodity "is a return to the primer of human liberty." That is a subject on which, in the President's words,

> we are governed by our emotions very much more than we are governed by our reason, * * * a man follows his heart more often than he follows his head.

It is a fact that emotion and nothing else lies behind the notion that labor is not a commodity. Reason dictates that if labor were a commodity, and belonged to a man, he would be protected in its possession, and in the disposition of it to supply his needs. That would be a benefit, not a wrong.

Business also is not a commodity, and takes no interest in having that fact enacted. But business is much interested in the fact that it is a property right, and that it is much to the advantage of business that it should be such. The law protects labor as the property of the laborer, not of the employer. There is no worker so humble that his property right in his labor will not be defended by the law against the unfair attack of any competitive laborer, or of any organization assuming to say that any workers under its ban shall not sell their labor in commerce. The law in that respect is more humane than those who deny that labor is property.

In some of its aspects the organized labor movement may "express the demand for humanized justice," but in other aspects it exercises a ferocity toward those holding other views which creates a doubt that it has a monopoly of humanity. The organised labor movement does not allow to all labor the liberty which the law gives to every man. It sometimes exercises a despotism rivaling that of any slave driver, even while using the most beautiful language, the product, as the President says, of emotion rather than reason. It would be a sad day for wage earners if they should ever come to depend for their welfare on the unrestricted activities of some of their leaders instead of on the law. The law has its defects also, but so far as it is not defiled by ill-considered statutes, it is the "perfection of human reason." For its defects there are explanations which cannot be removed by emotional words or acts.

COUNTING THE DUPES.

The first census of the sympathetic strikers who were to give up their jobs to gratify Mr. BOHM and sympathize with Mr. FITZGERALD counted the number of the walkers-out as 750,000. The next census reported 350,000. The latest, scorning the suspiciously large roundness of the earlier, enumerated 260,000.

So the progressive diminution goes on. By Wednesday night the genial advocate of hunger as an aid to popular digestion, and his Western friend, who is striving for amalgamation by seeking to produce chaos, will be able to compare with the actual figures their fanciful computations of the number of union working men and women who believe in biting off their noses to spite their faces. When the dupes of this preposterous agitation are counted, the bluff of Mr. BOHM and Mr. FITZGERALD will have been called.

MEXICAN MYSTERIES.

It was reported the other day that Secretary BAKER had imparted to Secretary LANSING his reasons for believing that PANCHO VILLA is dead. This was merely a rumor. There is no authentic information that the Secretary of War has any knowledge about VILLA that is not in possession of the American people. But the report indicates the density of the fog which surrounds not only VILLA but other Mexican men and affairs in the present crisis. Nobody in this country knows for a fact whether VILLA is dead or alive. The reports of his death were never authenticated, but, in the circumstances, they seemed likely. They have never been authoritatively contradicted. Yet we have detailed reports of his present operations in Chihuahua, the effect of which is impaired by perfectly coherent contradictions.

It seems, however, that not less mysterious than VILLA is the mind of his former associate, CARRANZA. He sends orders to his commissioners at New London to confine their deliberations solely to the removal of the United States troops from Mexican soil. He issues a manifesto charging the Republican newspapers with the invention of the statements that the commissioners have been discussing other important matters relating to the attitude of the United States, present and future, toward Mexico. Is it conceivable that he would have gone to the trouble and expense of sending commissioners to this country merely to repeat his old demand for removal of the troops without conditions?

That demand was ignored before the commission idea was broached. It must still be ignored while Northern Mexico is imperiled by marauding bands. VILLA's body may lie in an unmarked grave. He may not have led the attack on Columbus. He may not have been the commander of the outlaws who invaded the City of Chihuahua. But as active, as dangerous a force exists, and, if our column of troops should be withdrawn, their operations would be more disastrous and border troubles would soon recur. CARRANZA must have some intelligible idea in the back of his mind in his dealings with our Government, but, so far as the surface indications go, he is as much of a mystery as the supposedly reanimate and destructive VILLA.

SKILLFULLY STROKING INDIANA.

Indiana is now in the Republican column, its doubts are resolved, the casting of its vote is a mere formality, and it was all done so simply! Mr. HUGHES, flashing momentarily through the State, did it all. The Sun, in that peculiarly ecstatic manner which so becomes it, explains the modus operandi. It was his "'regular' smile," his "'regular' handshake," his "strong arguments," and his "fine fighting front." The Sun's voice, under training, is becoming coloratura. "Indianians are not now in doubt about 'he "kept us out of war' and 'what "would HUGHES have done,' their "minds are not clouded on the 'eight-"hour' scamp legislation, they see "Mexico with clear eyes." A major operation performed on clouded Indiana minds and dull Indiana eyes, performed in a jiffy and over a hurdle; the like has never been seen: what an orator is this, who speaks with the tongues of men and angels. "His cam-"paign has been cumulative, gaining "weight and speed as it advanced"; "one by one the issues have been "made definite, stroke by skillful "stroke the picture of Democratic fu-"tility has grown on the canvas." "And now the appeal to reason echoes "in the cheers of multitudes of voters "foretasting the glories of 'America "First and America Efficient.'" Paraphrasing Mr. Dooley slightly, 'tis an editorial article ye can waltz to.

Indianians, then, are "not now in "doubt about 'what would HUGHES "have done.'" The fine fighting front has told them that he would have been short and stern with Germany over the Lusitania, the regular smile has told them that he would have been gentle with Germany. As they noted his weight and speed they discovered that he would have broken with England over the mail question, as they foretasted the glories of America first and efficient they saw that he would have been easy with England. As the issues grew definite they understood that he would have recognized HUERTA, as he dealt stroke by skillful stroke they knew he would not; in the cheers of multitudes of voters they heard him intervening in Mexico and his drums advancing to the Castle of Chapultepec; in the appeal to reason, as it echoed in the cheers, they heard him resolutely refusing to make war on a sister republic. The issues grew definite, stroke by skillful stroke, in the minds of German-Americans, pro-Allies, pacifists, militarists, interventionists, anti-interventionists; and as they noted the fine fighting front, the regular handshake, as the speeches grew weightier and weightier and speedier and speedier, every last one of them saw that he was heart and soul with them all, no matter on what side of any question they stood. And the appeal to reason echoed in the cheers of multitudes, and Indiana became solid, solidly pussyfooted, all things to all men. What a candidate!

THE GERMAN STAMP IN JERSEY.

Senator JAMES E. MARTINE, sixty times a losing candidate for office before his nomination by an unofficial primary in 1910 as the Democratic candidate for Senator from New Jersey, is a candidate for renomination in the Democratic primaries today. The opposing candidate is the Hon. JOHN W. WESCOTT, sometime Attorney General of the State. For reasons not clear to mere Americans the Staats-Zeitung orders the Jersey German-American Democrats to vote for Mr. MARTINE. "It is of the highest importance" that they should. The Staats-Zeitung "ventures to advise its "readers to vote for good loyal Amer-"icans, instead of choosing candidates "who will dance to the British pipe." Now, Mr. MARTINE, an amiable old Greenbacker and Bryanite, who never should have been sent to the Senate, has been a "tail-twister" at times. The repeal of the Panama tolls and the arbitration treaty with Great Britain were opposed by him reverberantly, but it is to his honor that he voted as a straight American and didn't dance to the German pipe when the Gore resolution was before the Senate. He voted against that measure of surrender and ignominy. The Staats-Zeitung must be hard up for German candidates. Presumably the crime of Mr. WESCOTT consists in being a friend of Mr. WILSON.

Mr. JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator, is also burdened with the Staats-Zeitung's approbation. He is of Dutch descent. Holland ought to be German. Therefore Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is the German-American candidate.

It will be interesting to see what value the German stamp gives to the hopes of Mr. MARTINE and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. In the Fifth Congress District, too, JOHN H. CAPSTICK, Republican, the present Representative, bears it. The veteran CHARLES N. FOWLER has made his campaign against him on that issue.

THAT ARMOR PLATE PLANT.

The Army and Navy Register of Washington is of the opinion that the Government armor plate plant, for which the sum of $11,000,000 was appropriated in the Naval bill, will never be built. It goes further and infers that it was never the intention of the Navy Department to build it. The Register says that the authorization to build such a plant "has pos-"sibly served its political mission of "attack upon the armor plate con-"tractors, satisfying certain partisan "demands for the 'punishment' of "those firms; otherwise, it may be "useful as a cudgel to force the armor "plate makers to lower terms for "their material under contract." If the establishment of a Government plant had been seriously considered, it is said that there would have been a more careful consideration of the cost and provision made for the purchase of a site. The Register ridicules the idea of holding public hearings for the selection of the site for such an undertaking. This was a waste of time, for purely political purposes. It would require three years to build and put in operation an armor plate plant, and the cost would be much more than the sum appropriated. The Register is also seemingly of the opinion that the Government could not produce armor plate at "a cost not appreciably "greater than the contract price "now paid."

Of course, the facts that the project is foolish and that the Government armor plate plant would probably turn out to be a costly white elephant do not of themselves indicate that Congress was not sincere in adopting the plan. It was condemned by all well-informed persons from the beginning. But the appearance of this extremely frank statement of the situation in a publication supposedly so close to the Navy Department and its various bureaus is worthy of note. Even if the scheme is carried further, and a site is selected, it is unlikely that the Government can compete successfully with private manufacturers in the making of armor plate.

A KUKLUX STATUE.

Southern newspapers are debating with considerable warmth the announced intention of THOMAS DIXON to honor the memory of his uncle, Colonel MCAFEE, by erecting an equestrian statue on the Court House lawn in Shelby, N. C. Colonel MCAFEE was the original of Mr. DIXON's hero, "the Little Colonel," in his film play, "The Birth of a Nation." He purposes to portray the man he would honor in the uniform of the Kuklux Klan, and it is over this part of the plan that the discussion has been aroused. The Charlotte Observer declares that "it "would be hard to conceive of a statue "more grotesquely treated," and would have the Colonel clad in Confederate uniform. The history in which the Kuklux Klan played a part "belongs to the past," should be "stored in the archives as a sealed book." None but Southerners understand, or ever will understand, that history, and "the "erection of a statue of the class pro-"posed would impose upon the people "of this and succeeding generations "the duty of perpetual explanation "and defense, a duty that might be-"come irksome with the passing of the "years, and that might in the end be "repudiated."

The Montgomery Advertiser calls The Observer's position "ridiculous." Colonel MCAFEE's fame is that of "leader and organizer of the Kuklux," and virtually every Southern town has a statue to some Confederate officer; there would be nothing distinguishing about another such statue.

Kukluxism is an interesting phase of Southern civilization, an institution that rose up to do a definite thing, and disappeared when its purposes had been accomplished. It will live always in the lore of this people. * * * The Clansman's individuality should not be lost, but should be indelibly impressed upon the minds of this and coming generations.

Where Southerners take such opposite views, it may not be intrusive for Northerners to express opinions. The Advertiser's position seems to be the right one. If MCAFEE was famous as organizer of the Klan, that is the way he should be remembered, unless, indeed, his people are ashamed of the work in which he won fame and wish to remember only the work in which he was not distinguished above others. Largely because of Mr. DIXON's own labors, this generation is being taught to idealize the Klan. After the MCAFEES let go of it, it fell into the hands of scoundrels and committed many bloody and shameful outrages. In the beginning, however, it was an uprising like that of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, for which no Californian will ever dream of apologizing. It was the uprising of Confederate soldiers against an intolerable tyranny. It was violent and lawless, but so was the San Francisco revolt; both were cases where civilization was prostrate under the feet of ignorance and vice. If the Kuklux afterward became the instrument of tyranny and crime, while the Vigilance Committee did not, it was because such an instrument always invites such a danger, and California was luckier than the South. It was with the better part of the Klan's history, its fight for the preservation of civilization in the South, that this soldier was connected; and if he is to be honored by a statue, it should be one that will recall his real work. It was, as The Advertiser says, a phase of Southern civilization which has passed. The Observer is perhaps too touchy. It is more the North than the South that has reason to blush at the name of the Kuklux Klan; that name recalls a time when men took the law into their own hands, but it recalls still more the unclean tyranny that forced them to do so; and of that tyranny the North has long repented.

TONIC CLEARNESS.

Mr. ROBERT HERRICK, who doesn't like feliped, says in The Chicago Tribune to "Mr. Candidate HUGHES":

> Courage always pays. Why not take heart and inject a little more of this vital fluid into your anaemic and desperate campaign?

Mr. HERRICK hopes that,

> emboldened by the tonic clearing of the political atmosphere which your frankness would have created, you would proceed to outline with some concreteness a real program that you wish to see carried out in our foreign relations, where your position will give you the freest power to realize your ideals.

Mr. HERRICK is unreasonable. The Republican campaign is divided into two parts. Mr. HUGHES works the hyphen end. Mr. ROOSEVELT works the anti-hyphen end. Not MARTIN VAN BUREN or WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON in his most noncommittal, ambiguous, and eggshell-sparing vein was as beautifully general, indefinite, and felt-slippered as the 100 per cent. candidate. Courage, frankness, concreteness—these are not for the political Artful Dodger. He collects the hyphen vote, Mr. ROOSEVELT the anti-hyphen vote. Thus the Republican Party is to be united.

"Peace and prosperity with firmness and sagacity"; we "leave that thought" of Mr. HUGHES and all its tonic clearness with the querulous Mr. HERRICK, a worthy person, but no politician.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Success May Have Its Penalties.

So perfectly sound and straight is the logic by which Major JOHN BIGELOW, in the two highly interesting and informative articles contributed by him to THE TIMES, proceeded from the premises to the conclusions of militarism at its most rigorous, that the temptation to admit the soundness of his contentions as to the legitimacy in war of anything that advances the ends of war is very strong. Even after he convinces the mind, however, there remains with any reader who did not agree with him at the start a feeling that somehow or other he is and must be wrong—that though the chain of his argument may be perfect, it is not firmly anchored and will not stand the weight he puts on it.

His error, presumably, lies in his assumptions, and the nature of the error seems to be revealed when he seeks an illustration from another domain and overconfidently expects his reader to admit that, though it may be noble, it is not "business" for the man of affairs to run his plant for a while at a loss rather than to throw his men out of employment or to retain an old and faithful servitor after his work has ceased to be profitable.

As a matter of fact, employers are more and more coming to see that it really is "business" to show something of kindliness and generosity in dealing with employes—that it really is not "business" to ignore what the Major calls "considerations of humanity," or to attempt getting immediate profit out of every dollar invested. Harshness and heartlessness sometimes seem to prosper in business, just as does dishonesty, but the successes so achieved are not enviable, and they are coming to be counted by many—perhaps by the majority—as failures worse than bankruptcy.

Such successes in peace correspond to those won by Germany in war. She has gained many battles and acquired much territory, but at what a frightful cost to her standing in the family of nations! The theory that in war whatever tends to weaken the enemy is legitimate will not stand the ultimate tests any better than will the theory that in business, the object of which is to make money, anything that brings profit is permissible. Of both war and business a wider and deeper view than that must be taken or success will be but a form, and the worst form, of failure.

Far Better Than a Gold Mine.

At another time than this, not only would the discovery in Cuba of a great deposit of potash be recognized as an event of utmost importance, but it would create not a little excitement as something sure to bring about notable changes in several great businesses.

Potash is a substance of which plants need only a little, but that little they must have to make more than a miserable growth, and, while practically all lands contain it in considerable quantities, the "available" amount is usually small and quickly exhausted by the ordinary processes of agriculture. Germany has seemingly inexhaustible deposits of a low-grade potash, and upon them the farmers all over the world using so-called artificial fertilizers have learned to depend for this essential element of crop prosperity. The war first put up the price of potash to a dizzy altitude by diverting huge quantities to its own needs, and then the supply for the farmers of other nations was almost completely cut off by the closing of the German ports.

Since then the peaceful fractions of the world have been searched as never before for this "chemical," but for the most part in vain. If the stories from Cuba turn out to be well founded, that island has a new product that may prove even more valuable to her than sugar or tobacco.

Yet Every Tree Is a Compass.

How nearly complete what may be called urbanization can become, even in these days when almost everybody gets out of the cities for a while every year, was strikingly illustrated by the painful and dangerous experience of the two DENNISONS in the White Mountains. They went for an afternoon stroll from their hotel in a region which, though still fairly well deserving to be described as wild, is as thoroughly explored as any in the country. Yet hardly were they out of sight of a popular and much-frequented resort than they were irretrievably "lost," so far as their own efforts were concerned, and in all probability both would have died of exposure and hunger had they not been sought and at last found in their helpless misery by rescuers whose superior intelligence they would probably be far from admitting.

Why they could not find their way, if not to their starting point, at least to a place were guidance could be obtained, is almost incomprehensible to anybody who knows even a few of the many ways by which direction can be ascertained in a forest. With powers of observation even a little developed, and with even a little knowledge of what to look for and see, a general course toward any point of the compass can be steered, and it is aimless wandering in circles and spirals that leads to such exhaustion as overcame these unfortunates.

Of course it was not intelligence that was lacking in this case, but the ability to derive information from the abundant data offered on every tree, in the course of the brooks, and in the inclinations of the ground. The strange psychology of panic presumably had much to do with the severity of the adventure. The feeling of being lost, a pressing sense of the possibilities that lie in aimless straying, deeply affects the mind and produces a sort of insanity that for the time being leaves the mind useless except for fear. It is then that men begin to run in desperate eagerness to get somewhere or anywhere. People with the rudiments of woodcraft occasionally forget them all in such circumstances.

It is easy to say that an eminent Massachusetts lawyer should have been superior to panic, but nobody is when in conditions wholly unfamiliar.

Words of Lincoln and Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One cannot read President Wilson's address at the Lincoln Farm Association memorial without a moving sense of the close spiritual relationship between the President that is and the President that was, the greatest political exponent of his time. As a member of the association I venture to suggest that President Wilson's memorial address, together with some of the masterpieces of Lincoln's eloquence, should, properly inscribed, adorn the walls and vivify the environing structure which enshrines the cabin birthplace of Lincoln. L. W. CURTIS.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 21, 1916.

No Sale for Waste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter headed "No Market for Waste" in your paper of recent date is interesting, for the same conditions exist here. Our Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce investigated the matter, and found that the papers, &c., would have to be sent to San Francisco, and with a loss to those who sent them. What I have saved are in the cellar, and must be eventually burned.

CLARA HINTON GOULD.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 1, 1916.

HUNTING.

A Brown Owl called across the lake!
He made its elfin echoes wake—
Hu-hu! Hu-hu! Hu-hu!

The flittering birch leaves laced the moon—
Far, far awey there laughed a loon.

Down by the rock my little boat
Shone in its curven emerald coat.

The Brown Owl called again—Hu-hu!
Its wildness pierced me through and through—
I would have gone a-hunting too!

* * *

But shrilly, in my shattered dream,
I heard a back-clawed rabbit scream!

* * *

Brown Owl, I hunt no more with you!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

DOUBTS FRENCH CHARGES.

Found Tuberculous Patients Isolated in Two German Camps.

New York, Sept. 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be hoped that Gertrude Atherton is right when she assumes that "the vast majority of American people are too practical to be imaginative." The reiteration in her letter of Sept. 24 of the charges against the German medical authorities of deliberately infecting French prisoners with tuberculosis, although addressed evidently to an imaginative minority, is uttered no doubt in perfect sincerity. Unimaginative people, however, cannot be convinced by mere insinuations such as Mrs. Atherton echoes. They will wonder why she cites names of Marquises, Comtesses and Baronesses in support of her accusation, while republican France has many excellent authorities in tuberculosis, Professor Landouzy, Bouchard, Letulle, Rist, Courmont and others. These eminent scientists, of course, no more than any one else could have given her information on actual occurrences. But they could have pointed out to her that conditions of war have always favored the development of active tuberculosis, which in a more or less latent form is exceedingly prevalent among the classes called to arms and which often escapes most careful scrutiny. They could have given her abundant statistics on this subject.

While open warfare, on the whole, retards such a development of the disease, confinement in crowded prison camps furthers it. That the German as well as the French authorities will be anxious to return their tuberculous prisoners is evident, and so it is not astonishing that a large proportion of "evacués" are tuberculous. Switzerland is taking care of a great number of such patients from the prison camps of all belligerents, Germans from France included.

But Mrs. Atherton bases her accusation of deliberate infection on Mme. Camille Lyon's report that the French prisoners were forced to sleep, eat, and drink in closest confinement with consumptives and received, horrible dictu, "injections of tuberculosis serum under the pretense of vaccination against typhoid."

I have visited two prison camps in Germany, of about 12,000 prisoners each, and can bear testimony to the fact that in both most careful examinations were made of the prisoners for the purpose of detection and isolation of the tuberculous. This is not done for sentimental reasons, but for the purpose of conserving the health of the prisoners, for it is evident that every consumptive becomes not only economically worthless, but materially increases the cost of maintenance of a camp. I believe that even my limited experience permits this generalization, which I am sure the enlightened French medical staff cannot fail to share and apply. There can be no doubt that it will happen that consumptives are not isolated and live among the other prisoners. If Mrs. Atherton will take the trouble to investigate prison camps in France, England, and Russia, I am convinced she will not find one where there are no consumptives. With the very best intentions and precautions this is unavoidable. The modern scientific standpoint in this regard is that the danger of infection under these circumstances is slight provided there is abundant ventilation and opportunity for open-air work. Mrs. Atherton can find in some of the best general hospitals of this country tuberculous patients with others in the same wards.

Mme. Lyon's horror at the injected tuberculosis serum is rather naïve. Shades of that Russian "Mr. Hyde" who for experimental purposes infected whole communities—in a novel, of course! Why didn't she seek those real authorities in Paris? They would have told her that the Institut Pasteur, as well as other similar institutions, prepare such a serum, but, of course, not for the infection but for the treatment of patients. Why always assume the worst, when the good is infinitely more plausible? And even when one is convinced that there is no good in the "boche" at least give him credit of enough intelligence for finding a surer and quicker method of injuring his prisoners than infection with tuberculosis, which is exceedingly slow and uncertain.

ARNOLD C. KLEBS, M. D.

Financial Supremacy of New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few years since, about the time of the passage of the present Federal Banking act, there were some who hoped, and some who feared, that, by locating the twelve regional banks as favorably as possible for building up new financial centres, New York City would cease to be the great financial centre of the nation. It was even hinted that, with such manipulation as being a regional bank centre afforded, great future influence in national finance awaited Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, and Kansas City. The vanity of such an idea of forced financial supremacy may be readily seen by a brief glance at the latest banking reports.

Official reports of the twelve regional banks, under date of Aug. 25, 1916, show that the total resources of them amount to $623,611,000. Of these the resources of the New York City regional bank are more than one-third of the whole of the twelve. Under date of Sept. 12, 1916, six banks of New York City, viz., the National City, the National Bank of Commerce, the Mechanics and Metals National, the First National, the Chase National, and the Corn Exchange Bank, report combined resources of $1,763,476,869, nearly three times the combined resources of all the twelve regional banks. And if we deduct the New York City regional bank resources from the total, the resources of the six New York banks are then over four and a third times the combined resources of the other eleven regional banks.

LEWIS D. BURDICK.

Oxford, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1916.

A Benefit to Country Banks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article commenting upon the achievements of the Federal Reserve Bank has been read with interest, and particularly the paragraph with reference to the complaint of the country banks because of their loss of exchange business.

The Federal Reserve system has not only materially aided in present prosperity and established a confidence during the present war period which has had much to do with the trade balances in our favor, but will also help to maintain those balances on this side of the water. For the country bank particularly this new system is of exceptional benefit. It has opened up larger oportunities for them, and they should, indeed, cease their lamentations. If they will not sacrifice their exchange profits on the altar of progress, they should at least realize that those who benefit must contribute their proportion to organized effort for the general welfare.

J. E. GRAEF.

New York, Sept. 22, 1916.

A Campaign Poster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to protest against the action of the Hughes Alliance, Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway, which has adorned its window with a caricature of the President of the United States. When I voiced a personal protest, a man in charge bowed and said: "Madam, that is our Constitutional privilege." "Anything to beat Woodrow Wilson" seems to be their slogan.

KATE P. HAMPTON.

New York, Sept. 22, 1916.

WHAT A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE MEANS.

A Union Man Denounces the Schemes of Fitzgerald and Bohm as a Great Danger to New York Workers.

New York, Sept. 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me space in your paper to say a few words to fellow union men regarding the proposed sympathetic strike?

I, myself, am a union man, but I am not an anarchist, and I believe that if every union man would take a few moments for sober thought there would be very little support for any such fanatical movement. Let us consider what it means to lend ourselves to aid in carrying out such a proposition.

A suspension of work by some of the unions means a breaking of contracts with friendly firms. It means breaking of arbitration agreements. It means the sanction of the violence that has been perpetrated upon innocent people who have attempted to go about their own business. It means the loss of self-respect to thousands of good union men who still believe in law and order. It means the loss of the public's confidence that has been gained by the patient and unselfish labor of a few conscientious builders in the union ranks. It means the ruthless destruction, by a few, of the foundation of unionism built upon the sacrifices made by thousands of hard-working, intelligent members of the laboring class. It means, for many, the breaking up of home life, for not all of us have bank accounts, and the landlord is not going to strike and he will call around on the first of the month just the same, and he will hardly accept the excuse that you are out on a sympathetic strike. He will tell you that sympathy, like charity, should begin at home.

It means an added worry to the woman who has mothered your children and a decrease in the food supply to the little ones. It means that a number of employers who are now friendly to labor unions will discover that they can conduct their business without them, and in future prefer the individual contract. It means that thousands of employers that have been worried to desperation by their union workmen will seize this opportunity to throw their influence and wealth into the balance against them.

But to offset these, it may mean the curtailment of some of the authority of the labor leaders who, in their enthusiasm, are willing to pledge the members to any sort of wild scheme.

What a wonderful opportunity the labor unions have if the leaders would get together and advocate the Government control of public utilities, instead of attempting to pull down the entire social structure. They would have been building a reputation for progressiveness that would at once have met with the approval of their membership as well as that of the public at large, and on the eve of State and national elections their victory would be almost certain.

Ernest Bohm has been quoted as saying, "Let the public starve. It will do them good." My friends, you and your families are a part of the public, and you and your families are going to do the most starving if this strike assumes the proportions hoped for by Fitzgerald and his followers, and all to the great and glorious end that Fitzgerald may return to his home town and say, "Look what a great man am I. At the lift of my hand the loyal union men of the greatest city in the world, little old New York, stopped their work and forced the public, (their families,) to starve."

Can you imagine anything so preposterous, so idiotic, anything so thoroughly in accord with the teaching of the I. W. W.?

May the gods deliver us from such unionism.

A UNION MAN.

ALL FOR HUGHES.

A Weighing of the Candidates by Professor Douglas W. Johnson.

New York, Sept. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an independent voter who believes the coming election to be one of the most critical in the history of the nation, and who is anxious to cast his vote, as a thoughtful and patriotic citizen, for the good of his country and without regard to party politics, I have tried to weigh impartially the merits of the two chief candidates as possible leaders of the nation.

The next four years will probably prove the most critical in the history of the nation. Pressed by the united offensive of the allied nations, Germany will agitate with growing insistence the resumption of unlimited submarine warfare in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the last German note to our Government. The termination of the conditional truce purchased by the present Administration at so heavy a cost to our national honor will find the country face to face with the crisis which Mr. Wilson repeatedly postponed but never solved.

The conclusion of the European war will involve terms of peace affecting the vital interests of the United States, and new alignments of the world powers will exert a profound influence for good or ill upon the future of the American people. Whether we are to solve our own problems with justice to others and credit to ourselves, and at the same time take a high place in the council of nations in the new era of international relations, or whether we must remain impotent and in isolation while others exercise a controlling influence upon world progress, will depend in no small degree upon the quality of the nation's leadership during the coming four years.

The test of experience proves Mr. Wilson lacking in those qualities of leadership which are indispensable in the man who is to guide the nation successfully through the critical period of the immediate future. As President he has appealed to the people's love of ease and safety rather than to their sense of duty and love of honor, and has urged them to be neutral in thought when the highest instincts of their moral natures were impelling them to champion the right and condemn the wrong. In vital matters of national policy he has been a timid follower, rather than a vigorous leader. The real leaders in the movement for preparedness he denounced as "nervous and excited," and for many months insisted on keeping the nation in that state of weakness which openly invited the insult and abuse that inevitably followed.

As the nation's chief spokesman he has utterly failed to interpret to the world the real sentiment of the American people, silently acquiescing in the rape of Belgium when they would have cried out in indignant protest; professing a lack of concern in the causes of a world catastrophe which threatened the very principles for which their fathers died and which repeatedly brought the danger of war to their own doors, and proclaiming to the world that they could be too proud to fight even when their women and children were brutally murdered.

As the arbiter of our diplomacy he has taught foreign nations that with us brave words will not be followed by brave acts; that repeated "virtual ultimata" may safely be treated with contempt or receive insolent and evasive answers; that our promises "to omit no word or act" in defense of our rights, to hold murderers of our citizens to "strict accountability" and to consider further murders "deliberately unfriendly," as well as our demands for "prompt disavowal and reparation" in the Lusitania case, do not have the serious meaning attached to them by strong nations; and that our promises will not be fulfilled nor our demands enforced if such action involves the sacrifice of a pleasant and profitable peace.

As head of the Cabinet he prostituted some of the most responsible positions in the gift of the nation to the payment of political obligations, naming an incapable Secretary of State who deserted his post of duty in a time of national peril, and a Secretary of the Navy whose grotesque incompetence makes him, even within the ranks of his own party, the butt of jest and ridicule.

As Commander in Chief of the army and navy he allowed both arms of the national defense to reach a state of pitiable unpreparedness during a time of unprecedented danger from foreign and internal foes, faced imminent war on the Mexican border for three years without making sufficient preparations to pureue a raiding bandit with promptness and vigor, conducted two abortive invasions of Mexican territory, both of which failed to achieve their aims, and tamely acquiesced in the passage by Congress of a sham military preparedness measure which was condemned alike by army experts and the best civilian sentiment in the country.

The points in which Mr. Wilson has most conspicuously failed have not been small matters of party politics, but great problems of national and international policy. When the future security and honor of the nation are at stake and the issue depends on vigorous policies and forceful leadership in international affairs, there is but one paramount issue: Which of the candidates selected by the great political parties can be counted upon to gather about him a strong and forceful Cabinet, capable of inspiring confidence at home and respect abroad; to appeal to the highest motives of our people, inspiring them to hold the faithful discharge of national obligations and the preservation of national honor more highly than personal safety and personal comfort; to interpret most faithfully to other nations the real spirit of the American people; to inspire in foreign Governments confidence in the justice and sincerity of our actions, respect for our rights, and a realization that American warnings and demands must be respected and promptly obeyed; and to command our army and navy with vigor and skill, raising both to the high standard of real preparedness which is insistently demanded by an overwhelming majority of the American people?

Mr. Wilson has had ample opportunity to demonstrate his fitness to continue as leader of the American people. Heavy responsibilities have devolved upon him, wonderful opportunities have opened before him. The record of his Administration establishes his inability to measure up to the greatness of either. The public record of Mr. Hughes gives reasonable assurance of a more vigorous and skillful leadership than Mr. Wilson is able to promise. Under the leadership of Mr. Hughes we can count upon a strong Cabinet, a strong and steadfast international policy, the rehabilitation of national honor and prestige, and the adequate preparation of the nation for the rôle of a great world power.

DOUGLAS WILSON JOHNSON.

1864 and 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hesitating attitude of many voters, in regard to the choice for President at the coming election, proceeds in many quarters from a want of confidence that the Republican candidate has it in his power to rectify the alleged shortcomings of his opponent, independent of the question of his own fitness for the office. It may be proper under the peculiar conditions arising from the European and Mexican situations, in the handling of which Mr. Wilson is charged with having displayed his skill as nothing more than a bungler, to recall the situation at the time intervening between the renomination of President Lincoln in 1864 and the election following. Although seventy-six days had elapsed since his candidacy, he wrote on Aug. 23, after his selection by the Baltimore convention, "It seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty to so co-operate with the President-elect as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such ground that he cannot possibly save it afterward." While Mr. Wilson's estimate of his opponent is unknown, the wisdom of Lincoln's distrust in McClellan's fitness was evidenced by his securing 212 of the total 223 electoral votes! Non-partisan voters now recalling this result and the possible consequences in the event of McClellan's election in 1864, hesitate to aid in the displacement of Wilson for one whose temperament, experience and utterances portend no more satisfactory results. If there ever was occasion for not "swapping horses when crossing a stream" it is now. Non-partisans, familiar with the abuse heaped upon Lincoln in 1864 by Republicans and Democrats alike, for alleged bungling administration of affairs at a critical period, view existing, and in many respects analagous, conditions as warranting indorsement of Mr. Wilson in the coming election.

ISAAC MARKENS.

New York, Sept. 22, 1916.

It Attacks Only Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your editorial article of Sept. 22, entitled "The Gigantic Pedestrian of the Somme." That science and invention should be used to destroy and mutilate life and property is a blot upon, not an achievement of, our civilization. That the latest war monster should be hailed with exultation by the British, its creators, is no wonder, but that THE TIMES should delight in its horrors after having so vociferously and correctly denounced the inventions of the barbarous Huns is rather inconsistent. The invention and use of these ultra-modern machines of warfare proves that it was not humanity that kept the English from creating military monsters, but rather their want of creative ingenuity

CITY PAYS TRIBUTE TO EX-MAYOR LOW

Memorial Brings Estimate Board and Aldermen in Joint Session for First Time.

MITCHEL LAUDS HIS WORK

Says He Never Refused His Aid to a Movement That Meant the Betterment of New York.

All the officials of the City Government and others who at some time had been associates of Seth Low in his various civic activities joined in an official public memorial to him yesterday afternoon in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall. It was the first time in the history of the city under the present Charter, which Mr. Low aided in framing, that the members of the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen had assembled in joint session. Mayor Mitchel, who presided, made this reference to the meeting:

"May I point out that this occasion is unique in the history of the government of this city? Never before have these two boards, representing as they do so directly and completely the entire citizenship, come together in joint session. They do so now as a mark of especial honor to the memory of a great citizen."

In a brief review of Mr. Low's public services the Mayor said:

"We have bidden here to join with us, in this official tribute, the men who knew and worked with Mr. Low in private life, the representatives of the great civic bodies of New York who had labored with him in a hundred undertakings for the welfare of the city, the men who served in his administration, when as Mayor he initiated public works, he effected reforms, he formulated policies, he established precedents, he fixed standards, upon which every succeeding administration has builded its progress in its efforts to give to the people of New York the honest, business-like, efficient, far-seeing and intelligent City Government which was the ideal of Seth Low.

Life a Part of City's History.

"Seth Low's life and history are a part of the life and history of New York. He was connected by inheritance and by active participation with that business from which, more than any other, the wealth and greatness of New York have sprung."

Mayor Mitchel mentioned Mr. Low's services as Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn and later as Mayor of New York, and his work in developing Columbia University, as Trustee, President and Chancellor.

"Columbia University, re-created and expanded through his genius, stands today New York's proudest institution of learning, a monument at once to his private generosity and to his executive capacity," said the Mayor.

"As a private citizen, Seth Low never refused his time, his labor or his substance to a movement that meant the betterment of this city. Indeed, those who know Mr. Low's activities in public service and the demands upon his time, know that the tax laid upon his strength by these self-imposed duties contributed in no small measure to the shortening of a life New York could ill afford to lose.

"It was my privilege to see him often and to know him well the last few years. Time and again I have had his counsel and assistance when I needed them, and they were always given with the ready generosity that distinguished him. It is fitting and proper that New York should pay this public and official tribute to the value of Seth Low's services as Mayor, to his worth as a citizen and to his character as a man."

Was a Business Mayor.

George W. Wickersham, speaking of some of Mr. Low's civic activities and his studies of municipal government, said he had formulated the policy of "conducting the affairs of the city not as a political machine, but as a great business."

George McAneny said Seth Low's ideals of municipal government were based on the thought that city Government must be honest and efficient, and administered always for the improvement of the working and social conditions of its citizens.

President Butler of Columbia University spoke of Mr. Low's services to the institution. Bishop Greer offered a prayer.

A long resolution, presented by President Frank Dowling of the Board of Aldermen, for the two boards as constituting the City Government, expressed the city's deep appreciation of Mr. Low's services as a public officer and as a citizen.

NOTED DETECTIVE DEAD.

Chief Inspector Alfred Ward of Scotland Yard Dies in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Alfred Ward, Chief Inspector of Scotland Yard, died in a hosuital here this morning. He had charge of the police investigation into several of the most sensational crimes of recent years. Inspector Ward visited the United States last May to bring back Ignatius Tribich Lincoln, the former Member of Parliament and self-confessed German spy. Lincoln was extradited on a charge of forgery.

Inspector Ward first came here in October, 1915, to take Lincoln back, but the spy fought extradition on the grounds that he was to be tried as a spy and shot. After his extradition he was tried in London and is now serving three years in prison on the forgery charge.

One of the Inspector's most noted cases was the solving of the theft of the famous $750,000 pearl necklace, which took place during July, 1913. The investigation of this mystery was one of the most remarkable examples of detective work on record, and was declared to stamp Chief Inspector Ward as being the foremost criminal investigator of Europe. All that Scotland Yard had to guide it were three lumps of French sugar and a torn scrap of a French newspaper found in the registered packet that should have contained the necklace.

Inspector Ward caused the record reward of $50,000 to be offered for information leading to the recovery of the pearls, and then quietly started his men to work. The thieves, who had hoped to obtain a consignment of cut stones when they stole the packet, soon found the necklace to be a white elephant on their hands. They dared not break it, as the pearls were widely known through the advertisement which described each one, and eventually determined to sell it in its perfect form. Two Paris jewel merchants were approached, and through them Inspector Ward established the connection that led to the arrest of the four thieves and to their receiving heavy sentences in Old Bailey Court on Nov. 24, 1913.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 23rd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.56 cents per pound.—Advt.

Interesting Literary Relics in our rare book room on the ground floor

DUTTON'S
681 FIFTH AVENUE

EARL OF ESSEX DEAD.

Husband of Adela B. Grant of New York, Who Inherited $591,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Seventh Earl of Essex, who married Adela Beach Grant of New York as his second wife, died at Newmarket after a long illness. His widow was one of the most popular women in the smart set of London society, notwithstanding the fact that the Essexes were in relatively straitened circumstances.

The new Earl is the offspring of his father's first marriage. He has had a somewhat notorious career. He contracted a runaway marriage in 1905. He used to be in the army, but as the result of an affair about a year ago he no longer holds the King's commission.

George Devereux de Vere Capell, seventh Earl of Essex, was in his fifty-ninth year and was a son of the late Viscount Malden. He succeeded his grandfather in the earldom in 1892, and a year later married Miss Grant. She received $501,000 last year from the estate of her uncle, R. Suydam Grant, one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, who died during December, 1912.

The Earl of Essex entered the Grenadier Guards in 1877, from which he retired in 1882. During 1900 he served with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, and a year later was transferred to Colonel Herts's Imperial Yeomanry, in which he was promoted to Colonel. He was a member of the Carlton and Turf Clubs.

Lady Essex has been active since the beginning of the war in aiding the soldiers at the front and their families in England. She is a member of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, is President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the Urban Council for War Relief.

Obituary Notes.

HYATT LYON MARSHALL, for forty years in the livery business at 109 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, died in the Long Island College Hospital on last Saturday after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Marshall was born in the old City of Williamsburg seventy-four years ago, and was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of that place. He was also one of the oldest members of the Hanover Club and of the Parkway Driving Club.

ALEXANDER ROTHSCHILD, senior member of the firm of Rothschild & Newman, dealers in cotton goods at 60 White Street, Manhattan, died from apoplexy on Sunday at his home in Far Rockaway, L. I. Mr. Rothschild was 60 years old, and was interested in charitable work. He left a widow and a daughter.

BENJAMIN W. REIS, a retired accountant, died in a sanitarium on Sunday. He was 47 years old and lived at 468 East Ninth Street, Flatbush. A widow and a daughter survive him.

JOHN THOMAS RUTH, a pressman and in the employ of The New York Herald for thirty-eight years, died in St. Anthony's Hospital in Woodhaven, L. I., on Sunday. He was born in this city fifty-two years ago and lived at 1,950 Bensonhurst Avenue.

Miss LUCY BRAINE, a daughter of the late James H. and Elizabeth M. Braine and a cousin of the late Rear Admiral Braine, died yesterday, her seventy-first birthday, at her home, 78 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. Miss Braine was born in Manhattan and was an active member of the Church of the Incarnation. She is survived by one sister, Miss Elizabeth Braine.

Mrs. ALICIA CARTER, wife of John Carter and active in the Rosary Society of St. Rose of Lima Church and in the Daughters of Isabella, died on last Saturday at her home, 931 Newkirk Avenue, Flatbush.

FREDERICK O. MATTFIELD, for many years a salesman for the Friedman Baking Company and a resident of Brooklyn for half a century, is dead at his home, 79 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

Miss JULIA ELIZABETH McCANN, a teacher in the Sunday school of the R. C. Church of the Holy Rosary and a member of the Junior Choir, the League of the Sacred Heart, and the Children of Mary Sodality, connected with that church, died on Saturday at her home, 734 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of Patrick J. and Margaret A. McCann.

ALLEN CHARLES ALDERMAN, an attorney with an office at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 1,735 Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, aged 48 years. Mr. Alderman was a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale University. He was a member of Bedford Lodge, 574, F. and A. M., and of Supreme Council of A. A., Scottish Rite. He left a widow.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Teyser, of 89 West 115th Street, wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

Born

GOLDSMITH.—On Monday, Sept. 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lunt Goldsmith, 334 West Eighty-ninth Street, a son.

Engaged

KIRSCHENBAUM — NANES. — Miss Dora Nanes, Mr. Samuel D. Kirschenbaum, engaged.

PAPP—PEELE.—Emma Peele to Bertram Papp.

SHAPIRO—SHAPIRO.—Ethel J. Shapiro to Nathan Shapero.

Married

BERMUDEZ—CALDWELL.—On the 23d of September, at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., Leonora Caldwell, daughter of the late Josiah and Anita S. Caldwell, to Julio Bermudes of Cardenas, Cuba.

HUBERT—NICOLL.—On Sept. 24th, at Emmanuel Church, Great River, L. I., by the Rev. W. N. Webbe, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Nicoll of Babylon, L. I., to William Haight Hubert, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Hubert, Jr., of New York and Bellport, L. I.

TAYLOR—CONNOR.—Sept. 24 at Rectory of the Holy Name, Manhattan, by the Right Rev. J. F. Jordon, Mr. Richard Evans Taylor, Jr., to Miss May Loretta Connor.

TERHUNE—LENNARD.—Sept. 23, Adelaide E. Lennard to Walter B. Terhune.

Died.

ABRAHAMS.—Sept. 24, Bertha, beloved wife of Morris Abrahams, daughter of Rosa Jackson. Funeral private, Tuesday, 11 A. M.

APPLEGATE.—Suddenly, at Ossining, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1916, Elizabeth Warren, wife of Edward W. Applegate, aged 45 years. Funeral services on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 2:30 o'clock, at her late residence, 35 Linden Av., Ossining, N. Y.

BERBECKER.—Julius, on Sept. 25, in his 84th year at Richmond Hill. Notice of funeral hereafter. Waterbury, Conn., and New Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

BRAINE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 25, 1916, Lucy Braine, daughter of the late James Harvey and Elizabeth Braine. Funeral service at her late residence, 78 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—Sunday, Sept. 24, 1916, William John Brown. Funeral services at late residence, 600 West 136th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Newburg, N. Y.

FREY.—At Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday, Sept. 24th, in her 67th year, Rosa Obendorfer, widow of Daniel Frey, sister of Max and Israel Oberndorfer, Sarah Peyser, and Cornelius Simon. Funeral at residence of Charles D. Frey, 530 West 144th St., on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery, Brooklyn.

GILKINSON.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 25, 1916, Elizabeth, widow of John K. Gilkinson, aged 56 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 130 Bellevue Av., Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

GUTTMANN. — Isaac, beloved husband of Gertrude, nee Gruenberg. Funeral at 1,061 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M. Tuesday. Interment at Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

HALL.—September 23, at her residence, 7 Maple Av., Westerly, R. I., Miss Amelia Avery Hall, aged 55. Trustee and long senior teacher Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass.

HANAK.—Alois. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

HEILBRONER.—On Monday, Sept. 25, Alexander, beloved husband of Birdie Rund Heilbroner and father of Fannie and Julia Heilbroner, aged 44 years. Funeral from his late residence, 753 Beck St., Prospect Av. Station, Bronx, on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HOUGHTON.—Maria Caldwell, daughter of Dr. Simeon and Maria B. Palmer and widow of Francis W. Houghton, on Monday, Sept. 25, 1916, at her residence, 511 Garfield Place, Jersey City. Funeral private. Boston paper please copy.

HUTCHINS.—Suddenly, at New York City, on Sept. 23, 1916, William Ellsworth Hutchins, youngest son of the late Hon. Waldo and Elizabeth Ellsworth Hutchins, in his 55th year. Funeral services will be held from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 24th St., on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 11 A. M.

JOSEPH.—On Sept. 23, Ira, beloved husband of Anna, (nee Cohn,) brother of Julius, Louis, Mollie Kimmelstiel, Jennie Fleischman, Blanche and Bella Josephson. Funeral from his late residence, 7 Storey Place, Arverne, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 10 o'clock. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery. Noah W. and O. Benevolent Society, Progress Council, R. A.; Queens Borough Lodge, B. P. O. E., and Arverne Sisterhood are respectfully invited to attend.

JOSEPH.—Members of Temple Israel of Far Rockaway are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Ira Joseph, at his late residence, 7 Storey Place, Arverne, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 10 A. M. JOSEPH FIELD, President.

LOCKHART.—Suddenly, Sept. 24, at Lockport, N. Y., George, son of William and Fannie Lockhart, aged 21 years 4 months.

LOEFFLER.—On Monday, Sept. 25, 1916, Emilie Loeffler, widow of John J. Loeffler, in her 83d year, at her residence, 38 Haven Esplanade, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Funeral services and interment private.

LONIGAN.—Suddenly on Sept. 25, 1916, Thomas J., formerly of the Eleventh Ward, New York City, beloved husband of Margaret (nee Curley) and the father of Thomas Jr., Margaret, and Kathryn. Funeral from his late residence, 114 Lake Street, Corona, L. I., on Thursday at 9 A. M., thence to St. Bartholomew's R. C. Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MARKS.—On Sept. 25, Harry R. Marks, aged 36 years, beloved husband of Belle B., and son of David and Marie Marks, late of Boston, Mass. Funeral Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, from 58 St. Nicholas Av. Mal-monides Benevolent Society, Marianne Lodge, No. 12, D. of D. T. S.; Manhattan Council, No. 217, Royal Arcanum, are invited to attend. Boston papers please copy.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

Died.

MESSING.—On Sunday, Sept. 24, at Chicago, in his 76th year, Isaac, father of Sig, Abe, and Herman J. Messing, Mrs. M. Levy, Mrs. H. Mitchell, Mrs. D. Livingston, Mrs. H. V. Ullman, and Mrs. T. Lohman. Funeral services at Chicago. San Francisco papers please copy.

MYERS.—Sept. 23, at Syracuse, N. Y., in her sixty-first year, Carrie, (nee Brenner,) widow of the late Henry C. Myers of Syracuse, N. Y., and devoted mother of Mrs. Louis Bluestone, Harry, Saul S., Morris, Leroy, Lawrence, Howard, Fred, Mabel, and Florine Corn. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 318 West 100th St., Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 10 A. M.

OLCOTT.—Richard Morgan, on Sunday, Sept. 24, aged 55 years. Funeral service All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av., Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock. Interment at New Rochelle, private.

RAUNER.—Simon, on Sept. 23, husband of Rosa and father of Benjamin, Charles, Minnie Greenberg, and Rae Goldman. Funeral from his late residence, 210 West 107th Street, Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 9:30 A. M.

RODVIEN.—Louis, 372 Columbus Avenue, New York, in his forty-fourth year. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 26, from above residence.

ROTHSCHILD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 24, at his residence, 1 Oak St., Far Rockaway, Alex, beloved husband of Rachel Newman and devoted father of Babette Rothschild and brother of Mrs. Marc H. Mack, Mrs. Jacob F. Cullman, Mrs. Ben Lindauer, and Simon Rothschild. Funeral services will be held at Salem Fields Cemetery on Wednesday morning, Sept. 27, at 11 o'clock. Nashville and Cincinnati papers please copy.

ROTHSCHILD.—In this sad hour of our bereavement, We, the Associates and Employes of Mr. Alex. Rothschild of the firm of Rothschild & Newman, who has suddenly been called by his Maker to the Beyond, are shocked and grieved more than words can express and we wish to convey our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Rothschild and daughter, Miss Babette, as well as to Mr. J. Newman and other members of the families. Mr. Rothschild will be sadly missed by the many friends whose hearts he always made light with his cheerful disposition and benevolent nature. We mourn our loss. May his soul rest in peace.

SAMPSON.—On Monday, Sept. 25, 1916, at Sugar Hill, N. H., Edward Cobb Sampson, in the eightieth year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHNEIDER.—Anna, beloved wife of William F. Schneider and daughter of the late Joseph Belleshelm of Mount Vernon, on Sunday morning, Sept. 24, after a lingering illness, at her home, 27 East 126th St., in her fiftieth year. Requiem mass on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 10 A. M., at St. Aloysius's Roman Catholic Church, 215 West 132d St. Mount Vernon Argus please copy.

SCHUYLER.—Sept. 25, Sarah Gilbert Schuyler. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Stonlea Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 24, 1916, at his residence, 118 West Sixty-ninth St, Richard E. Smith. Services will be held from August Eickelberg's Funeral Parlors, 934 Eighth Av., near Fifty-fifth St., on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 1 P. M. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

THOMAS.—Sept. 25, Thomas E. Thomas. Funeral to be held Thursday evening, the 28th of September, 8 o'clock, from funeral parlor of James F. McGowan, 1,879 Amsterdam Av.

WANMAKER.—At Hudson Falls, N. Y., Henrietta Wannaker in the 76th year of her age. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Huppuch, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Aug. 23, 1916, at South Pasadena, Cal., Charles Phelps, youngest son of Ephraim and Hannah E. Williams of Stonington, Conn., aged 76 years. Interment at Stonington on Thursday, Sept. 28, on arrival of train leaving New York at 10:00 A. M.

WOOLLEY.—At Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday morning, Sept. 24, 1916, in the 51st year of his age, Cornell Woolley, beloved husband of Cornelia Farwell Woolley. Funeral services in Christ Church, at Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 3:15 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BURKE.—Thomas B., 2,102 Boston Road, Sept. 24. Funeral today.

CONNELLY.—Alice, 314 East 89th St., Sept. 24. Funeral notice later.

EILERMANN.—Albert F., 109 West 109th St., Sept. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FEELEY.—Elizabeth, 477 West 57th St., Sept. 23. Funeral today. 10 A. M.

KENNY.—John, 495 East 138th St., Sept. 24. Funeral notice later.

McCOART.—Margaret, 428 East 148th St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MALONE.—Della O'M., 215 West 145th St., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MANNING.—Mary, Sept. 23. Funeral 63 Madison St., today, 2 P. M.

MOORE.—David L., 301 West End Av., Sept. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—Julia, 743 Oakland Place, Bronx, Sept. 24. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

MURRAY.—Hannorah A., 1,805 McGraw Av., Bronx, Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MURRELL.—Lucy C., 553 West 40th St., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

OSSWALD.—Anna M., 509 East 84th St., Sept. 23, aged 69. Funeral today.

QUINLIVAN.—Catherine, 31 Dominick St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

QUINLIVAN.—Patrick, 532 West 113th St., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

RONNER.—Emma P., 576 East 169th St., Bronx, Sept. 24, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Edward, Sept. 22, aged 48. Funeral 8th Av. and 18th St., today, 1 P. M.

TURNER.—Peter T., 31 Montgomery St., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Maurice, 456 9th Av., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ALDERMAN.—Allen C., 1735 Cropsey Av., Sept. 24.

BELCHER.—George F., 101 Vernon Av., Sept. 24. Funeral notice later.

BOUFFLER.—William F., 172 Clifton Place, Sept. 23.

BOWDERY.—Jennie, 1216 St. John's Place, Sept. 24.

COWAN.—Fannie J., 10 McDonough St., Sept. 23.

CUNNINGHAM.—Thomas, 493 Montgomery St., Sept. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DAVIDSON.—George, 941 Bergen St., Sept. 23. Funeral today.

DEVINE.—Michael T., 200 St. Mark's Av., Sept. 24. Funeral notice later.

DONNELLON.—Marcella, 1418 Sterling Place, Sept. 24.

DUFF.—John, 1362 Bergen St., Sept. 23. Funeral private.

GUERIN.—Michael J., 88 Sterling Place, Sept. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HASSETT.—Elizabeth, 204 10th St., Sept. 23.

JACKSON.—Thomas B., 15 Manhasset Place, Sept. 23.

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JAMES.—Malvina, 604 Franklin Av., Sept. 24. Funeral service today.

KAHLER.—Frances A., 40 Ashford St., Sept. 24. Funeral service today.

KENDELL.—Louis, 97 Cornelia St., Sept. 23, aged 68.

KRONEN.—Lena, 9 Mill St., Sept. 23. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MAHONEY.—Sarah, 7 Henry St., Sept. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAYRER.—Catherine, 710 Park Av., Sept. 23. Funeral today.

MULVEY.—Patrick, 532 East 37th St., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REGAN.—Helen C., 2,391 Catalpa Av., Sept. 23. Funeral tomorrow.

REYNOLDS.—Thomas J., St. Mary's Hospital, Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROSE.—Elizabeth, 383 4th St., Sept. 24, aged 72.

RUTH.—John T., 1,950 Benson Av., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Anna, St. Catharine's Hospital, Sept. 23, aged 18.

SCHROEDER.—Katherine M., 373 Lexington Av., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SCOTT.—James, 300 10th St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SEEBECK.—John, 569 Hicks St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

STARR.—Laura B., 1,454 Bedford Av., Sept. 24.

STEINEBREI.—Elise, 239 Rodney St., Sept. 24, aged 58.

VAN PELT.—Sivilla, 280 14th St., Sept. 23, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

WOERTMAN.—Augusta, 932 Atlantic Av., Sept. 23, aged 61.

WREN.—Thomas, 72 Cumberland St., Sept. 23 aged 58.

OUNGS.—Susan, 701 Gates Av., Sept. 25, aged 79.

Jersey City and Newark.

AYRES.—Sarah A., 275 14th Av., Newark, Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

BIRCH.—Frank J., 333 Lafayette St., Newark, Sept. 23. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

BOEHM.—George, 93 Winans Av., Newark, Sept. 24, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow.

CLYMER.—May W., 221 North 5th St., Newark, Sept. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COE.—Ida P., 46 Mt. Pleasant Av., Newark, Sept. 25.

DONNELLY.—Margaret, 329 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Sept. 24.

EGAN.—Catherine E., 710 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Sept. 23. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FRANKLIN.—Rose, Jersey City, Sept. 24, aged 61.

KNEER.—William, 788 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Sept. 24, aged 40. Funeral today.

LANGAN.—Alice L., 429 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Sept. 25.

REILLY.—Robert, 121 Newark St., Newark, Sept. 24.

SCOTT.—John, 278 4th St., Jersey City, Sept. 25.

SWEENY.—Marcella M., 111 Mechanic St., Newark, Sept. 23. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

WELSH.—Loretta, 210 Washington St., Jersey City, Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Long Island.

FLANNERY.—Catherine E., Flushing, Sept. 23, aged 57.

HEIDEL.—Frederick M., Ridgewood, Sept. 23, aged 51.

LOCKWOOD.—Caroline M., Rockville Centre, Sept. 24, aged 86. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

SIGNATO.—Michael, Corona, Sept. 23, aged 39.

SWEENEY.—Ellen R., Long Island City, Sept. 23, aged 61.

VAUGHN.—Virginia, Elmhurst, Sept. 23.

WALLRAPP.—Theresa, Ridgewood, Sept. 23, aged 8 months.

WELLER.—Johanna, Maspeth, Sept. 23, aged 76.

ZAMMINER.—Conrad, Glendale, Sept. 23, aged 78.

In Memoriam

CHESHIRE.—John, in memory of my beloved husband and our darling father, who entered into rest Sept. 26, 1910.

MERKSAMER.—Rose. Unveiling of monument Mt. Carmel Cemetery Oct. 1 at 2:30 P. M.

MARTIN.—James and Mary, mass St. Michael's Church, today, 7 A. M.

MEYUNG.—Peter J., mass St. Matthew's Church, Brooklyn, today, 10 A. M.

CIRCLE 104 J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV at 53d St

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THEIR SECOND LONG RUN

In May They Won Seventeen Straight—10,000 Rapturous Fans Cheer History in the Making.

Statistics of Giants' Record String of Victories.

Sept. 7—	R.	H.	E.	Sept. 18—	R.	H.	E.
New York...	4	6	1	New York...	2	6	0
Brooklyn ...	1	2	3	Pittsburgh...	0	3	2
Sept. 8—				Sept. 19—			
New York...	9	14	0	New York...	9	10	0
Philadelphia.	3	9	4	Pittsburgh...	2	5	2
Sept. 9—				New York...	5	11	0
New York...	8	10	0	Pittsburgh...	1	7	3
Philadelphia.	1	4	2	Sept. 20—			
New York...	3	5	3	New York...	4	8	2
Philadelphia.	0	4	3	Chicago	2	6	0
Sept. 11—				Sept. 21—			
New York...	9	10	1	New York...	4	9	0
Philadelphia.	4	8	3	Chicago	0	6	1
Sept. 12—				Sept. 22—			
New York...	3	7	4	New York...	5	10	0
Cincinnati ..	2	7	1	Chicago	0	7	2
Sept. 13—				Sept. 23—			
New York...	3	9	0	New York...	6	7	0
Cincinnati ..	0	3	2	St. Louis...	1	6	4
New York...	6	6	2	New York...	1	6	0
Cincinnati ..	4	9	3	St. Louis...	0	3	2
Sept. 14—				Sept. 25—			
New York...	3	8	0	New York...	1	3	0
Cincinnati ..	1	7	2	St. Louis...	0	2	2
Sept. 16—				Sept. 26—			
New York...	8	15	2	St. Louis...	2	6	1
Pittsburgh...	2	6	0				
New York...	4	6	1				
Pittsburgh...	3	7	2				

Giants	100	176 16
Opponents	29	117 42

The record of the Giants' winning pitchers is as follows: Schupp, 5; Tesreau, 6; Perritt, 5; Benton, 4; Sallee, 1. Perritt scored a shut-out against Philadelphia, 3 to 0; against Chicago, 4 to 0. Schupp scored a shut-out against Cincinnati, 3 to 0; against Pittsburgh, 2 to 0; against St. Louis, 1 to 0. Benton scored a shut-out against St. Louis, 3 to 0. Sallee scored a shut-out against Chicago, 5 to 0.

John McGraw's sensational New York Giants, with all pennant hopes beyond their reach, annexed much of the glory of the waning baseball season yesterday when they defeated the St. Louis Cardinals in a double-header at the Polo Grounds, establishing a new world's record for successive games won. When the last batsman was out in the second encounter the galloping Giants had won twenty-one games in a string, thus putting into the discard the former world's record, made under the old playing rules by Frank Bancroft's Providence Grays in 1884.

If the Giants were fighting tooth and nail for a pennant they could not have caused as much of a stir in the baseball world as they did with the remarkable achievement which came about yesterday. It is a mark which is so unusual that it will probably stand for many more years than the Providence mark did. Baseball is a swifter and a faster game than it was in those days, and the task is all the more remarkable because it was made by a club which a few weeks ago looked like a badly disorganized second-division aggregation.

About 10,000 spectators saw the Giants' great feat. In years to come they will tell their children and their children's children about that day way back in 1916 when Ferdinand Schupp and Pol Perritt pitched the Giants to a double victory and established the new mark of twenty-one straight games. And, please be it remembered, this daring band of McGraw's isn't through yet. They may keep right on winning games for a while. They have two more games to play with the Cardinals at the Polo Grounds. These look like sure victories from the comparative strength of the two clubs as shown during the last two double-headers.

Giant Pitchers Do Well.

Ferdie Schupp, the youngest flinger on the McGraw staff, was picked to go after the twentieth straight game which was to tie the old Providence record. He did a great job and shut out the Cardinals, 1 to 0, allowing them but two hits. In the second game—the one which broke the old mark—McGraw picked an experienced veteran, Pol Perritt, the iron man, who a few weeks ago pitched two games in one afternoon and won them both. The Giants took this second engagement by a score of 6 to 2.

During the thirty-two years since Providence set their record, the mark has been threatened many times by major league clubs. In 1906 the Chicago White Sox, known as Fielder Jones's Hitless Wonders, started on Aug. 2 and won nineteen games straight. In this string the White Sox scored 100 runs to their opponents' 24, and on their journey of victory they defeated the New York Yankees seven times and beat them out for the pennant by a margin of three games. In this run of victories was one tie game with New York.

The Giants made a remarkable run of eighteen straight games in 1904, which began on June 16 and ended on July 5. On their first Western trip this season the Giants caused a furor by making a tour of the entire circuit, winning seventeen straight games before meeting defeat.

The string started on May 9, at Pittsburgh, by a defeat of the Pirates, 13 to 6. Callahan's men fell thrice more, and then Tinker's Cubs were encountered and left prostrated after a brace of defeats. The McGrawites then won successively four games from St. Louis, three from the Cincinnati Reds, and four from the Boston Braves. Six Six were the seventeenth in Boston, shutting out the Braves by 3 to 0. Mathewson also won one other game, and the other victories were credited as follows: Anderson, 4; Perritt, 4; Benton, 3; Tesreau, 2; Schauer, 1, and Stroud, 1.

After this the Giants took a bad slump, the pitching staff went to pieces, and the club fell back so rapidly that McGraw was forced to bring about a reorganization, which resulted in his present record-breaking club.

Several minor league clubs have made records for successive victories. The Corsicana Club of the Texas League hung up a record of twenty-seven straight in 1902, while the Charlotte Club of the Carolina League won twenty-five straight in the same year. In the old Eastern League the Jersey City Club won twenty-four straight games in 1903.

The Old Providence Record.

In making the new world's record, however, the Giants' great performance does not compare with the feat of the old Providence Grays in one respect. Charley Radbourne, who is regarded as perhaps the greatest pitcher in baseball history, pitched eighteen games out of the twenty. Conley pitched the other two.

Providence started on the victorious trip Aug. 7, 1884, against New York, and ended the run against Cleveland on Sept. 6. One of the games against the Buffalo club was won by a score of 10-0. Radbourne worked in every game he started without the aid of a relief pitcher. Of course, no lixman in modern baseball has ever accomplished a performance such as this.

There was one spectator at the Polo Grounds yesterday watching the Giants break the old record who played on the Providence Grays when they established their sensational mark in '84. It was Arthur Irwin, who played shortstop on Bancroft's great team.

"I was glad to see the Giants do it," said Irwin yesterday after the game, "for while I have a sentiment for those grand old days of baseball I am a firm believer in the modern game. In many ways it is an improvement over the old days, but I doubt if the game will ever see a great a figure as Charley Radbourne."

New York accomplished the new world's record by playing the most sensational baseball imaginable. They have demonstrated during this great run of victories that they can think quicker than perhaps any other club that has ever played the game. The fielding has been truly phenomenal at times. So quickly have the infielders worked that it seemed as if they just played from intuition. The matter of winning has become second nature to them, and mechanically they are as close to perfection as it seems possible to develop human beings. This dashing play, backed by aggressiveness, gameness and courage, has made the Giants the terror of the National League. Even now, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston are shaking in their boots, wondering what this uncanny bunch of McGrawites is going to do next.

How McGraw Improved Team.

First of all, in making over his club, McGraw filled up the weak gaps in the infield. He displaced Merkle at first with a youngster, Holke; the veteran Larry Doyle, at second, gave way to Herzog, while in the third base position, which has given the Giants trouble for the last two or three seasons, McGraw placed Heinie Zimmerman. The outfield was a formidable aggregation, anyway, with Kauff, Burns, and Robertson. He strengthened the catching staff with the addition of Lew McCarty, and immediately the aggregation showed a new lease of life.

The pitching staff has been weak nearly all season, but when the defensive power of the club improved, so did the pitchers. Harmony supplanted disorganization, and with the improvement came an improvement in the club's batting. It was not long before the Giants were showing a brand of baseball which had the whole league sitting up and taking notice. What they did when they returned home early in September is now a matter of baseball history. Beginning on Sept. 7, when young Schupp was pitted against the veteran Nap Rucker, the Giants began to win, and they have been winning ever since.

The record of McGraw's pitchers shows that big Jeff Tesreau, the Ozark bear hunter, has won six of the victories, while Schupp has done his share toward the new record with five. Pol Perritt, the iron man, has also contributed five victories, and Rube Benton has favored with four. Slim Sallee has pitched one victory.

Enthusiasm ran riot when Schupp took the mound against Lee Meadows, one of the best of the Cardinal flingers, in the first game. Meadows, one of the few pitchers who wears glasses during a game, was figured on as a hard obstacle to surmount. He was. Schupp outpitched him, Meadows allowing three hits, while Schupp gave the Cardinals but two. Dazzling support behind Schupp saved the game for the Giants more than once.

Amazing Play by Fletcher.

One play which the Giants made in that first game will always live in the memories of the fans who saw it. It happened in the seventh inning. Smith, the only Cardinal who could nick the southpaw service of Schupp, was the first man up in the seventh, and he got his second two-bagger. Rogers Hornaby then rolled out, Schupp to Holke, Smith going to third. A long fly, an out, almost anything, would have meant a run, and the Cardinals would have tied the score.

Beecher went to the bat, filled with an eagerness to do something disastrous to the ball. He hammered a screaming liner through short. Fletcher was on his toes in an instant and nabbed the ball. Smith had a small lead off third, and, quick as a flash, Fletcher tossed the ball to Heinie Zim and Smith was doubled at third, before he had time to draw his breath. Fletcher didn't have time to think out this play. It just came to him by intuition. Zim wasn't near the bag at the time, but Fletcher's toss was perfect and Heinie was over to touch the bag, while Smith stood flat-footed and thunderstruck.

That wasn't the only brilliant fielding play. In the sixth, with one out, Bohen got a pass and Gonzales, the swarthy Cuban, hit the ball a mile a minute toward third. Zimmerman had no time to get two hands on it. He just reached down with his bare hand, scooped up the ball, and threw the runner out at first. Schupp made a great play himself in the third, when he gamely stood up before a cannon-ball drive by Bohen and caressed it tightly with his gloved hand against the shoulder.

The Giants' lonely run, which won the game, came as the result of two huge erors by Bohen, the Cardinals' new shortstop. It happened in the fourth inning, after Meadows had thrown Herzog out at first. Robertson walked to Bohen and he hurled the ball high over Snyder's head, Robertson going to second base before the ball was retrieved. Then Zimmerman hoisted a fly to Long in right field. Fletcher drove another hot grounder at Bohen and again the shortstop made a lurid throw over the ball sailing many feet over Snyder's head, Robertson racing home with the winning run.

There was a hot argument between McGraw and Umpire Harrison over a drive by Zimmerman in this inning. Zim hit a ball which cut close enough inside third base to look safe. Harrison hesitated for a time before calling the ball and then decided it was a foul.

It looked for a time as if it might be necessary to call out the reserves, but McGraw and Zimmerman finally believed that there was nothing to gain and lapsed into silence.

Although rain threatened to break up the Giants' journey to a new world's record in the first game, it only sprinkled but a few minutes and then in the northern sky came a rainbow which proved to be a good omen for the Giants.

Pol Perritt pitched the second game and at times threatened to go on his way to a strike-out record. In the first and fifth innings Pol retired the Cardinals on strike-outs. He fanned eight of them in all and gave six hits. He had one shaky inning, the sixth, when the Cardinals got their two runs.

As Zimmerman stepped to the bat in the second inning he was presented with a traveling bag filled with other nice presents from admirers in his native bailiwick, the Bronx. Heinie showed his appreciation by slapping out a two-bagger between right and centre fields. The crowd was so overjoyed that they would willingly have given Heinie a trunk, and when he went to third on Fletcher's sacrifice and scored on Kauff's sacrifice fly the spectators would have given him a house and lot for the mere asking.

More Giant runs came in the third. After two were out in this chapter Joe Lotz, who was doing the pitching for St. Louis, became generous and gave passes to Burns and Herzog. Robertson's hit to left scored Burns and then up to the bat again came Heinie Zimmerman. This time he rapped another two-bagger to left and sent Herzog and Robertson joyfully over the plate. In the seventh Holke got an infield hit and Ruether's double to left scored Holke with the Giants' last run.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Bohen,ss	2	0	0	4	2
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	2	3	Gonzales,c	3	0	0	6	2
Robertson,rf	3	1	0	5	0	Miller,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Zim'er'n,3b	3	0	1	1	2	Smith,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	2	2	Forneby,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Kauff,cf	2	0	0	1	0	Beecher,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Holke,1b	3	0	2	11	0	Long,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Rariden,c	2	0	0	3	0	Snyder,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Schupp,p	3	0	0	1	3	Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	28	1	3	27	10	Total	25	0	2	24	11

Errors—Bohen, (2,) Hornsby

New York	0	0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 —1
St. Louis	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0

Two-base hits—Smith, 2. Stolen base—Bohen. Double plays—Gonzales and Bohen; Fletcher and Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2; off Meadows, 3. Earned runs—Off Meadows, none. Struck out—By Schupp, 3; by Meadows, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	0	0	0	Bohen,ss	4	0	1	0	0
Herzog,2b	3	1	0	1	2	Gonzales,c	2	0	1	1	1
Rob'tson,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Miller,2b	2	0	1	5	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	2	1	1	Miller,lb	4	1	1	12	0
Fletcher,ss	2	0	0	1	4	Smith,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	5	0	Hornsby,2b	3	0	1	0	3
Holke,1b	2	2	0	9	0	Beecher,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Rariden,c	3	0	1	11	1	Wilson,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Perritt,p	2	0	0	0	2	Deitzel,2b	3	0	0	1	3
						Lotz,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	27	6	6	27	10	Total	32	2	6	24	10

Errors—Herzog, Kauff, Bohen.

New York	0	1	3 1 0 0 1 0 —6
St. Louis	0	0	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 —2

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, (2,) Rariden. Three-base hit—Holke. Sacrifice hits—Fletcher, Perritt. Sacrifice fly—Kauff, Beecher. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Lotz, 2. Earned runs—Off Perritt, 1; off Lotz, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Lotz, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Perritt, 9; by Lotz, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

Straight Victory Records.

Major league record under old playing rules—Providence Grays, 20 straight victories in 1884, from Aug. 7 to Sept. 6.

Former major league record under modern playing rules—Chicago White Sox, 19 straight victories in 1906, Aug. 2 to Aug. 23.

New world's major league record—New York Giants, 21 straight victories, Sept. 7 to Sept. 25, 1916.

Managers of the National Leage Teams Give Their Views of Giants' Achievement

The statements by National League club managers here presented were made by them for THE NEW YORK TIMES *yesterday after the Giants broke the record.*

JOHN J. McGRAW, Manager of the New York Giants—I think the New York club as it is made up today is, in many respects, the greatest baseball team I have managed in my fourteen years at the head of the organization. On some of the best clubs which represented New York in the past, of course, we had greater pitching, by Matty and McGinnity, and it was the high-class pitching which had much to do with bringing us pennants. But for a smoothly-balanced, fast-playing club, this year's Giants surpass any of the old teams. The boys are playing in perfect harmony and while our pitching was uncertain at several stages of the present season they are all delivering now. These players have the right kind of fighting spirit and are not afraid to take chances on the bases. Naturally, I am very much pleased in establishing a new record, but the boys deserve all the glory they will get out of it.

MILLER HUGGINS, Manager of the St. Louis Cardinals—This club of McGraw's is playing the most sensational ball I ever saw. It is by far the best club in the National League today. No one is more pleased than I am to see them hang up this new record. At the gait they are going I can't see how any one is going to beat them, for they have great fielding, great pitching, and are getting all the breaks. Just see how they got that first run today on two errors. The club is just about 100 per cent. better than when they played us in St. Louis in August. You remember, we shut them out three times in as many days. They didn't look like much of a club at that time, for they couldn't hit anything. McGraw has worked wonders since he reorganized the club, and, I tell you, if he had this club when he was playing us last August he'd be right up there now with the pennant within his grasp.

WILBERT ROBINSON, Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers — Twenty-one games in a row under the present conditions is a much greater achievement than it looks when compared to the old record of the Providence team. It demonstrates that John McGraw has molded together a team of wonderful efficiency, and the success of the successive victories undoubtedly belongs to him. It is only another testimony of his worth as a manager which he has proved to the satisfaction of local fans in previous years. We all have to take our hats off to McGraw and I am as proud at this moment of his feat as of the standing of the Brooklyns in the National League.

JOE TINKER, Manager of the Chicago Cubs—The best team by far in the National League is New York. It is a great team, and playing wonderful ball. There is no stopping a team which goes at top speed, and that is true all the time of McGraw's men. The record is a remarkable one, but as a prediction let me tell you that the Giants will win as many games in a row next season as they have this.

CHRISTY MATHEWSON, Manager of the Cincinnati Reds.—It is the most remarkable feat in years. McGraw has a great team, and I am tickled to hear that he has broken the record. I think the Giants might have turned the trick some years ago when I was a member of the team had it not been for a slip by Joe McGinnity. Joe was pitching great ball in those days, but he had an agreement whereby he was to rest for a team of semi-professionals on Sundays. I think we had won nineteen games when we struck Philadelphia. McGinnity was listed to pitch against the Phillies on Monday. But the day before, Sunday, he had a hard game with the semi-pro team that he occasionally twirled for. When he faced the Phils the following day we lost.

PAT MORAN, Manager of the Phillies.—Any team that wins twenty-one straight games in these days of strong opposition is some ball club. I have heard it said the Giants were weak in pitchers. I failed to see any weakness three weeks ago when we lost four straight to them in New York after we had won eight in a row.

GEORGE STALLINGS, Manager of the Boston Braves.—The Giants have been a team which, from the very start of the season, I have figured Boston would have to beat in order to take the pennant. The last string of consecutive victories did not surprise me a bit, and this one has not. When the season opened I feared the New York Club more than any other, and I must confess the several slumps the Giants have had have pleased me not a little. McGraw surely has strengthened his team, and were the season a little longer there is no telling what would happen.

JIMMY CALLAHAN, Manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates. The Giants have had great possibilities all year. The team looked good when it made that splendid tour of the West midway through the season, but when we played them last week they were stronger and were going better than before. On paper the team is the best in the league, and the other Eastern teams can thank their stars that McGraw did not get his outfit going at top speed before Sept. 1. I look for the Giants make a great fight for the pennant. There is no reason why the New York club should not improve on its already remarkable record for straight wins. The pitchers are going well and the team is hitting. I believe the Giants will finish not lower than third place, and have an excellent chance to finish second.

EVEN BREAK BEST DODGERS CAN GET

Johnson's Error Gives Fighting Cubs the First Game, but Robins Recover in Next.

Joe Tinker's Chicago Cubs fought as hard yesterday to pull the Dodgers from their lofty perch at the head of the National League as though a world's series engagement would reward the victors in the series at Ebbets Field. The Chicago chieftain found a vulnerable spot in the armor of the home team in the first encounter and by striking hard won the opening game of the double header by 7 to 4. The defeat and the perilous position in which they were placed, instead of discouraging the Dodgers, nerved them to greater hostility, and, waging a plucky fight, Robbie's men broke even on the day by capturing the second game, 4 to 2.

It was a day of streaky baseball accompanied by weather suited to the shifting character of the games. Bright sunshine while the Superbas were leading early in the fray gave way to an overcast sky and half-hearted showers at the time the visitors were forging to the front. The gloomy surroundings lasted long enough for the doings of Tinker's men to plunge the home crowd into despondency, but this was only a momentary sensation, and a brilliant rainbow illuminated the closing frames of the second encounter, which was taken as an omen of success in the struggle for the pennant by Brooklyn fans.

One material circumstance calculated to give heart and comfort to the cohorts of Wilbert Robinson is that, as far as the playing yesterday indicated, the pitching staff across the bridge still maintains the high order of efficiency which has been largely responsible for the forward position of the Dodgers. To be sure, Cheney, one of the most dependable of the hurling staff, had to be charged with a defeat, as he was taken out in the tenth inning when the Cubs had already overcome the early lead gained by the Robins. Just one cog in the wheel slipped, however, to bring about this result. With two out in the eighth, Saier raised a fly to centre field which appeared to be well within the reach of Johnston. The outfielder ran straight for it, got his hands on it, but the ball slipped through his fingers and Packard came home from second base with the tying run, which brought the game to ten innings.

To accentuate this lapse Johnston was again at fault in the opening of the tenth when Wortman raised a high fly to the centre garden. Johnston lost it in the sun, and by the time he located the sphere it was safely on its way over his head and rolled clear to the fence for a home run. Cheney did his best to retrieve the situation by striking out Packard, but he walked Flack, and when Mann beat out a hit to Mowrey, Cheney reluctantly obeyed orders and left the mound in favor of Smith. The latter had nothing and quickly gave way to Dell, the result being that four runs were tallied before the side was retired.

Rube Marquard pitched a masterly game in the second. Johnston had given way to Hy Myers and Wheat was back in his old place at left field. He nearly came to grief, however, in the eighth, when a couple of poor throws enabled the Cubs to tie the score. It was trying too hard that nearly led to another disaster. With one man out, Jake Daubert essayed a quick finish by attempting a double play. Accuracy was sacrificed to speed, and Daubert's heave to Olson to catch Mann at second before putting out Mollwitz went so wild that Mann had time to reach third and Mollwitz raced to second.

The epidemic was catching, for Cutshaw followed with another out-of-line return of Kelly's grounder, allowing Mann to score and giving Kelly a life. With the score tied, Marquard was equal to the emergency, and, purposely walking Wilson, he disposed of Mollwitz, who was forced at the plate, and then fanned Pechous.

To complete the victory, in Brooklyn's half Stengel singled to centre, and was safely anchored on second when Wheat grounded out to Mollwitz. A healthy single to centre by Cutshaw brought Stengel home with the winning run, the batter taking second on the throw. A wild pitch advanced Cutshaw a peg, and he landed another run for good measure when Olson singled to centre after Mowrey had struck out.

Meyers fanned to close the inning and allow the Cubs to come up for the ninth, to be disposed of in quick order in the waning light. There was a little luck attached to the runs scored by Brooklyn in the third and fourth innings. Daubert led off in the third, and, after Stengel and Wheat had fanned, reached third on Cutshaw's single. The latter tried to steal second, but doubled back. While trying to run him down Yerkes dropped the ball, and Jake seized the opportunity to connect with the home plate. The run in the fourth was produced by a base on balls to Mowrey, followed by wild throws by Yerkes and Wilson. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Johnston,cf	5	0	2	2	0
Mann,lf	5	1	1	4	0	Daubert,1b	5	0	2	9	0
Saier,1b	2	1	0	7	3	Stengel,rf	5	1	0	1	0
Kelly,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Williams,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Merkle,1f	2	0	0	1	0
Wilson,lf	3	1	0	1	0	Cutsh'w,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Wilson,c	3	0	0	4	0	Mowrey,3b	3	1	1	1	3
Yerkes,2b	4	1	1	5	3	Olson,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Pechous,3b	4	1	1	2	4	Meyers,c	5	1	1	10	1
Wortman,ss	4	1	2	2	3	Cheney,p	3	1	1	1	1
Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	0	Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0
Packard,p	3	1	2	2	0	Dell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Vaughn,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	7	7	30	10	Total	36	4	8	30	14

Errors—Wortman, Johnston.

Chicago	0	0	0 0 0 0 2 1 0 —4—7
Brooklyn	0	3	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 —4

Two-base hit—Packard. Home run—Wortman. Stolen bases—Meyers, Cheney. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Cheney. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Double play—Yerkes, Saier, and Wortman. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Packard, 4; off Cheney, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Lavender, 3 hits and 3 runs in one and one-third innings; off Packard, 5 hits and 1 run in eight and one-third innings; off Vaughn, no hits and no runs in one-third of an inning; off Cheney, 6 hits and 5 runs in nine and one-third innings; off Smith, 1 hit and 1 run in one-third of an inning; off Dell, no hit and no run in one-third of an inning. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Saier.) Struck out—By Packard, 3; by Cheney, 8. Wild pitch—Dell. Passed ball—Meyers. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Flack,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	2	9	1	Smith,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Mann,lf	4	1	3	3	0
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	2	6	Kelly,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Mowrey,3b	3	1	1	1	2	Wilson,c	3	1	1	7	4
Olson,ss	4	0	2	1	4	Yerkes,2b	4	0	1	0	4
Meyers,c	4	0	0	12	0	Pechous,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Marquard,p	2	0	1	1	2	Wortman,ss	4	0	0	1	3
						Hendrix,p	4	0	0	2	2
Total	31	4	10	27	9	aKnabe	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	2	8	24	12

a-Batted for Flack in the eighth inning.

Errors—Daubert, Cutshaw, Mollwitz, Kelly, Yerkes.

Brooklyn	0	0	1 1 0 0 0 2 —4
Chicago	0	1	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 —2

Two-base hits—Kelly, Yerkes. Three-base hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Mollwitz, Mowrey, Olson. Sacrifice hit—Myers. Double play—Daubert and Marquard. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 2; off Marquard, 1. Earned runs—Off Hendrix, 2 runs; off Marquard, 1 run. Hit by pitcher—By Hendrix, (Wheat.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 6; by Marquard, 9. Passed balls—Wilson. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; St. Louis, 0.
(First game.)
New York, 6; St. Louis, 2.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
(First game; ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 2.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 0.
(First game.)
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 1.
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 8; Detroit, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	88	57	.607
Philadelphia	86	57	.601
Boston	81	58	.583
New York	80	62	.563
Pittsburgh	65	83	.439
Chicago	65	84	.436
St. Louis	60	89	.403
Cincinnati	57	92	.383

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	90	60	.592
Chicago	86	64	.573
Detroit	85	66	.563
New York	76	71	.517
St. Louis	78	73	.517
Cleveland	74	74	.507
Washington	73	73	.500
Philadelphia	33	113	.226

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

LEAGUE PENNANT RACES.

Robins' Leadership Now Precarious —Detroit No Longer Menaces.

Brooklyn's leadership in the National League pennant race suffered a loss of half a game and three percentage points through the Robins' defeat in the first game of the double leader with Chicago at Ebbets Field yesterday, while Philadelphia was winning from Cincinnati. Before yesterday's contests Brooklyn held a game and a half advantage over the Phillies; today they are only one game in front, and another Chicago victory while Philadelphia is repeating over Cincinnati will put the Quaker team in the lead with a single point advantage. In the event that Brooklyn is defeated by Chicago its standing will be 88 won and 58 lost, for a percentage of .602740. Should Philadelphia win from Cincinnati its standing will be 87 won and 57 lost for a percentage of .604167.

Boston gained a full game on Brooklyn yesterday by its dual triumph over Pittsburgh, and is now only four games back of the Robins. The Braves are still far from being out of the race, and they have an advantage over Brooklyn in that they have fourteen games remaining on the schedule, while the Robins have only nine. Philadelphia has ten games still scheduled.

The most important series of the season face Brooklyn after they finish with the Cubs tomorrow. Beginning on Thursday, Philadelphia invades Ebbets Field and will play three games there, finishing Saturday. Then, following Monday the Giants will cross the bridge for four single games, which will complete the schedule. Philadelphia still has six games left to be played with Boston, and they will be completed in four days, beginning on Monday. This series may be the deciding one for the championship, and there looms up the possibility that the title will not be decided until the last two or three days of the season, possibly on the final day. The standing, which includes yesterday's games, is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	Pct.
Brooklyn	88	57	9	.60685
Philadelphia	86	57	10	.60135
Boston	81	58	14	.58273

Detroit was practically counted out of the American League race yesterday, when it submitted to defeat by Washington while Boston and Chicago were beating Cleveland and New York, respectively. All Boston needs to do to accomplish the complete elimantion of Detroit is to win two of its remaining seven games. As the result of yesterday's games the world's champions have a record of 87 won and 60 lost, so that two more triumphs and five defeats would give them a total of 89 victories and 65 defeats. Detroit has only three games remaining to be played, and now has 85 won and 66 lost, so that by winning the trio it would stand 88-66, one whole game behind Boston.

It is the Chicago menace that is worrying Boston. The Red Sox, to win the American League pennant again, must capture four of its remaining seven games while the White Sox are winning all four games which remain on their schedule. Four more victories and no defeats would give Chicago a total at the end of the season of 90 won and 64 lost. Boston, by winning four and losing three, would have a total of 91 won and 63 lost. All of Chicago's remaining games are with Cleveland. Boston has four with New York and three with the Athletics. The standing is as follows.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	Pct.
Boston	90	60	7	.58183
Chicago	86	64	4	.57333
Detroit	85	66	3	.56291

RED SOX GET ANOTHER.

Make It Three Games Out of Four by Downing Indians, 2 to 0.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Boston made it three out of four today by winning from Cleveland 2 to 0. Cleveland made as many hits as Boston, but could do nothing with Ruth while men were on bases. Scratch hits by Janvrin and Shorten, Hoblitzel's sacrifice and Lewis's sacrifice fly gave Boston one in the fourth, while Thomas's double and Ruth's single produced another in the fifth. The score:

| BOSTON. (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | CLE

LEWIS, GRAHAM AND KERR TIE IN QUALIFYING ROUND OF TOURNEY ON GREENWICH C. C. LINKS

THREE IN TIE FOR GREENWICH MEDAL

Lewis, Graham, and Kerr End Qualifying Round with 153 Strokes Each.

KERR HAS POOR FINISH

Leads in Morning Play, but Weakens at Turn in Afternoon—Fine Field in Tourney.

"Medal, medal, who has the medal?" was the game played in the qualifying round of the annual invitation golf tournament of the Greenwich Country Club yesterday. When the thirty-six holes had been finished by all concerned it was impossible to decide upon the culprit, as Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl, Samuel J. Graham of the home club, and Hamilton K. Kerr, another Greenwich player, were tied at 153 strokes each.

For the first time this season Hamilton Kerr, former Connecticut State champion, came to life and played in the form that he usually displayed in past seasons. He led the field, which is the finest of the season in an invitament, at the end of the morning round with a 75. Considering the cold wind which was blowing, this was fine golf, and it can hardly be brought forward that Kerr was in special favor through playing on his home course, since it was at Greenwich that he failed to qualify for the Connecticut State championship late in June, when he was the titleholder at the time.

Grant Peacock was a stroke behind Kerr, at 76, over the luncheon period, but the former intercollegiate star ascended skyward in the afternoon, and took an 83. Two strokes behind Kerr were Lewis and Graham, and, as both improved their scores by a single stroke in the second round, while Kerr was adding three strokes to his morning total, night found them in a triple tie for the honor of being the medalist.

Golfers of Ability Entered.

Although the field at Greenwich was small, with only fifty-two starters, it has provided by far the finest first sixteen of the metropolitan invitation tournament season. In the first division are Reggie Lewis, Connecticut and Westchester champion; Hamilton K. Kerr, former holder of the Connecticut title; Henry J. Topping, winner of the Ardsley and Garden City invitation tournaments; Gardiner White, winner at Piping Rock and Sleepy Hollow; Max Marston, winner at Ewanok; Vincent Hilton, metropolitan junior champion; Grant Peacock, runner-up to Frank Blossom in the intercollegiate championship last year, and Frank W. Dyer, Pennsylvania amateur champion and winner of the recent Glen Ridge invitation tournament. The quality of golf was what might be expected from such a high-class field, but the perfection of the Greenwich greens must get a share of the credit for the low qualifying scores.

With a load of two strokes on the field in the morning round, driving far and straight, putting with a sure and certain touch, Kerr seemed to have the medal safely within his grasp when he reached the turn in the afternoon in 37. From this point on he weakened, but the hole that really wrecked his fortunes was the thirteenth, a par 5 hole on which he took a 7 where Reggie Lewis took a 3. The maddening part of the performance was that there was little need, or even excuse, for that many strokes by Kerr. He got a good drive, topped his second, which happily jumped over a bunker, and then placed his third shot over the green in a yawning pit. He got out to the edge of the green in 4, and took three putts for his 7.

When Kerr began to go badly near the end of his journey, Graham crept up on him, stroke by stroke, playing a steady game through the whole day, and drew abreast of him at the home hole. The same hole that spoiled Kerr's chances came near being a Waterloo for Graham, also, for he took a 6, where good playing should have given him a 4. His drive was fair, but he sliced his second into a trap, took a stroke to get out, another to reach the green, and two putts to get into the cup for a 6.

Lewis Has Ups and Downs.

It was in-and-out playing of a remarkable kind that brought Reggie Lewis into a tie for the medal. Starting out in the afternoon, he took all 4s to the eighth hole, a stroke under par for that distance. On the 340-yard eighth hole, a drive and a mashie pitch, he took four strokes over par, an 8, in the following manner: His drive left him in a pit, with no prospect of playing forward unless he drove toward the centre of the earth, with the intention of emerging in China. Consequently, he played backward, got out safely, took a spoon, and fell short of the green. He put his fourth shot into a trap by the green, came out in 5, and took three putts.

His most remarkable playing, however, came on the next five holes, which he negotiated in sixteen strokes, or just one stroke over threes for the stretch. Counting in the long fourteenth where he also clipped a stroke from par, he went six consecutive holes, from the ninth to the fifteenth, with a mark of three strokes under par. His best hole was the thirteenth, the hole that proved so damaging to Kerr and Graham, and he picked up no fewer than four strokes on Kerr at this point. It is a 440-yard par five hole, and Lewis got a three by putting a midiron approach within five feet of the pin and sinking his putt.

There were many other wonderful holes played during the day, including a ten by Gardiner White on the fourth, a nine by C. G. Comstock, Jr., at the fourteenth, and a nine by James T. Soutter at the home hole that lifted him from the select company in the second sixteen and placed him with the proletariat in the third division. White would have had hard to get his ten, and yet he was hardly pleased when he finally did get it. He put his third shot down a glen with a perpendicular approach to the green. Instead of approaching the green on his next shot, he approached a huge rock, where an additional stroke brought him more trouble. After putting his eighth shot on the green he missed a putt for nine, and for the first time in a tournament this year he went into double figures on a hole.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.

Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl	77	76	153
Samuel J. Graham, Greenwich	77	76	153
Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich	75	78	153
Grant Peacock, Princeton	76	83	159
Henry J. Topping, Greenwich	82	77	159
Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol	80	80	160
Vincent K. Hilton, Greenwich	78	83	161
Frank W. Dyer, Montclair	81	80	161
Charles G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow	79	83	162
Gardiner W. White, Flushing	80	84	164
L. L. Bredin, Detroit	86	79	165
W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn	82	84	166
V. C. Longley, National	84	83	167
Drew Fletcher, Nassau	83	84	167
Morton L. Fearey, Richmond County	81	86	167
J. T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn	86	82	168

DRAW FOR FIRST SIXTEEN, UPPER HALF—Kerr vs. Fearey, Bredin vs. Topping, Fletcher vs. Comstock, Graham vs. White.

LOWER HALF.—Lewis vs. Marston, Seeley vs. Dyer, Hilton vs. Hubbard, Peacock vs. Longley.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—R. E. Sprott, Brooklawn, 87, 82—169; E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, 85, 84—169; Ellis Adams, Essex County, 86, 84—170; H. McMillan, Minikahda, 87, 84—171; J. S. Thompson, Town and Country, 82, 90—172; Artemas Holmes, Wee Burn, 81, 91—172; R. D. Rooks, Metacomet, 82, 90—172; R. D. Humphreys, Bedford, 88, 85—173; T. M. S. Rolls, Greenwich, 89, 85—174; John E. Kelley, Deal, 87, 89—176; G. B. Carhart, Greenwich, 90, 86—176; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 91, 86—177; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 90, 87—177; Dr. C. E. Martin, Greenwich, 89, 89—178; H. Gilliam, Greenwich, 88, 90—178; S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy, 90, 89—179.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—James T. Soutter, Greenwich, 88, 92—180; R. S. Crocker, Greenwich, 89, 92—181; J. S. Gillespie, Wee Burn, 93, 90—183; R. T. McGusty, Greenwich, 92, 93—185; James D. Foot, Apawamis, 94, 92—186; J. E. Trippe, Apawamis, 93, 95—188; T. M. Hodgens, Greenwich, 93, 96—189; Harold Minott, Bedford, 97, 95—192; C. G. Pearson, Jr., Greenwich, 100, 94—194; B. C. Chamberlin, Cherry Valley, 95, 99—194; W. Fleming, Apawamis, 92, 102—194; W. F. Honan, Greenwich, 102, 92—194; F. Boldwedel, Great Neck, 97, 98—195; J. S. Kenyon, Metacomet, 98, 101—199; E. B. Curtis, Greenwich, 97, 103—200; N. P. Guernsey, Jr., Greenwich, 103, 103—206.

TRIPLE TIE FOR MEDAL.

Trio of Newspaper Men Have Card of 67 in Golf Cup Tourney.

R. W. MacLaughlin, P. L. Campbell, and Fred Benzinger led the scoring and tied for the prize in the qualifying round for the President's Cup of the New York Newspaper Golf Club yesterday. As only twenty-four participated in the competition, the draw for the match play contained many byes. The beaten sixteen in the first round will continue for the monthly prizes. The scores follow:

R. W. MacLaughlin, 97, 36—67; P. L. Campbell, 89, 22—67; Frederick Benzinger, 90, 22—67; M. M. Guth, 101, 36—71; C. F. Laux, 94, 22—72; W. M. Amery, 90, 17—73; A. H. Owens, 89, 16—73; A. J. Gifford, 85, 11—74; A. F. Roth, 86, 12—74; A. C. Murray, 85, 10—75; E. R. Lavery, 99, 24—75; Albert Hedley, 86, 11—75; C. W. Wright, 94, 18—76; F. T. Pope, 87, 11—76; C. A. Dailey, 102, 25—77; J. Munro, 93, 15—78; D. Wall, 94, 16—78; E. B. Davis, 95, 15—78; O. E. Butler, 98, 20—78; N. V. Mardin, 109, 30—79; W. J. Haywood, 105, 25—80; C. M. Alexander, 92, 11—81; George R. Hill, 121, 40—81; C. M. N. Atherton, 91, 8—83.

BRAVES BAG A COUPLE.

Defeat Pirates by 5 to 0 in First Game, and 3 to 2 in Second.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Boston won two games from Pittsburgh today, the first by 5 to 0 and the second by 3 to 2. In the first game J. C. Smith of Boston got four singles in four times at bat, each hit scoring a run. In the two games the four pitchers working had a total of twenty-nine strikeouts. Tyler had eleven and Grimes five in the first game, while Mamaux had eight and Reulbach five in the second.

Manager Callahan gave King, who recently came to the team from Wheeling, W. Va., and Gleason, recently purchased from one of the Eastern League, a chance to work in the first game, and they did well. Honus Wagner had a rest in the second game, Johnston covering first. Mamaux had a little the better of Reulbach in the second pitching duel, but was poorly supported. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins, cf	4	0	2	1	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Maranville,ss	4	0	1	2	3	Carey,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	1	1	2	0	J.W'gner,1b	4	0	0	8	0
K'netchy,1b	4	5	2	7	1	H'chman,lf	4	0	3	2	0
J.C.S'th,3b	4	0	4	1	1	Farmer,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mage,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Mamaux,p	3	0	0	2	1
Egan,2b	4	0	1	0	3	Siglin,2b	2	0	0	2	2
Bickburn,c	3	1	1	1	2	Gleason,2b	2	0	0	1	1
Tyler,p	2	0	0	1	1	J.Smith,ss	4	0	0	1	0
						W.Wagner,c	2	0	1	5	1
Total	32	5	11	27	9	Grimes,p	3	0	0	0	2
						Total	33	0	7	24	9

Errors—Maranville, Hinchman, Grimes.

Boston	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Hinchman, (2,) Konetchy. Three-base hit—Carey. Stolen base—Wilhoit. Sacrifice hit—Tyler. Double plays—W. Wagner and Siglin; Baird, Siglin, and J. Wagner; Maranville, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 5. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 1; off Tyler, 1; Hits and runs—Off Grimes, 11 hits and 4 runs in eight innings; off Tyler, 7 hits and no run in nine innings. Struck out—By Grimes, 5; by Tyler, 11. Passed balls—Wagner, Gleason. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins,cf	4	1	0	3	0	Bigbee,2b	4	0	2	0	3
Maranv'e,ss	3	0	2	1	1	Warner,3b	3	0	1	1	0
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Carey,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Konet'y,1b	3	0	1	1	4	H'chman,lf	2	0	0	1	1
J.C.S'th,3b	2	0	0	1	0	Schulte,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Mage,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Johnston,1b	4	1	1	6	1
Egan,2b	2	1	1	2	3	J.C.Smith,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Gowdy,c	2	0	0	5	0	Fischer,c	4	0	0	9	1
Reulbach,p	2	1	1	2	5	Mamaux,p	3	0	0	0	2
						a.J.Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	25	3	5	27	13	Total	31	2	6	24	12

a-Batted for J. Smith in ninth inning.

Errors—Magee, Reulbach, Bigbee, Carey.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Johnston, J. Smith. Three-base hits—Reulbach, Konetchy, Warner. Sacrifice hits—Egan, Collins. Sacrifice hit—Hinchman. Sacrifice flies—Reulbach, Maranville. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 3; off Mamaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 5 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Reulbach, 6 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, (J. C. Smith.) Struck out—By Ruelbach, 5; by Mamaux, 8. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

RIXEY SUBDUES THE REDS.

Meanwhile Phillies Hit Schneider Freely and Win, 4 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Philadelphia easily defeated Cincinnati today by 4 to 0. Rixey had his opponents almost at his mercy, and although they made seven hits off him they were scattered through six innings. Philadelphia hit Schneider's delivery hard in the early innings. Chase got three singles in four times at bat. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	2	1	2	2	0	Twombly,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	1	3	Groh,2b	4	0	1	4	3
Stock,3b	4	0	1	1	0	Roush,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Chase,1b	4	0	3	11	0
Cravath,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Griffith,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	11	0	M'K'hnie,3b	4	0	0	0	0
Niehoff,2b	3	1	2	4	6	Kohf,ss	3	0	0	0	7
Killifer,c	4	0	1	5	2	Huhn,c	3	0	1	5	1
Rixey,p	4	0	1	0	2	Schneider,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Moseley,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	10	27	13	aFisher	1	0	1	0	0
						bClarke	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	0	7	24	14

a-Batted for Schneider in eighth inning.

b-Batted for Griffith in ninth inning.

Error—Chase.

Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Paskert. Stolen bases—Paskert, Stock, (2,) Chase, (2.) Double plays—Konf, Groh, and Chase; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; off Rixey 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 10 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Moseley, no hit, no run in one inning. Struck out—By Schneider, 1; by Moseley, 2; by Rixey, 6. Passed ball—Killifer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

WEFERS, JR., AT COLUMBIA.

Son of N. Y. A. C. and Fordham Coach to Try for Track Squad.

Bernie Wefers, Jr., the schoolboy sprinter, matriculated yesterday at Columbia University as a member of the freshman class and made known his intention of trying for a position on the light blue and white track squad. Wefers is son of the New York Athletic Club coach, who resigned his position as track mentor at Columbia last Spring to undertake the work of building up a squad of track and field men at Fordham University.

The younger Wefers first drew the attention of athletic experts last year, when he was generally successful in the short dashes at interscholastic meets in the metropolitan district.

Seek Forfeit for Canceled Bout.

Formal complaint was lodged with the New York State Athletic Commission yesterday against the Madison Square Garden boxing management by the managers of Bob Moha and Charlie Weinert, who were advertised to box there last night, but which bout was canceled. Since either boxer would have forfeited $250 had he caused the cancellation, Chairman Wenck believes that the Garden Club should pay each boxer $250 and has so recommended to his fellow Commissioners.

BATTERY MEMBERS JOIN YALE SQUAD

Coaches Are Encouraged as the Fourth Week Opens—Scrubs Score First Touchdown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—To Nichols, end rush of the Yale scrub eleven, today went the honor of scoring the first touchdown of the season against the 'Varsity. Nichols nipped a ball fumbled by the regulars in attacking the scrubs only three yards from the goal, broke free, and raced the length of the field for his score.

Yale opened the fourth week of practice with a rush, Head Coach Tad Jones driving the regulars through thirty minutes of galloping play, which went more smoothly and effectively than any 'Varsity attack this Fall. The coaches were encouraged tonight, feeling that last week's slump may have been due to overwork.

Several line-up chances went into effect, Joe Neville and Effie Waite, the pony halfbacks, being promoted to the regulars. Carter was tried at right guard, Vorys went back to centre, Moseley and Comerford were used at end, and Captain Black was again in the line-up. Emil Jacques began the play at quarterback, Rex Hutchinson getting into the final fifteen minutes of scrimmage.

Waite, Jacques and Neville took the ball across for touchdowns, the 'Varsity plunging three times from midfield to goal without being checked. Although the scrubs were unable to gain consistently, Gaillard found a gap in the 'Varsity for a touchdown.

Nearly all the football members of the Yale battalion were in uniform today, although they showed a lack of familiarity with the uniform, as they did not get into the scrimmaging for several days. All appeared in tiptop physical condition because of their experience in soldiering. Chub Sheldon will probably be able to play part of Saturday's game against Carnegie Tech. Neither Jim Braden nor Phil Kelly has returned to college since leaving the battalion, and it was reported tonight that Kelly had gone to Washington, where he might accept a military appointment instead of being available for Yale football this Fall. His West Point course is reported to have caused him to decide upon a permanent military career.

Braden is understood to have joined the Washington and Jefferson football coaching staff, with which he was formerly connected. He was looked upon as certain of a position in the Yale backfield, while Kelly was regarded as the strongest candidate for centre. Additions to the coaching staff included Jack Cates and Douglas Bomeisler, former ends, and John Field, backfield strategist.

MIDDIES HAVE SCRIMMAGE.

Two 'Varsity Backfield Combinations Tried Against Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 25.—All departments of football, starting with punting the ball and hitting the tackling dummy, and winding up with a stiff scrimmage marked today's practice at the Naval Academy. During the workout, the fight for quarter back again came to the front with Orr, a sub of last year, and Roberts, of last year's Colgate team, shining as first and second call men.

Roberts showed up well in comparison with the sailor veterans. However, it was plainly evident that Orr and Martin, another of last year's veterans, are fighting hard and hard. Plebe will have to put up a hard battle. After working on the tackling dummy and then covering fumbles, the squad was lined up in two teams. Orr, at quarter, Westphal, Ingram, and Martin composed the 'Varsity backfield. No trouble was experienced by this combination in marching the length of the field for a touchdown. The coaches then lined out Martin, Hashiell, Davis, and Kuhn, the last a new man in the backfield, and another march down the field straight through the scrub line resulted.

The indications are that this week is to be given over by the coaches to a very thorough tryout of all the men on the squad with an even start for the veterans. With the opening of the season on Saturday against Dickinson there will be a further tryout before an eleven will be chosen.

GREEN DOES LIGHT WORK.

Coach Cavanaugh Tells Dartmouth of Many Errors Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 25.—Only light practice was given the Dartmouth football squad today. After Saturday's contest, in which the team was compelled to play heavy, old-style football, Coach Cavanaugh thought it best to allow the men to spend the time today running down punts, throwing and receiving forward passes, shadow scrimmaging and going through simple mass drills.

For about thirty minutes Cavanaugh put the regulars through a cross-examination as to their failure to follow his instructions in their playing Saturday. Error after error was commented upon by the head coach, and he brought it home forcibly to the squad that these errors must be eliminated in later season games if Dartmouth is to sustain its reputation on the gridiron.

Cannell, freshman quarter back on last year's freshman eleven, and Coggswell, freshman end, two men who were reported to have enlisted in the English Army, were out in uniform for the first time today. Both are valuable men and probably destined to occupy regular berths on the green eleven.

Assistant Coach Ghee devoted his entire attention to Cannell this afternoon, and under the tutelage of this veteran Cannell will surely come along at top speed. Coggswell was kept busy running under forward passes. His speed, coupled with his 187 pounds, should make him an equal to any on the big teams this season.

Coach Cavanaugh called a meeting of the ends in the gym tonight, and for an hour and one-half he explained and illustrated the style of play, both offensively and defensively, that they must use under his system at Dartmouth.

YALE NAMES OFFICIALS.

Nathan A. Tufts Will Referee Games with Harvard and Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—President Olsen of the Yale Football Association tonight announced the officials for the two most important football games of the season in the East—the Yale-Harvard and the Yale-Princeton battles. For the Yale-Harvard match in the Yale Bowl Nov. 22 Nathan A Tufts of Brown will be referee; David Fultz, also a Brown graduate, will be umpire; William N. Morice, Pennsylvania, will be head linesman, and Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania, will be field judge. These men officiated last year.

For the Yale-Princeton game Tufts will referee. He refereed this match last year also. Dr. Williams has been chosen umpire, and a new official in the major intercollegiate circuit, Emory S. Land of Wyoming, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of Annapolis, will be head linesman. Fultz will be field judge.

Yale will make a start in trying out these officials next Saturday, when Tufts will act as referee and Dr. Williams as umpire in the opening game of the season here, with Carnegie Tech. The head linesman will be Allen B. Farmer, Dartmouth, and the field judge H. S. Bankart, Dartmouth.

CORNELL BEGINS PRACTICE.

Squad of Sixty on Field as Work Starts One Week Late.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Cornell football squad got away to a flying start this afternoon in one of the liveliest first practices in years. The Ithacans are one week behind their schedule, but about sixty men were on the ground and most of them apparently in good condition.

The coaching trio, Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Dan Reed, and Ray Vanorman, were on hand early this morning and soon had the big squad divided into groups for preliminary workouts. Last year's 'Varsity men who returned were: Eckley, right end; Gillies, right tackle; Anderson, right guard; Miller, left guard; Shiverick, right half back, and Mueller, full back. The only absentee is Tilley, last year's left tackle, who is expected to return in a few days. A number of promising substitutes from last year's squad include Bard, McCormick, Dixon, Brown, and Fischer, line men; Ryerson and Zander, ends; Hoffman, Benedict and Speed, backs, and a number of men from last year's freshman squad. One of the best newcomers is Haucke, a fast and fairly heavy half back who came here from the University of Nebraska two years ago, but was not eligible last year.

In the preliminary workout today Shiverick and Bretz did a lot of punting and field goal kicking and the squad practiced the usual preliminary stunts. This afternoon the coaches lined up several teams, and though the selections are only tentative some idea of the probable make-up of the first 'Varsity team in the opening games may be obtained from today's line-up. The team was composed of Ryerson, left end; Dixon, left tackle; Miller, left guard; Brown, centre; Anderson, right guard; Gillies, right tackle; Eckley, right end; Bretz, quarter back; Haucke, left half back; Shiverick, right half back; Mueller, full back.

An encouraging feature of the situation here is that not a single probation has depleted the ranks. Every 'Varsity man is square with his work and the eligibility showing is the best in years. Another unusual feature was the fact that on the opening day Dr. Sharpe held an old coach's secret practice in the baseball cage.

HENNING LOST TO PENN.

Star Guard Out for Season Following Appendicitis Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 25.—Charlie Henning, one of the greatest guards ever to leave the imprints of cleated shoes on the turf of Franklin Field, passed out of Pennsylvania football, probably for the entire season, when he was operated on in the University Hospital for appendicitis today. Henning is the fifth member of the Red and Blue 'Varsity out of the practices at present.

Today was the official day for candidates to report, and Franklin Field swarmed with players garbed in moleskins. At least one hundred aspirants for 'Varsity and freshmen berths dotted the green. Coach Bob Folwell did not drive them hard, but nevertheless he kept them on the jump.

First came the usual drill at forward passing, when a player on each side of the field tore hastily down the sidelines under the aerial passes of Heiple, Miller, John Fuzak, Hubby Light, and Graves Williams. Punting, charging, falling on the ball, and running races came in for their share of the time, and after the players had been on the field about an hour and a half signal practice was called. The men were divided into teams and were hustled through their various plays and formations. Light had charge of the 'Varsity, and Sid Thayer was quarterback of the second eleven.

COLUMBIA HAS STIFF DRILL.

Workout So Strenuous That Two of the Coaches Are Slightly Hurt.

Starting the second week of practice yesterday morning on South Field, Coach Metcalf of the Columbia University squad ordered the linemen and ends into heavy tackling drill for the first time this season. Previously the only actual ground work had been on the sawdust tackling dummies. Dol Cochrane was used most of the time as punter, and the candidates for the rush line ran forward in squads of two and threw to tackle the backfield men carrying the ball and to shatter their interference.

During the hard work-out Line Coach Ted Withington, the former Harvard player, joined with the men too strenuously, and had to leave the practice field with an injured left foot. Herbert Buermeyer, right end on last year's team, returned yesterday to help with the coaching and received a slight injury to his shoulder.

In the afternoon Metcalf ordered the squad out for only an hour and then brought all indoors for the first blackboard talk of the year. The elementary signal code has been formulated, and the more intricate plays were discussed in a general way. Howard Miller, quarterback, reported to the coaches late in the afternoon that he had passed successfully the one examination which separated him from full eligibility.

PITTSBURGH ELEVEN HOME.

Men Return from Camp in Good Condition—First Game Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 25.—'Varsity and Freshman football players were out in full force at the University of Pittsburgh today for the first workout since the return of some of the team from camp at Windber. Coach Warner brought all the boys back in good shape, and said today that outside the perfecting of signal work, the team was ready for a grueling battle at any time.

Many shifts were made this afternoon in formation work. Two men were watched carefully, Jim Morrow and Tom Kendrick, both of whom substituted last year. Morrow has been transferred from halfback to fullback, and reminds the students of the wonderful Tex Richards of a few years back. Kendrick is being boomed for Bob Peck's place whenever occasion arises, and he is expected to be a good substitute for the all-American centre. Two Pittsburgh high school boys, Cliff Brown and Jimmy McIntyre give promise of becoming first-class linemen.

Owing to the fact that the University of Buffalo canceled the first game, the season opening is delayed until Oct. 6, when Westminster College will help Pitt start hostilities for the season.

PLAYER HURT FIRST DAY.

Webb, Stevens Football Veteran, Breaks Ankle at Initial Practice.

The Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., football team held its initial practice yesterday afternoon on Stevens Field, and thirty candidates reported to Coach John Rogers. The men were divided into three squads. Recruits were instructed in tackling, punting, and some light scrimmaging. Arthur Webb, one of last year's veterans, received a broken ankle in a scrimmage, and he is not expected to get back in the lineup for three weeks. The Stevens team will play its first game of the season with Haverford, at Haverford, Penn., on Oct. 7.

Thorpe to Coach St. John's Prep.

Tom Thorpe, the well-known Columbia University football player, signed yesterday a contract to coach the St. John's Prep School eleven for the coming year. Negotiations with Thorpe had been pending for some time. It is expected that with Thorpe in charge of gridiron affairs St. John's will become a factor in the fight for the interscholastic championship.

TWO CHANGES MADE IN HARVARD ELEVEN

Phinney Replaces Limens at End and Caner Succeeds Lovell, a Tackle.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—All of the Harvard football players who took part in the Colby game were out on the field today. There was no scrimmage, but a long session of position coaching followed an hour at the locker building blackboard, where the plays for the week were outlined and the faults of Saturday's contest discussed.

In the signal drill Coach Leary made two shifts in the first team. Phinney, a 170-pound end from last year's freshmen, who showed a disposition to get into every play leading up to Harvard's touchdown against Colby, was put at left end in place of Limens. Lovell at left tackle was replaced by Caner, one of last year's substitutes, who has come back to weight after his hard lawn tennis season. Sam Felton and Tack Hardwick were out coaching the kickers and the backfield men.

The tackling was so poor Saturday that the players had a longer session than usual at the dummies. Batchelder and Willcox were on the sidelines, although not dressed to play, but Gardner probably will be out a week. More than seventy-five candidates for the freshman team reported today and the material appears unusually good.

CHARLES IN TIGER LINE-UP.

Former New York Schoolboy Shows Up Well in Scrimmage Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Mike Charles, a former interscholastic track and football star of New York, was in the first line-up of the Tiger eleven in the scrimmage practice this afternoon and opened the eyes of coaches and players alike by his brilliant defensive work. Charles was at left guard in the place of Bob Nourse and shattered nearly every play that was directed at his side of the line and managed to get a good number on the other side of the centre besides.

Most of the work of the coaches today was given over to perfecting a series of plays that will be used in the Holy Cross games on Saturday. Driggs, Moore, and Brown worked in the 'Varsity back field this afternoon with Ames at quarter. It is this combination that will probably take the field against Holy Cross. Dave Tibbott, a half back, and Halsey, a tackle, were out in uniforms today, but it is hardly probable that either of these men will be in condition to be used Saturday.

FORDHAM IN GOOD SHAPE.

Squad Shows Power in Practice for Lafayette.

Aided by the best football weather experienced so far this season, Frank Gargan drove the Fordham gridiron aspirants through the roughest work out of the year yesterday. The drill lasted for three hours. The squad appears in fine shape for the opening game of the season at Easton against Lafayette on Saturday. Red Hickey, who was put on the hospital list with a sprained wrist a week ago, took his place at full back on the regular back field for the first hour. After he had been thoroughly drilled in all the formations he was excused from practice. The coaching staff of Fordham have been depending on him against Lafayette as a result of the line-plunging power he showed in the early scrimmages and are taking no chances of his being hurt before Saturday.

Two welcome additions were made to the squad yesterday when Connolly and Graney, a brace of former Syracuse students, showed in uniform. Graney played tackle on the up-State scrub team a year ago and is expected to prove a strong candidate for tackle at Fordham, while Connolly was rated as one of the best ends on the Syracuse freshman team.

The scrimmage yesterday was started by the first kick-off of the season on Fordham Field. McNamara, who directed the 'Varsity, drove the ball, while Morcaldi was moved back from the regulars to quarter back on the scrub. No attempts were made at scoring across the line, although several goals were kicked from the field with Cullen, Fitzpatrick, and McNamara doing the work.

Columbia Tug-of-War Friday.

The tug-of-war, first of the annual Fall underclass clashes between the Sophmores and Freshmen of Columbia University, will be held on South Field Friday afternoon. According to the traditional rules, the time of each pull will be five minutes, and the victorious class must win two out of three endeavors.

LEONARD DEFEATS TILLMAN.

Harlem Lightweight Has Hard Fight in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 25.—Benny Leonard of Harlem was the victor over Johnny Tillman, the Western lightweight, in a six-round bout at the Olympia A. A. tonight. The bout was fast and every minute was crowded with excitement. Tillman gave Leonard the hardest fight he has encountered in any of his bouts here. Tillman stood up against Leonard, and not once during the fray did he show any inclination to give ground. The Westerner took a beating, but was not disgraced by any means. Leonard staggered Tillman in the sixth round with a sharp left hook on the jaw, but Tillman retained his footing and at the finish was fighting back.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Pioneer S. C.—Joe Lynch vs. Jack Sharkey; Benny McCoy vs. Billy Fitzsimmons; both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Tom Cowler vs. Gunboat Smith; Willie Kohler vs. Young Bruno; both ten-round bouts.

Harlem S. C., (Rockaway)—Harry Gattle vs. George Sharkey; ten rounds.

McCOURT LEADS HEAL.

Interstate Champion Ahead in Three-Cushion Title Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25 — Charlie McCourt of Pittsburgh, the interstate three-cushion billiard champion, lined up against Hugh Heal of Toledo tonight in a three-night match of 150 points for the title, a $1,000 diamond emblem, and a side bet of $250, and when the first night's play ended the Pittsburgh boy had a slight advantage, the score being 50 to 46. It required ninety-seven innings to complete the play.

Heal had the highest run of the match, a 6 in the ninety-first inning, and also came across with a run of 5 in the fifty-fourth inning. McCourt's best run was a 4 in the fifty-ninth inning, and at the end of the tenth inning Heal had 7 and McCourt 6.

The exponents of the three-rail game were very close until the thirty-fifth inning, when McCourt began to nurse his balls. Heal by careful work eased away from the Toledo man gradually, until at the fiftieth inning the champion had a lead of 10 points, the score being 28 to 18.

The turning point of the game Heal improved, and while McCourt had a lead of 11 points at the eighty-eighth inning the Ohio player got within two points of his man at the ninety-fifth, with the score 48 to 46. McCourt then ran out his string of 90.

BAGGS AND THOMAS WIN.

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RIVAL THE GERMANS AT CHEMISTRY SHOW

Our Independence of Former Teuton Monopoly Proved by Central Palace Exhibits.

WONDERS DONE IN 2 YEARS

Concerns with Millions of Capital Ready Now to Turn Out Products Always Imported Before.

The second annual National Exposition of Chemical Industries was opened at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon, and for a week New Yorkers will have an opportunity to see in the 200 exhibits that crowd the large hall evidence of the amazing advance that has been made in the chemical industries of this country since the European war began. Officers of the American Chemical Society, which is holding its fifty-third annual meeting simultaneously with the exposition, asserted that it was the largest chemical demonstration that had ever been made anywhere.

Distinguished chemists and scientists from all over the United States attended the opening ceremonies. They all agreed that the war, by forcing the United States to become independent of foreign countries, had caused this country to make in two years an advance in its chemical industries that it had taken other lands two decades to accomplish. And throughout the hall the evidence of this fact attracted interested groups of spectators.

One of the exhibits that attracted the attention of laymen to whom a technical knowledge of chemistry was foreign was that of glassware. Here is shown a new sort of glass, developed in America in the last year. It is so "tough," that is, its expansion under heat is so small, that it is said to be possible to use it for frying pans. Another glass, imported formerly from Germany, is now used in making incandescent bulbs, and is designed to stand sudden changes in temperature. Heretofore it had been thought that potash was a necessary ingredient of such glass. The war cut off the supply of potash which was imported from Germany, and since then the General Electric Company has produced a new glass which is said to replace the old in every way.

Edison an Exhibitor.

Thomas A. Edison, who before the war had depended on Germany for many of the chemicals used in his laboratories, started early in the European conflict to make products needed urgently for his own industries. He succeeded so well that at this year's exposition Mr. Edison is exhibiting many chemicals and intermediates used in the making of dyestuffs. Another significant exhibit of dyestuff intermediates is made by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company. This concern is just starting to put chemicals and intermediates on the market on an enormous scale. It was understood that as soon as war orders for explosives permitted many of the du Pont plants would be put to use manufacturing not only intermediates, but probably colors as well.

The new American company which plans to produce synthetic indigo is capitalized at $6,000,000. Its officers announced yesterday that it would be ready by Jan. 1 to turn out 5,000 pounds of indigo daily, with a greatly increased output later on. This was the Dow Chemical Company, which has erected a large plant at Midland, Mich. Herbert H. Dow, President of the company said yesterday that the constituents used in making indigo were already being manufactured at the Midland plant. In this connection it was pointed out yesterday that one of the great German dyestuff concerns spent years and a sum aggregating $5,000,000 before it was able to put synthetic indigo on the market.

Moving Pictures of Mining Exhibits.

Also of special interest to the layman is a series of moving pictures which form part of the United States Government and other exhibits. The Government's Bureau of Mines furnished eleven films. The films, in general, show how the raw products used in the chemical industries are extracted, how magnetic iron ore is mined, how cement is manufactured, the process of zinc mining, milling and smelting, and the mining and extraction of radium from carnotite.

Dr. Charles H. Herty of the University of North Carolina, President of the American Chemical Society, spoke of the chemical wonders wrought in this country in the last two years, in his opening address, and he laid special stress on the possibilities which the future held for greater development.

"While the growth of chemical industries in the last year has been marvelous," he said, "we chemists must bear in mind that, if this growth is to reach its full fruition, co-operation along the broadest lines is necessary. Germany has already publicly announced the unification of all the separate establishments of its great dyestuffs industry. So, too, have we learned recently of the international co-operation between the chemists of England, France, Russia, and Italy. The American chemical manufacturer had been characterized by a rather unusual amount of secretiveness regarding his operations. The day has arrived for broader policies in which the forces of this nation can work harmoniously together to the end that the products of American chemical industry may not only fully satisfy domestic needs, but meet in fair competition the products of all other countries in the markets of the world."

Professor Ira Remsen, former President of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, now head of the chemical department of the university, and one of the foremost of American authorities and authors on the science of chemistry, spoke briefly. Dr. Remsen said that the relation between the man who devotes himself exclusively to the science of chemistry and the man who makes a business of chemistry should be a close relation and that the American industries could be developed through close co-operation between the scientists and industries.

Thomas J. Keenan, Secretary of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, which is also holding its meeting simultaneously with the exposition, told of the improvement that the science of chemistry has made in the manufacture of paper.

"The latest census of manufacturers shows that in America the manufacture of paper is second in importance only to the steel industry," Mr. Keenan said. "The total invested capital is estimated at $500,000,000, while the annual value of the manufactured product of paper and pulp amounts to $350,000,000.

"Promising developments in the Southern States through the application of chemistry to the recovery of paper fibres from waste wood should be mentioned. Kraft paper is now made from it to the amount of some 60,000 tons annually. Immense quantities of yellow pine waste lumber are available in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and other Southern States for the manufacture of pulp by the sulphate process, which yields the strong brown paper called 'kraft.' A beginning in the development of this industry has been made in the South, and it is expected to make us independent of other countries so far as this class of paper is concerned."

Today's program in connection with the exposition includes a general meeting of the American Chemical Society at Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University, at which Health Commissioner Dr. Haven Emerson, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia and others will speak. In the same auditorium a meeting will be held in the afternoon, at which Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.; Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Herty, and others will read papers on "Chemistry and the National Welfare," "Chemistry and Conservation," "Expanding Relations of Chemistry in America," and similar topics.

IMPORTS OF COCOA DOUBLED

War Conditions Bring In Millions of Pounds More to New York.

Disarrangements of former markets resulting from the European war are expanding enormously this country's position as an importer and manufacturer of cocoa and chocolate products. This development was emphasized in the Custom House report of imports of general merchandise for the week ended Sept. 16, just issued by the port authorities.

General imports entered for consumption at New York for that week amounted to $18,611,870, of which crude cocoa entries had a value of $1,516,207, representing 11,395,721 pounds. The unusually heavy imports of cocoa were explained in the trade as due to the fact that the usual European markets were greatly restricted, or, as in the cases of Germany and Austria-Hungary, wholly shut off except for such meagre supplies as might find their way through contiguous neutral countries. Producers of the raw commodity were forced to turn to this country as an outlet for their product.

Notwithstanding the phenomenal entries, American manufacturers, it was said, were able to handle the crude product as it arrived and to increase domestic sales of finished cocoa and chocolate products, besides finding lucrative fields overseas for the goods. In the week last reported Ecuador led as a raw cocoa exporter to New York, the value of shipments being $583,644. San Domingo came next with $428,479, and Brazil was third with $345,997. British West Africa sent raw cocoa worth $27,038. Total imports of raw cocoa into the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30 last reached $8,319,036, covering 45,832,004 pounds. The fiscal year before such entries had a value of only $3,471,218, representing 26,812,500 pounds.

CONSUL'S WINE AT AUCTION.

Barrel of It, Refused by Oustinoff, Will Be Sold for Duty.

Failure on the part of Michael M. Oustinoff, Imperial Russian Consul General in New York, to pay duty on a barrel of wine sent to him by an admirer abroad, resulted in the spirits being listed in 777 lots of unclaimed and abandoned goods which Collector Dudley Field Malone will offer at public auction at the Seizure Room, Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street, on Oct. 3.

When the wine arrived it was found that the barrel contained eight gallons. As the wine had a year to age while in the custody of the Government, officials said they were hopeful of getting a better price than the value returned at the time of examination—$3.20.

Another foreign consular officer who refused to bother with duty payments was Sir Walter Courtenay Bennet, formerly British Consul General here. Sir Walter retired about a year ago. The merchandise consigned to him was set down with the meagre description, "Printed matter, foreign value $1.75, domestic value $2."

Lot No. 777 is the most valuable single offering. The only mark on the package is "Mrs. Oliver White." The contents include, according to the official return, "One mesh bag, damaged; one vanity box, one hatpin, two hairpins, and one watch chain." The Appraiser returned the domestic value as $2,984.

Dry and "wet" goods figure liberally in the offerings, the last named class comprising many lots of Scotch whisky and brandy. The auction will start at 10 A. M. of the day of sale, but persons desiring to inspect the merchandise may do so on Thursday and Friday.

SALE BILL NEAR ADOPTION.

Comes Up for Final Reading in the Landsthing Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The Government's West Indian bill today passed the second reading in the Landsthing. The Moderate leader, who addressed the Landsthing, said that if his party's amendments were adopted and the referendum and political elections arranged, the members of the present Parliament could say to the electors:

"Now we have approved the sale, and if you want to do the same it will be settled."

The Moderate leader added that he regarded the sale's approval by the present Parliament as certain. The Premier agreed with the Moderate opposition that the question about the political elections must be definitely cleared now, and said that he understood that the Conservative silence on this point was an indication that the party did not want the elections.

The Conservative leader only replied that his party wanted to keep all the possibilities open until the Parliamentary Commission finished its work. He said the Conservatives favored the idea of holding a referendum among the West Indian population, but had withdrawn this point, owing to the Government's earnest request.

The Premier finally declared that he was convinced that the electors clearly understood the sale question, but that if it were not possible to bring about political tranquility in any other way, the elections should be held as quickly as possible. At last the Moderate amendments were thrown out and the Conservative proposal, according to which the Government's bill would be finally decided only after establishment of a parliamentary commission, was adopted.

The third reading of the Government's bill will take place tomorrow, and the majority in the lower house is sure to adopt the Government's proposal in its original shape.

The negotiations thereafter will be taken up by a joint committee of the members of both houses, and must be finished by Saturday, when the session closes.

After a public meeting both houses were invited by the Government to a confidential conference, during which Foreign Minister Scavenius communicated the progress of the statesmen's meeting in Christiania. He was heartily congratulated on the satisfying result, even by the prominent members of the Moderate opposition.

BRITAIN REGRETS SEIZURES.

Gives Assurances That Far Eastern Goods Will Not Be Molested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Informal expressions of regret have been made by Great Britain to the State Department for the seizure at Hongkong of American-owned goods consigned to Manila on board the steamers Chinese Prince, Kafue, and Aymerio. It was learned today that in response to a vigorous protest by the United States, assurances had been given that there would be no more such seizures.

The British action first was explained on the ground that the goods were consigned to blacklisted firms. Later it was claimed that several of the firms were ringleaders in a junta alleged to be seeking to cause a rebellion in India.

The seizure of packages from the Chinese Prince caused bitter feeling in Manila and a maximum fine was levied on her when she entered port with her manifest short. The fine was later reduced to $25,000, and finally rebated when the missing goods arrived on another ship.

More Than 700 Enter Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—A freshman class estimated to number more than 700 was on hand for the opening of the 281st year at Harvard University today. Students were required to give written information as to whether they had been exposed to infantile paralysis, and precautions were taken to prevent any possible infection. The principal innovation this year is the department of military science, headed by Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A. From the classes will be recruited the Harvard regiment. The increased tuition fee of $200 goes into effect this year.

AUGUST EXPORTS PASS HALF BILLION

America's Trade for a Month Makes a New Record in the World's Commerce.

TIDE OF GOLD FLOWS IN

Decrease of Imports Swells Month's Trade Balance to $311,000,000—Year's Exports $4,750,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—For the first time in history the value of exports from the United States in any one month has passed the half-billion dollar mark. This is a record for all countries as well as the United States. The tremendous total was achieved in August, when the value of exports was $510,000,000, or $35,000,000 more than the previous high record, which was established in May, and $45,000,000 higher than the June total.

This unprecedented exportation is due to the war in Europe. Enormous shipments from the United States are made necessary by the lack of production in the belligerent countries, and the demand for war munitions and the materials of which they are made, as well as foodstuffs, horses, and other products of the United States.

There was a decrease in imports into the United States in August, and this has swelled the balance of trade in favor of this country. Imports in that month amounted in value to $199,247,391, or a decline of $47,000,000, as compared with June, the record month. The value of imports in August, however, was greater than any prior August.

The exports for the year ended with August amounted to $4,750,000,000, and the imports $2,300,000,000. Both totals are far in excess of those for a similar period in any previous year. Of the August imports 66.5 per cent. entered free of duty compared with 67.5 per cent. in August, 1915.

The favorable trade balance for August was $311,000,000, comparing with an export balance of $119,000,000 in August, 1915, and an import balance of $19,000,000 in August, 1914. For the twelve months to Aug. 31, 1916, the export balance was $2,465,000,000, as against $1,363,000,000 in the preceding year and $374,000,000 two years ago.

The net inward gold movement for the month of August was $29,000,000, and for the year, $410,000,000, a record total. Last year the net inward gold movement was $146,000,000, and two years ago a net outward movement of $95,000,000.

Gold imports in August were $41,238,716, compared with $61,641,191 in August, 1915, and $3,045,219 in August, 1914. Gold exports in August were $11,780,129, against $1,128,428 in August, 1915, and $18,125,617 in August, 1914.

The year's gold imports were $518,451,553, as against $244,035,950 last year and $59,312,328 two years ago; while gold exports in 1916 were $108,104,549, compared with $97,749,270 last year, and $153,984,944 for the twelve months ended with August, 1914.

The extraordinary figures for August compare thus with those of preceding months:

	Exports.	Imports.
August	$510,000,000	$199,247,391
July	445,561,910	182,722,938
June	464,784,318	245,795,488
May	474,803,637	229,188,951
April	398,598,532	218,236,397
March	410,742,034	213,589,785
February	401,783,974	193,935,117
January	380,036,416	184,350,942
Total 8 months	$3,486,280,815	$1,667,066,965
Same eight months:		
In 1915	$2,282,758,860	$1,150,784,196
In 1914	1,311,849,656	1,270,361,263
In 1913	1,515,182,157	1,156,300,228

The total of imports and exports for the eight months ended with August exceed the trade of any full year in the past with the single exception of 1915. This appears from the following comparison:

	Total Foreign Trade.	Excess of Exports.
Eight mos. 1916	$5,103,347,780	$1,769,218,850
Full years:		
1915	5,329,521,248	1,772,809,538
1914	3,902,900,051	324,348,049
1913	4,276,614,772	691,421,812
1912	4,217,291,048	581,144,933
1911	3,624,885,966	560,167,586
1910	3,429,163,055	303,354,753

FRANCE'S TRADE LEAPS.

Increase in Exports Shown Despite War Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The foreign trade of France, despite war conditions, according to a dispatch received today from Consul General Thackara at Paris, has increased at an enormous rate in the past two years, mainly in imports, but also in exports along certain lines. The returns for the first eight months of 1916, just footed up, show that on the price basis of 1914, before the war began, there were exports to the value of $433,056,102, as compared with $371,033,429 in 1915, and imports to the value of $1,254,121,013, as compared with $980,186,012 in the preceding year.

Exports of food products were valued at $54,803,894, against $71,060,006; industrial materials, $88,683,693, against $79,863,014; manufactures, $250,233,254, against $190,744,585; postal packages, $30,355,161, against $20,396,024. Imports of food products for the eight months amounted to $354,745,001, against $294,696,911 in 1915; industrial materials, $515,956,857, against $384,621,594; manufactures, $383,420,555, against $300,867,507.

SUFFRAGE FIGHT IN G. O. P.

May Be Split on Indorsement at Saratoga Convention.

The Republican State Executive Committee yesterday decided to recommend to the unofficial convention at Saratoga next Thursday that Nathan L. Miller, of Cortland, formerly a Judge of the Court of Appeals, be made chairman. State Chairman Tanner and Senator Mills will have charge of drafting the party platform. Controller Prendergast is going over the financial plank.

There is a prospect of a fight upon the question of indorsing woman's suffrage. William Barnes, Senator Elon R. Brown and other members of the Old Guard are opposed to going on record for unrestricted suffrage, believing that the matter is covered in the National platform.

ANOTHER BOMB IN CHICAGO.

Moving-Picture Theatre Wrecked by Explosion—Unions Are Blamed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The explosion of a bomb badly damaged a large State Street moving-picture theatre here early today, broke a numberof plate-glass windows, and shook buildings for several blocks around.

The police attribute the use of the bomb to the rivalry between different motion-picture operators' unions.

To Have Military Training Course.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25.—Addressing the 3,000 students of the University of Pittsburgh at the opening of the Fall term today, Chancellor S. B. McCormick said that military training would be established at the university under a regular army officer as soon as details could be worked out with the War Department.

MILITARY DRILL FOR POLICE.

Woods Wants Knowledge of Tactics Made Part of Examinations.

Commissioner Woods has called to the attention of the Municipal Civil Service Commission the fact that Sergeants should possess an elementary knowledge of military tactics. In view of this, every member of the force who is going to compete in the examinations for this grade should at least, it is suggested, familarize himself with the school of the soldier, so as to be able to drill and instruct a squad in close order.

Commissioner Woods also believes that as the automobile is entering so greatly into the routine of police work—half of the alarms sent out from headquarters relate to automobiles—a policeman should know enough about the external parts of motor cars to be able to describe one if he cannot exactly recognize its make.

Members of the Motor Cycle Squad have complained for a long time that the blue police forms they wear is not suited for their work, as it is quickly stained by grease and dust, and cannot be washed without serious damage to the cloth. The men have suggested that United States Army khaki be substituted for the cloth as more practical. Two members of the squad have been ordered by Commissioner Woods to wear khaki uniforms for thirty days to test its serviceability. If the results are satisfactory the army khaki will be adopted by the squad.

POLICE LESSONS IN MOVIES.

Department Pictures Show How to Prevent Accidents and Crimes.

The Police Department is soon to make use of the moving picture theatre to teach the public lessons in the prevention of accident and crime. Photographers of the department have been busy taking pictures in east side streets, illustrating the danger to pedestrians in crossing busy thoroughfares and showing how such dangers may be avoided. Other photographs have been taken at Headquarters, illustrating different kinds of burglaries, and how to prevent them.

These pictures are to be stereopticon views, as the cost of putting such moving pictures on the screen would be prohibitive for the department.

English Bishop Here for Convention

Bishop Montgomery, who is the delegate appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Protestant Episcopal Conference to be held in St. Louis next month, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Saxonia, accompanied by his daughter. He ... for many years the Bishop of Tasmania, Australia, and is now the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He would remain in New York and vicinity ten days as the guest of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Archibald Russell of Princeton, N. J. The Bishop will preach at St. Thomas's Church on Fifth Avenue next Sunday morning and will deliver an address in the afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Orduna, at Liverpool, Sept. 25.
SS Samland, at Rotterdam, Sept. 22.
SS Selene, at Kirkwall, Sept. 22.
SS United States, at Kirkwall, Sept. 23.
SS Cedric, at Liverpool, Sept. 23.
SS Iossefogler, at St. Michaels, Sept. 23.
SS Harpagus, at Gibraltar, Sept. 22.
SS Modiva, at Bordeaux, Sept. 22.
SS Knight of the Garter, at Genoa, Sept. 12.
SS Californie, at Algiers, Sept. 16.
SS Avelianeda, at Pauillac, Sept. 19.
SS Andyk, at Rotterdam, Sept. 24.
SS Gallileo, at Hull, Sept. 24.
SS Mesaba, at St. Nazaire, Sept. 25.
SS Iroquois, at London, Sept. 25.
SS Italia, at Gibraltar, Sept. 22.
SS America, at Gibraltar, Sept. 25.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, Sept. 23.
SS Pistores, at Colon, Sept. 23.
SS Ancon, at Colon, Sept. 25.

Sailed.

SS Kristianiafjord, from Kirkwall, Sept. 22.
SS St. George, from Liverpool, Sept. 23.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Sept. 24.
SS Korona, from St. Thomas, Sept. 23.
SS Philadelphian, from London, Sept. 23.
SS City of Savannah, from Lourenco Marquez, Sept. 22.
SS Minnetonka, from Hull, Sept. 24.
SS Wallace, from Havre, Sept. 21.
SS Amelia Campia, from Glasgow, Sept. 23.
SS Cannizaro, from Middlesbrough, Sept. 23.
SS C. Lopez y Lopez, from Barcelona, Sept. 16.
SS Pannonia, from London, Sept. 22.
SS Lord Derby, from Panama, Sept. 23.

Passed.

SS Roma, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ardour, New York for Genoa, passed Fayal.
SS Vigia, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Arizonan, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8.30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Regina d'Italia.....Sept. 26
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also especially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Celtic.....Sept. 28
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II.Sept. 28
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Palma.....Sept. 28
Europe, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York.....Sept. 30
Gibraltar, via Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)Duca d'Abruzzi....Sept. 30
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Sept. 30
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Sept. 30

South and Central America Mails.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosaria, at 12 M.—Montanan.....Sept. 26
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Santa Barbara.....Sept. 26
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Cholutexa, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—Colon.....Sept. 28
Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Cholutexa, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Carrillo.....Sept. 28
Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro..Sept. 30
South Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, Sao Francisco, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Kronborg..Sept. 30
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan...Sept. 30

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:46|Sun sets..5:49|Moon rises..5:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:42	6:58	12:38	12:58
Governors Island	7:07	7:19	1:12	1:34
Hell Gate	9:13	9:25	3:33	3:15

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 25.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, Sept. 17.
SS California, Glasgow, Sept. 15.
SS Chr. Michaelson, Kirkwall, Sept. 4.
SS Strathspey, Cherbourg, Sept. 11.
SS Ametelyk, Kirkwall, Sept. 13.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Sept. 20.
SS Santiago, Havana, Sept. 20.
SS Black Prince, Norfolk, Sept. 24.
SS Bygland, Philadelphia, Sept. 24.
SS Merton Hall, Capetown, Aug. 18.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
SS Abadesa, Cardiff, Sept. 12.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Sept. 22.
SS Saxonia, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
SS Mexican, San Francisco, Sept. 8.
SS Vitalia, Wilmington, Sept. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 24
Retiaw	Havre	Sept. 7
Eastgate	Havre	Sept. 6
Gallia	Kirkwall	Sept. 11
Sif	Havre	Sept. 10
Olaf	Para	Sept. 9
Navahoe	Genoa	Sept. 7
Prins der Nederlanden	Haiti	Sept. 20
Metapan	Havana	Sept. 22
Havana	Havana	Sept. 23
El Sud	Galveston	Sept. 20

DUE TOMORROW.

*Dante Alighieri	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Advance	Cristobal	Sept. 20
Dochra	Genoa	Sept. 7
Cornish Prince	Fowey	Sept. 11
Munamar	Antilla	Sept. 22
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Sept. 22
El Oriente	Galveston	Sept. 21

DUE THURSDAY.

*Themistocles	Piraeus	Sept. 18
San Giorgio	Naples	Sept. 12
Lady Gaspe	Horta	Sept. 18
Noorderdyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Almirante	Kingston	Sept. 23
Caracas	San Juan	Sept. 23
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 25
Queen Margaret	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Sardegna	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Comus	New Orleans	Sept. 23

DUE FRIDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Manchuria	London	Sept. 19
Alaunia	London	Sept. 19
Campana	Gibraltar	Sept. 14
Vasari	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Maasdyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Clifton	La Rochelle	Sept. 13
Belto	Barcelona	Sept. 14
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 23
El Norte	Galveston	Sept. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Sept. 20
†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Sept. 20
Minas Geraes	Bahia	Sept. 14
Finland	Liverpool	Sept. 19
Wagama	Teneriffe	Sept. 13
Onega	Cette	Sept. 15
Wimborne	Liverpool	Sept. 15
San Ramon	Cristobal	Sept. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 27

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 23
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Sept. 22
Monadnock	Bordeaux	Sept. 16
Aral	Newport	Sept. 15
Halia	Gibraltar	Sept. 15
Olives	Santiago	Sept. 26
Monterey	Nassau	Sept. 28

DUE MONDAY.

Pannonia	London	Sept. 22
Minnesota	London	Sept. 16
Madonna	Bordeaux	Sept. 20
Harlem	Marseilles	Sept. 14
Ruby	Gibraltar	Sept. 15
Valdivia	Cristobal	Sept. 24
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 27

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Regina d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Montanan, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Fagersund, Cayenne	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Lyskeloster, Bergen	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Palma, Monrovia	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Puerto Barrios	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kronborg, Rio Janeiro	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Port of Spain	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	——	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Paloma, Calbarrien	——	12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	11:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	——	4:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 25.

SS Munwood, Buenos Aires to New York, was 900 miles S. at noon 24th.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 1,090 miles S. at noon 24th.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 150 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 85 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 87 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Jalieco, Tuxpam to New York, was 16 miles N. of Hillsboro at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 73 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, was 15 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Gomal, Galveston to New York, was 550 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 153 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 300 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, was 1,025 miles S. at noon.
SS Standard, Boston to New York, was 2 miles S. of Cape Cod at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 186 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 189 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 200 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Shanghai (city, other parts China (specially addressed)—Awa Maru.....Sept. 28
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 29
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Sept. 30
Hawaii and Guam, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Sept. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....Oct. 2
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai,) Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Monteagle.....Oct. 4
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mails for Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Oct. 6

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Palma.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 2, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Duca d'Abruzzi; at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 4, SS Duca d'Genova, and at 8 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 26, SS Regina d'Italia, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Duca d'Abruzzi.

NEW YORK.

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MILLBROOK, N. Y.
88 Miles from New York.
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Open until November.
Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath.
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2,000,000-SHARE DAY CLOGS WALL STREET

Brokers Work All Night to Clear Biggest Day's Business Since 1907.

EARLY GAINS LOST AT CLOSE

Steel Up to 120, Closes at 115—Transactions Too Rapid for the Ticker.

Lights were flashing brightly in brokerage houses clogged with business long past midnight this morning and the employes of the Stock Exchange Clearing House had given up all hope of finishing their work in time for breakfast. Both brokers' clerks and Stock Exchange employes were working at top pressure to clear the more than 2,000,000 shares which the tape recorded yesterday in the biggest day's business since March 14, 1907.

Yesterday's turnover, as reported by the messengers on the floor to the ticker operators, amounted to 2,317,010 shares. This compares with 2,565,070 recorded March 14, 1907, but on that day the trading was principally between the big men of Wall Street dealing in many thousands of shares at a time. Yesterday the outside public with its transactions in more modest volume furnished the bulk of the business and the number of shares missed by the messengers must have been much greater. Odd lot business and sales on stop loss orders, both unrecorded on the ticker, may have combined with the missed sales to bring the total for the day above the three million mark.

So great was the desire to buy and sell stocks that the officers of the Clearing House were obliged to extend from 4 to 5 o'clock the time within which brokers must present their tickets showing the day's transactions. Up to that hour scores of messengers, marshaled in lines by guards of the Exchange, clogged the hallways as never before.

610,800 Shares of Steel Sold.

The time was extended because brokers on the floor found it a physical impossibility to report back to the brokers from whom they had received the thousands of orders executed by them in the afternoon. It was among the specialists in Steel common that the greatest confusion existed. Sales of this stock as reported on the tape amounted to 610,800 shares.

The floor brokers specializing in odd lots were literally swamped with business. One of them said after the close that he didn't pretend to know where he stood, and he doubted if any other of the odd-lot brokers knew whether they had bought or sold on balance.

The public outside New York sent in by wire a vast amount of business. Obviously the speculative imagination had been fired by steadily increasing strength of the market from the time of the Maine election, two weeks before, by the impressive advance of Steel common to the accompaniment of reports of increases in previously unprecedented earnings, and by the record order for 200,000 long tons of copper placed by the Allies Saturday.

Spurt at the Opening.

In the swarm of shouting brokers around the Steel post at the opening the stock sold at prices ranging as much as a point apart simultaneously. The best that the recorders for the ticker could do was to bunch these opening transactions in one lot of 25,000 shares at prices ranging between 118 and 119, that is, 1 to 2 points up from Saturday's close. Wide and advancing openings were also made in Anaconda, Inspiration, and other copper stocks supposed to benefit largely from the fact that Europe has taken in one swoop a fifth of next year's American copper production. The trading in the first hour was at the rate of more than 3,000,000 shares a day. The tape sent out a record of 627,000 shares for the hour.

The million share mark was reached at 11:35 o'clock. At the end of the third hour 1,500,000 shares had been recorded. The pace then slackened. Before this stocks had struck their highest points of the day. Steel common had sold at 120, surpassing its previous high record by 2¼ points and 13 points above last week's low. Utah at 99⅞ showed a gain of 14⅜ points over the low of last week. By the same comparison Smelters was up 10¼ points, Central Leather 12 points, Inspiration 8 points, Maxwell Motors 8¾ points, and Republic Steel 6⅜ points.

Next to Steel common the copper shares led in activity as well as strength. While the turnover in none of them compared with the 610,800 shares in Steel, there was business in 109,400 shares of Inspiration, 80,700 shares of Smelters, and 189,800 shares of Inspiration. Reading had a day of 136,200 shares, and Union Pacific 84,800.

In the cessation of activity at noon floor professionals, previously kept from short-selling by the great strength of the public buying, plucked up courage to sell a few stocks, feeling for the top. The market took their offerings well at first, but yielded in spots, as the selling gained in confidence, and in the fourth hour a few stop-loss orders were encountered. Professionals on and off the floor, as by common impulse, started a vigorous raid upon it.

The raid accomplished no great results other than to show that the force of the buying movement had been spent until the last twenty minutes. Steel common at that time had receded to 115⅛, but still showed a substantial gain over Saturday's close. Anaconda was likewise down from Saturday, but up on the day. Stop-loss orders in both stocks were then caught in great number and in large aggregate amount. The market seethed as it had in the first hour. Stocks dropped into the laps of the professionals as if shaken from a plum tree.

Early Gains Lost.

In five minutes Steel common broke from 118¼ to 114¾ and closed at 115. In little more time Anaconda was selling at 99½, as compared with its previous high of 102. The breaks of more than 5 points in each of these speculative favorites were naturally followed by sharp declines in the other active stocks. The tape was so far behind the market on the floor that in the brokerage houses the boards showed Steel at one time selling above 118 when the actual price on the floor, sent over by telephone, was 116. As in the morning there had been something like a bear panic, so in the afternoon there was a bull panic in the brokerage houses which permit their customers to pyramid and trade on weak margins.

There was a trifling rally just before the close, some of the professionals covering, but closing prices were close to the lowest of the day, and showed that practically all of the early gains had been lost. The twenty-five statistical industrials lost a little ground on the day. The average price of the twenty-five statistical rails was higher at the close than on Saturday. The average price of the fifty stocks was .10 of a point higher. At the high point of the day the average of the fifty had established a new high record at 95.31, which was 1.48 points up from Saturday. From the high to the low of railroads the decline had been .87 of a point, in the industrials 3.22 points.

BREAD RISE TO BE GENERAL.

Other Bakers Will Follow Lead of Ward Co.—Women Indorse It.

It was announced yesterday that other large baking firms in New York would follow the action of the Ward Baking Company and advance the price of the 5-cent loaf of bread to 6 cents. There will still be a 5-cent loaf, but smaller in size and unwrapped. For the present the price of the 10-cent loaf will not be changed. John F. Hildebrand, President of the Shults Bread Company, said that the cost of raw materials had forced the bakers to take action.

The Housewives' League met yesterday at their headquarters at 25 West Forty-fifth Street to consider the action of the bakers in raising the price of the 5-cent loaf. The league passed a resolution addressed to President Wilson, demanding that he take action to conserve the national food supply.

Mrs. Julian Heath, Chairman of the National Bread Committee of the league, said that a thorough investigation had shown that the bakers could not do otherwise than raise the price of their commodity. She said the league would send a delegation to President Wilson and to Charles E. Hughes to learn what each meant to do in the matter of conserving the food supply.

BUS STRIKERS SENTENCED.

Two Get 30 Days Each for Attacking Chauffeur Who Wouldn't Quit.

John Lawlor, a chauffeur, of 1,480 Park Avenue, and Patrick Farrell of 12 East 116th Street, conductor, both ex-employes of the Fifth Avenue Bus Company, were convicted of assault yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions before Justices McInerney, Freschi, and Salmon. They were sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse.

"You men certainly had the right to strike," said the Court, "but it is no less certain that you had no right to interfere with any other person who wished to remain at work. It is the duty of the Court to inflict a prison sentence in this case in the hope that it may act as a deterrent to strikers who may in the future be tempted to violence to gain their ends."

While the strike on the bus line was in progress last June, the defendants attempted to persuade Henry Pieper of 164 East Ninety-second Street, to join the strike and, when he refused, assaulted him.

Wife Sued Fourth Time for Divorce.

Percy E. Anderson, head of the wholesale drug house of P. E. Anderson & Co., had filed in the Supreme Court his fourth suit for a divorce from Mrs. Emily B. Anderson. Mrs. Anderson applied yesterday for alimony pending the suit. The last previous action was tried on June 29 last. Justice Delehanty then decided against the husband.

THE SIGN OF MONEY WHEN YOU WANT IT

We Give You a Clear "Money Track"

"DON'T cross the bridge until you come to it" is all right in Aesop's Fables; but manufacturers and merchants have to be sure the road ahead is safe.

Clear your money track. Come to us. You get *Immediate Advances* on your Outstandings. We base *Both* 6% interest and small commission on *Loan*, not collateral, *Saving You* 20%. *We* do *Not* notify your customers; *You* collect. Write

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To Fur Manufacturers

Business is good. Are you getting your share of it?

If you are obliged to devote all your energies to financing your business you are playing into the hands of your competitors. Why?

They are opening new accounts and letting me finance them. They find it pays. So will you.

My charges are nominal. My contracts elastic. It lapses on your say so. Strictest confidence and no red tape.

Universal Discount Co.
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The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

Trimmed Hat Plant For Sale fully equipped tailored hat plant in most desirable millinery district; very attractive fixtures; lease of daylight loft, 50x100. Moderate rent. Splendid opportunity for parties contemplating starting in business. Address E 364 Times Downtown.

DIAMONDS
Appraised, Purchased, Sold.
S. W. STUART, 3 MAIDEN LANE.
FIFTH FLOOR.

Factory for sale, good for skirts or cloaks, consisting of machinery and fixtures; will sell at reasonable price; everything ready for immediate operation. L. I. Baron, 38 W. 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 2545.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

Notice of Sale.—Federal Motor Truck Chassis retaken on account of default of the vendee will be sold at public auction on West 52nd Street, New York City, Thursday noon, September 28th, 1916, at 146 WM. J. BOLGER, Att'y., 140 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Count six words agate to a line. 50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS AND BOLIVIAS.—Manufacturer will buy for cash any quantity; also exchange navy wool velour for green or brown. H. Zaidenberg, 30 West 26th.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity of black broadcloths. Joseph Durst, Inc., 1333 Broadway.

BROADCLOTHS.—Chase, beaver and other cloths wanted. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS AND SKIRTS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Meisel will look at coats and skirts Tuesday morning, Sept. 26, after 9 o'clock. Ben F. Levis, Residence, 72 Madison Av.

CONTRACTORS with 30 machines can turn out 150 dozen silk waists a week with cutting complete in boxes, wishes to conneot with jobber or manufacturer. Address Box E 316 Times Downtown.

CREPE.—Wanted, 3-thread crepe, spot cash; state quantity and lowest price. G 174 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors on velvet and silk dresses; bring samples; will place orders immediately. 141 West 36th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge dresses. Call between 1 and 6 P. M. with samples. Fifth floor, 129 West 27th St.

GINGHAM.—Will pay cash for Beachwood 27-inch; any quantity. Martimer Co., 200 5th Av.

HOSIERY.—Special for export trade, large quantity first and jobs silk, mercerized and cotton. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

LAMP SHADES—Contractor on silk lamp shades; will furnish working room and capital. Welworth Mfg. Co., 484 Lafayette Av.

MACHINES.—We are open for buttonhole machines for cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.

MERCHANDISE.—Are you being represented in Australia? If not, see us. We pay cash for all orders. Australian Export Co., 621 Broadway.

PLUSH.—Wanted, esquimette plush; will pay cash. Fitwell Cloak Co., 130 West 25th St.

SERGES.—Jobber open for quantity Pacific F. W. M. 56-inch Melrose in cream and black; also 56-inch wool plaids. Telephone Franklin 1775.

SERGES.—Can use quantity of navy French serges. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SERGES.—Have plum and burgundy, 54,221, to exchange for navy. Mad. Square 7179.

TAFFETA.—Navy, open to buy any quantity at price. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

VELOURS.—We are open to buy American velours 544, green, brown, navy, at reasonable price cash. Hainsberg & Goldman, 6-8 West 18th. Telephone Chelsea 1914.

VELOURS, American, 544, wanted. H. Drusin Co., 137 West 25th.

WHITE FLANNEL.—Wanted, 54 inch; we pay $1.30 yard. L. & E. Levy, 29 East 22d. Phone Gramercy 710.

WHITE NAINSOOK and cambric wanted; can use any grade. Tel. Franklin 1727.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMOSKEAG 7301, 783, 7614, 783; American 544; blue, brown, green, black, 90610; American black, blue, brown, green. Sidney Blumenthal U. C. Telephones 3284-3337 Stuy.

BATHING SUITS AND JERSEYS, season 1917, now ready. Florence Knitting Mills, Philadelphia.

BATISTE.—Flesh; four cases; 36-inch mercerized flesh batiste at 10c. per yard. H 34 Times.

BEAR SKIN.—White ring, below market price. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 W. 27th St.

BEAVER.—Imitation fur, 1, 1½ and 3 inch on hand. Mad. Sq. 587.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan, and gray, for trimmings. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany colors; serges, 54, 56, 32 inches; plushes, coating. Madison 6777.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan & gray, for trimmings. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

COATS, every model, fabric, color; nowhere so low a price; big selection velours; stunning fur border plush coats, $10.50; stylish mixtures, $3.75. M. J. Myers Co., 133 W. 26th.

COATS.—2,500 children's, misses', ladies' and sport coats for immediate delivery. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st.

COATS.—Wonderful broadcloth and plush coats, popular prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Ladies' 60, assorted; sell $2.25; bargain. 89 4th Av., 1st floor.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades; quick delivery. Stechel & Stufer, 34 East 29th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS, fur trimmed, of the better grade, for immediate delivery. Louis Finfer & Co., 24 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs; clever styles. E. & S., 43 West 24th St.

CONTRACTOR, suits, skirts, better kind, wishes work as sub-manufacturer. M. S. 432 Times.

COTTON GOODS, 50 pieces 27 inch ratine, 11c; also 50 pieces plaid homespun, 16c. Farragut 9910.

DRESSES, serges, satin, taffetas and crepe de chine for immediate delivery, $7.50 and up. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th Street.

DRESSES.—Job of beautiful serge dresses; will sell cheap. Clarisse, Inc., 147 W. 42d.

DRESSES.—Job silk and serges to close out cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks to close out. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

FASTENERS.—Black and white, $6.75 great gross. Telephone Farragut 9308.

FRENCH SERGES.—A. D. Juilliard & Co. 54,251; creams only; prompt delivery. Madison Square 9714.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—Stock in all colors. Tel. Gramercy 1318.

KERSEY.—Sand and putty colored heavy kersey for sale; suitable for leggins, overgaiters, or shoe tops. Pohne Gramercy 6045.

OVERGAITERS that fit, at low prices. A. Phillips & Co., 143 W. 20th St.

PIECE GOODS, suitable for men's, women's and children's wear, below market prices. Nifty Clothing Co., 71 Fifth Av.

POPLINS, silk and wool, immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av.

SERGE.—Have quantity of Juilliard's 54,268 navy for immediate delivery. Phone Spring 6065.

RIBBON.—25,000 yards No. 5 width satin, pink and blue, for cash. G 172 Times.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SILK PLUSHES in various grades for sale, for cash only. H 8 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, carded, bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. H. Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—Serges, poplins, and broadcloth, $7 up; coats, $3.75 up; immediate delivery. Rubin & Ulius Bros., 60 West 17th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; immediate deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

TUBING.—6,500 feet of rubber tubing for sale, cheap. Merchandise Clearing House, 41 West 17th.

VELOURS.—American, 0350; brown, green, navy; to close out; opening price. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3781.

VELOURS and imported duvtyne; immediate delivery. Tel. Madison Square 7490.

VELOURS.—Wool, all shades, prompt delivery. Madison Square 9714.

VELVETEEN.—Wimpheimer's quality, F. F. M. black, 27 inches, also Rusche's velours, quality 1438 and 1418, blue, green and brown. Phone Mad. Sq. 4065.

VELVETEENS.—All shades, 23 and 36 inch Burgundy Liberlein coatings; immediate delivery. Stuy. 1988.

VELVETEENS. — Immediate delivery, L. Dannenbaum's Son & Co., 285 Fourth Av.

WAISTS.—Have 100 dozen white and colored waists to close at a sacrifice. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3½@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

New Zealand Sheepskins.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has been informed by its New Zealand correspondent that wooled sheepskins are now permitted to be exported from there under license.

That Knit Goods Scarcity.

Now customers of retail stores are getting evidence drom personal experience that there is basis for the stories of a scarcity of knit goods. The drop in temperature yesterday sent a number of persons to shops in quest of underwear. They discovered in some instances that there was an absence of full lines of these goods and the usual variety was wanting. The explanation given by the salesmen was the difficulty in getting deliveries from the mills. In one large shop a customer was shown a sample, not his size, and was told his order would be filled as soon as the goods arrived. The salesman, however, could not tell him how speedily that would be.

Eastern Rubber Prices Drop.

Prices quoted in this market for plantation rubber slumped about half a cent to a cent a pound yesterday under an easier feeling in London. First latex was quoted here at 60 cents a pound and smoked sheets at 50½ cents. The Brazilian rubbers remained firm at previous levels. Up-river fine was held at 73 cents for spot shipment and 72 cents for October. Up-river coarse brought 43½ cents when it sold, while for upper Caucho ball sellers wanted 44 cents. Trading was not active, and lower prices on the eastern rubbers are looked for, in fact, if local quotations are not supported by those current in the English market.

Plans for Heavyweight Season.

Not a little interest attaches to preparations in the piece goods trade for the coming heavyweight season. All indications point to much higher prices, mainly because there is very little wool owned at anything but prevailing quotations. It is thought quite likely in the trade that the general makeshift to meet the situation will be to reduce the weight of goods or else use more cotton. This plan, if adopted, would mean that very little variance will be made in the weights of cloths for the Fall season next year over the medium weight goods sold for the Spring season.

Burlaps Higher at Calcutta.

Cables received from Calcutta yesterday in the local burlap trade told of an advance of 16 points on practically all light and heavy goods. This rise puts the figures at which goods are quoted here lower than the cost of replacement. The cables from Dundee apparently did not give much that was new. No quotation was available on jute, which last stood at £34 for this month's shipment. There was little doing in this market yesterday, most of the inquiry there being for goods at prices less than holders would sell. Quotations, which were more or less nominal as a result, differed somewhat in various parts of the trade, but these were average prices asked for standard forty-inch goods: 7½-ounce, 6.90c; 8-ounce, 7c; 10-ounce, 8.25c, and 10½-ounce, 8.40c.

Some Shoes Are Hard to Get.

Not the least of the shoes difficult to get in this market at the present time are misses' and children's. As was predicted some time ago by a trade authority, manufacturers of children's footwear are now giving their attention to women's goods. As a result, retailers are advised to place their business early on shoes for children. Owing to a sudden and big demand for gray suede shoes, there is a scarcity of them also. Fairly dark gray shades of suede uppers on black vamps, or shoes entirely of this material, are expected to be good for some time to come. Men's Fall footwear is said to be characterized not only by more than the usual amount of style, but by utility as well.

Small Converters Being Hurt.

The small converter is still having a hard time of it as a result of the reported inability of the cotton cloth bleacheries to make much headway in catching up on deliveries. Many of the bleacheries are said still to be from two to six months behind, with the smaller converters getting the long wait. This delay, it is said, gives these merchants a chance to turn their capital only twice a year, which is about as profitable for them as shutting up their offices entirely until the situation clears up. Some of the bleachers are said to be showing a spirit of independence that borders on arrogance. Incidentally prices on bleached cloths continue to go up. On Saturday notices were sent to the trade by the agent for one well-known brand announcing further rises of a quarter of a cent a yard on goods bearing that mark.

Activities of the Credit Men.

Plans have been completed for the annual Fall meeting and dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association. It is to be held at the Hotel Astor on Oct. 26 at 7 P. M., being preceded by a reception that will start an hour earlier. These are the speakers: Joseph W. Folk, General Counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission; Charles D. Joyce, President of the National Association of Credit Men, and Thomas M. Osborne. The Executive Committee has unanimously approved a recommendation of the Educational Committee that once a month "educational" meetings of the members of the association be held during the Fall, Winter, and Spring. It is proposed to have at each meeting one or two speakers who will talk on credit matters, these talks being followed by a general discussion.

To Have Salesmanship Club.

A movement is now under way in this city that has for its object the formation of a salesmanship club, the object of which will be to improve business by improving salesmanship. An Executive Committee composed of officials of prominent local business firms is helping the work along. According to the men back of the movement, there is to be no commercialism about the club. Its functions are to be educational, with a view to raising the morale of the individual and the ethics of the business of selling. An endeavor will be made to have salesmanship recognized as a profession, and there will also be an effort on the part of employers and executives interested in selling to eliminate the undesirable or "floater" element. The plan includes the securing of permanent quarters here and the formation of a luncheon club. The first organization meeting will be held tomorrow evening at the Hotel McAlpin.

Gray Goods Market Firm.

Prices continued firm in the local gray goods market yesterday, with the tendency strongly upward. Business was not over large, for which the nearness of the Jewish holidays was said to be responsible in part. The market is again assuming a position where spot and nearby deliveries are bringing better prices than contracts. Future business was done on 39-inch 68-72s yesterday at 7½ cents, but the mills were for the most part firm in their demands for 7⅝ cents for spots and nearbys. The same was true of 38½-inch 64-56s, which sold into 1917 at 6½ cents. Some houses were asking 5 7-16 cents for 39-inch 56-44s yesterday, and the selling price of 38½-inch 60-48s advanced to 5 13-16 cents. Coarse cottons were firm and, while a pretty fair business was done in them, there was not much feature to it. Closing print-cloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....9c 38½-inch, 64-60s..6¾c
38-inch, 72-76s....8⅝c 38½-inch, 64-56s..6⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s....7½c 38½-inch, 60-52s..6c
39-inch, 56-44s....5⅝c 38½-inch, 60-48s..5⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s..7c 27-inch 64-60s....4½c

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., Fla., and Ala.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle, variable winds.

Miss.—Overcast Tues. and Wed.; gentle s. e. and s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Overcast Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. overcast; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Ind.—Overcast Tues., probably followed by showers Tues. night and Wed.; moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast, with probably showers Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably showers Tues. and Wed.; cooler Wed.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

La. and W. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Fair Tues.; unsettled Wed.; cooler in w.

E. Texas—Unsettled Tues., showers in s. Wed. cloudy.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues., with showers; Wed. showers and cooler.

Mo. and Wis.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with probably showers; cooler Wed.

Minn.—Unsettled and cooler Tues., probably showers; Wed., fair and cool.

Iowa.—Unsettled, with showers Tues. and possibly Wednesday; cooler Wed. and in w. and cen. Tuesday.

N. Dak.—Fair Tuesday and Wed.; cooler Tues.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; Wed., fair and cooler.

Neb.—Unsettled and cooler Tues., possibly showers; Wed., cloudy and cool.

Kan.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler by Tuesday night.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ISIDORE COHEN of 531 West 179th Street, who formerly kept a grocery and vegetable market, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,229 and assets of $2,000.

GEORGE M. WILLIAMSON of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,609 and assets of $333.

STERN'S STAR BEER COMPANY of 3,195 Broadway, and four other stores, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,190 and assets of $3,934.

SAMUEL LERNER, wholesale confectioner at 297 Bronne Street, has filed scheduels showing liabilities of $5,368 and assets of $2,400.

GUSTAVE A. LANZKE, films, of 26 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,028 and assets of $1,253.

LOUIS ZIMMERMAN, dealer in carpets, rugs, &c., at 1,548 Second Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,343 and assets of $1,377.

R. R. GEIST & SON.—Jesse Watson, receiver for R. R. Geist & Son, dry goods department store at Third Avenue, corner Eighty-sixth Street, has obtained leave to continue business for thirty days.

ABE HIRSCH.—Judge Manton has granted discharges from bankruptcy to Abe Hirsch, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 1,524 Third Avenue, and to John S. Jamison of Cold Spring, N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER SPECIALTY SHOP. —Panitz & Scheer, trading as the Knickerbocker Specialty Shop at 251 West Forty-second Street, who made an assignment on Sept. 11, have had their property reassigned to them.

ADOLPH BAUM, dealer in stationery, cigars, and notions at 1,020½ Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel Geduld.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 25.—Joseph Bohm and Victoria Bohm, who traded under the firm name of the Bohm Pearl Button Company, Weehawken, filed petitions in bankruptcy this afternoon in the United States District Court. Bohm gave his liabilities as $10,517 and his assets as $465. Victoria Bohm said her liabilities were $10,320 and assets $50. A hearing was set in the two cases for Oct. 10 at Jersey City before Referee in Bankruptcy Demarest.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Nash, John J. or William B.—City of New York.....$254.82
Melvin, George F. or Henry C.—Same..254.82
Ransdell, Ellen C.—Same.....275.60
Pine Investing Co.—Same.....433.70
Cohen, Louis, and Selig Baum, exrs.—Same.....1,257.60
Hall, Charles—Same.....275.60
Trautman, Ira—Same.....262.66
Ascher, Jacob—R. C. Blancke & Co., Inc.....133.91
Atherton, Leland E.—Youngs Mill Corp..186.35
Bruderle, Christian—R. J. Spies.....200.86
Black, Elmer E.—W. Watson.....1,062.48
Blank, Adolph A.—I. H. Blank.....232.91
Bravand, Robert J.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.....238.94
Benners, Samuel A.—National Surety Co.....697.40
Bergman, Hildine—Far Rockaway Motor Cab Co.....124.95
Cooley, Cornelius F.—W. H. Fischer et al.....131.98
Cozens, Leonard—F. H. Medbury.....682.22
Corporation of Florida—J. L. Jackson..171.41
Corner Construction Corp. — Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....241.86
Duncan, Henry S.—Natius Auto Renting Co.....154.14
Evarts, Ward H.—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. of N. Y.....237.98
Farrell, Catherine or Katherine—M. Gotlieb 153.47
Fahr, Fred—F. H. White.....320.16
Garbarini, Theresa, and Mary Borardini—S. Acunto.....608.62
H. Sumner Sternberg Co., Inc.—H. C. Michaelis.....148.84
Hunter & Nieter Safety Co.—Katzenbach & Bullock Co., Inc.....405.36
Hopke, Adolph H.—C. Kechoe.....289.50
Kings Borough Building Co. and Isaac Rothchild—D. Hoskwith.....474.00
Jordan, John L.—Co-operative Hotel Co., Inc.....1,347.01
Korn, Hyman—J. S. Hopkins.....944.76
Kalfus, Solomon and Max—A. Rieger..906.24
Kalish, Philip J.—T. Rocco.....523.22
Kahn, Bernard S.—Clinton Knitting Co.198.31
Lemieux, Edward—Winchell & Davis Importing Co.....169.28
Mace, Elizabeth—M. F. Van Vorst.....483.88
Mack Realty Corp.—G. M. McCabe..1,709.82
Manhattan Beach Estates—John J. Guinan Contracting Co.....1,748.80
Murray, Thomas—G. B. Raymond Co..3,000.00
Myers, Patrick C.—J. Ruppert.....627.26
Meckler, John J., and Minnie Sault—H. Hyman.....103.65
Northwestern Equipment Co., Inc.—F. B. Stearns Co. of New York.....171.00
Freiss, Joseph, and Nathan Paul—People, &c.....1,000.00
O'Shea, Stephen—G. E. Green.....1,820.25
Reynolds, James H.—L. Weiss.....125.41
Rudowski, Abraham—H. Stern.....240.78
Ryder, Edw. O.—Pabst Brewing Co....325.50
Rothschild, Mary—P. Karsten.....222.62
Sutphin, William L.—National Surety Co.....632.98
Siegel, James—S. W. Wallace.....130.22
Springer, Sigmund—Rudolph C. Blancke & Co., Inc.....199.91
Searun Society—Gotham National Bank of City of New York.....2,979.90
Searun Society and Clinton R. Kinsella—Same.....11,710.29
Taub, Max—W. Klein.....441.27
Vassilley, Nicholas D.—E. L. Richards.465.15
Tatarsky, Joseph—Scovill Mfg. Co.....172.97
Tierney, James H.—A. D. Kerr & Co..168.04
Weitnar, Richard B.—S. L. Silver.....879.31
Warner, Walter H.—W. G. Kohn.....183.61
Underwood, Frank L.—Columbia Trust Co.....25,030.19
Wechi, Benjamin—People, &c.....3,932.81
Walzer, William H.—A. F. Nugent.....345.28
Williams, William A.—W. A. Jost.....425.66
White, Frederick H.—L. E. Ellis.....101.40

In Bronx County.

Feldman, Aladar—H. D. Bahr Trucking Co., Inc.....371.72
Gruber, Julius—J. Elfenbein.....67.17
Hibcher, Simon—Same.....68.07
Kemna, George and Mary C.—J. Dineen..50.00
La Tour, Peter—I. Sherl.....200.28
Malcolm, Thomas D., and Thomas D. Malcolm Const. Co.—J. F. Mason..707.05
McGowan, John A.—G. Schultz.....44.24
Reale, Frank—J. J. Brady et al.....239.72
Rodgers, James—M. Staunton.....150.00
Taylor Contr. Co., Inc.—Oakes Cont. Sup. Co., Inc.....108.20
Universal Piano Co.—Kindler & Collins 1,273.14

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Malatesta, John B.—Delson Contracting Co., Sept. 25, 1916.....$299.16
Braunsworth, Otto—C. W. Cobb, April 8, 1912 .....162.58
Braunwarth, Otto—Times Square Automobile Co., April 29, 1912.....118.60
Coon, Albert C.—Wm. C. Reynolds, Inc., Sept. 8, 1916.....131.56
De Louis, Anna, and Frank Russo—People, &c., Oct. 9, 1914.....1,000.00
H. & E. Cooper—H. Rothschild, Sept. 23, 1916 .....100.00
Same—L. Rothschild, Sept. 23, 1916....200.00
Perry, Egbert R.—C. C. Marsh et al., May 4, 1916.....170.16
Sweney, Patrick J.—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc., Nov. 16, 1914.....12.24
Trudden, Ellen—K. Korones et al., May 9, 1916 .....374.84
Neare, Clifford L.—Northern Bank of N. Y. April 5, 1912.....944.45
Fernheimer, Julia—H. J. Pase, Dec. 11, 1911 .....598.76
Same—Same, Dec. 6, 1912.....598.76
Belt Line Ry. Corp.—L. Smith, Feb. 26, 1915 .....5,584.10
Casualty Co. of America and Daniel McGrath—People, &c., Sept. 20, 1916..500.60

MAKES STUDY OF DYES.

Federal Official Collates Information for Growing Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—One of the acknowledged elements of advantage in the establishment of the dyestuffs industry in the United States is full information of the extent and diversification of the industry both in the domestic supply and in the imported product. When the war cut off the European supply, mainly from Germany, American manufacturers, who were in position to take up the industry in its simpler lines, did not know how much of one color or another to produce.

The want thus defined by actual experience is to be supplied by the publication within a few weeks of a dyestuffs census by Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the Department of Commerce.

Proofs of the forthcoming publication were open to inspection at the Department today. It will be in the form of a report on the dye industry in the United States, giving in detail information as to 5,674 different brands of synthetic dyes which were imported into the United States in 1913 and 1914, mainly from Germany.

Dr. Norton has gathered information as to the many thousands of dyes employed in the industries, the cost of raw materials and the prevailing prices. Dr. Norton disputes the statement that this country consumed only 20,000 tons of synthetic or coal tar dyes yearly. More than 25,000 tons annualy have been consumed, he says.

The census of the dye industry to supply this will furnish a complete list of all imported dyes, the domestic production of coal tar crudes, and interned mediates for the year prior to the war, and studies of prices of coal tar dyes.

The aniline industry, which began in 1910 with an output of 900 tons and now supplies 16,000 tons with 30 manufacturing plants, has been the leading dye industry of the United States. It now seems likely to be surpassed by the development of many lines of production.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Jahn G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; L. Schwartz, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 16 E. 33d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ridley-Yates Co.; P. D. Yates, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dougherty-Little-Redwine Co.; L. A. Redwine, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

AUSTIN, Texas—C. Rosner, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Cahn, Coblens & Co.; S. H. Blum, notions, jewelry, toys; Grand.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens½ 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 15 W. 26th.

BALTIMORE — Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; Miss E. Milon, 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. J. Estabrook, books; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. H. Reed, upholstery goods; 18 W. 35th; Prince George.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—" Long's "; D. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Sawyer Co.; Mrs. M. T. Page, millinery, dry goods, women's furnishing goods; Albert.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Steels-Smith D. G. Co.; Mr. Nix, women's wear; Martinique.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; S. Dringer, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; P. D. Slocumn, furs; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Heller, men's clothing; Mr. Lyford, furs; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Lewis, trimmed hats, basement; Mr. Hann, jewelry; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; S. Falk, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

This is the day of preferred stocks.

We know of several offering good investment opportunities.

Inquiries invited.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Investment Bankers,
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New York

Tax Exempt

TWIN STATE GAS & ELEC. CO.
1st and Ref. 5s, 1953
will be made exempt from the Personal Tax in New York State for 37 years free upon request.

New York.

The Pennsylvania State Tax of 4 mills will be refunded by the Company upon request within 60 days.

Penna.

The normal Federal Income Tax is being paid by the Company.

Income Tax.

Send for free Circular T-200, describing these bonds, to net 5½%

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Exempt from all Personal Property Taxes in New York State.

Manhattan Railway Company
Second Mortgage
4% Gold Bonds
Listed on New York Stock Exchange.
Net earnings for past six years have averaged more than four times interest on all bonds outstanding.
Total bonded debt only about 40% of cost of property.
Followed by $60,000,000 Capital Stock having current market value of $78,000,000, paying 7% dividends.
Price to yield 4.60%
Circular upon request.
E. H. Rollins & Sons
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A Fact To Consider

When purchasing bonds for investment—

Large issues of high grade bonds, having an active market, usually sell at prices to net investors 4% to 5%—while smaller issues of a similar character that are just as well secured can be purchased at prices to yield 5½% to 6%.

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Incorporated.
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September Bond Circular
We shall be pleased to send a copy of our September General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
Send for General Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
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30 BROAD STREET, New York.
Telephones: Rector 2340, Rector 2341, Rector 4265

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Violent Reaction After Big Rise —Trading Heaviest in Nearly Ten Years.

The inevitable happened yesterday. After attaining the largest volume recorded in close to ten years, the market broke violently in the last half hour of trading. United States Steel, in which the dealings far exceed half a million shares, closed at a net loss of 2 points, after having soon after the opening shown an advance of 3 points. Many other stocks closed with losses which earlier in the session had shown big gains, but not all, by any means, were so unfortunate. A number retained substantial gains, despite the loss of much of the ground which had been won while prices were still in the ascendant.

Many who bought stocks yesterday morning did so against their better judgment. They felt that prices should react rather than go higher, but they were advancing, and it was a question of buying at advancing prices or of not buying at all. To many who had become enthused over speculation in the stock market the former seemed the better choice. And so they bought. It had been years since the Stock Exchange had witnessed a similarly precipitate plunging of traders. They bought heavily and of many things, crowding the facilities of the Stock Exchange in some stocks and producing activity such as had not been seen since the Spring of 1907. The sellers were the anxious ones then; yesterday the anxious ones were the buyers—they feared that the market was to go much higher and that they would be left behind. So they bought impetuously, almost blindly, favoring Steel first, for Steel has been prince of late; then the copper shares, and many others, not neglecting even the railroad stocks, though in these the number of issues favored by the buyers was relatively small.

But all the time the thought that a reaction was due was lurking in the minds of the speculators. They bought, but they put in stop orders close to the prices at which they bought. It was that, in part, which proved the market's undoing in the late afternoon, for as soon as the bears who raided the market reached a fair mass of stop orders they found it an easy matter to force prices lower. Each point decline brought more stock into the market. The bears succeeded so well that after fifteen minutes of the onslaught upon prices they had profits which looked very attractive to the bears, so long had they gone without profits. So they were quick to take back the stocks which they had sold. This brought a smart upturn before the close in Steel and in some other stocks which had declined violently. That, however, did not necessarily imply that the full force of the reaction had been felt. It hardly went far enough to sweep from the surface of the market all the froth which had been blown up by the big waves of speculation which for weeks had been rolling over the Stock Exchange.

What happened yesterday was inevitable. The only question had been when it would happen. This market has at last proved that it is like other markets Wall Street has known. Trading grows and prices rise as though they never meant to react, but they do react at last, and usually when many who ought to know better have reached the conclusion that, after all, "this market is different from others markets." Every market is different from every other market, but not in essentials; in those all markets are alike. Good should come of such a reaction as the market experienced yesterday. It should serve to sober somewhat the enthusiasm of speculators, which was leading them into excesses; it should put new emphasis on the wisdom of protecting commitments in the market with large margins, and should make people think before buying. Many of them did not do so yesterday.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Steel and Copper Are Leading Features on American Advices.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Although dealers on the Stock Exchange were largely occupied with discussing the air raid, time was found to transact a good deal of business, mostly at higher prices. The tone was firm and steel and copper shares were leading features on optimistic American advices.

Investors gave their attention to Colonial bonds, rubber and shipping shares and consols, the latter advancing a quarter of a point. Activity in the American section was confined to United States Steel and Canadian Pacific. The closing was firm.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May,	1928	96½	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug.,	1919	98	98¼	5.70
Argen. Govt...6	Dec.15,'16		100⅝	100¾	3.37
Argen. Govt...6	Feb.21,'17		97⅝	98	5.00
Argen. Govt...6	May15,'20		100½	101	5.15
City of Mont..5	May,	1918	99¼	100¾	5.77
City of Q'bec.5	Dec.,	1917	100	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can..5	Aug.,	1917	100⅜	100¾	4.95
Dom. of Can..5	Apr. 1, '21		99⅜	100⅜	5.15
Italian Govt...6	Oct. 15,'18		100	100¼	3.00
Prov. of Man..5	Feb.,	1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt..6	Feb.,	1923	105	106¼	4.80
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct.,	1917	101	102¼	4.15
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb.,	1920	98¼	100	4.90
Prov. of N. B.5	Dec.,	1919	99¼	100¾	4.80
G. of N. F...5	July,	1919	99½	100¾	4.93
Russian Govt.6½	July,	1919	101¼	101½	5.50
Do rubles..5½	Aug.14,'20		311	313	6.10
Prov. of Sask.5	May,	1921	..	98	6.91
Prov. of Sask.6	May,	1926	..	98	6.07
Swedish Govt.6	Dec.,	1916	100	100½	3.60
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1918	99¼	99¾	5.10
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1920	98¾	99¼	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov.,	1917	100⅛	101	4.10
Am. Locomo..5	July,	1918	100½	100⅞	3.80
Am. F. & L..6	Aug.,	1921	99½	100⅜	5.78
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.20
Am. Thread..4	Jan.,	1919	98¾	99¼	4.55
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar.,	1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.15
A., T. & S. F.5	June,	1917	100⅞	100⅝	3.35
A.V.R.L.& P.6	July 1,	'19	99	100	4.00
At. & Pac. T..6	June,	1921	100⅞	101¼	3.35
B'klyn R. T..5	July,	1918	100⅛	100½	4.73
Can. North..5	Sept.,	1917	100	100⅛	5.35
Can. North...6	July 10,'17		99¾	99½	5.40
Can. North...6	July 10,'18		99⅞	100⅛	5.55
C. P. R. & L.6	Mar. 2,'17		100¼	100⅝	5.67
C., B. & Q...4	July,	1921	97¾	98	4.30
C. & W. Ind..6	Sept.,	1917	99¼	100	4.35
Cub.-Am.Sug..6	June,	1918	102	102¾	4.35
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18		96½	99	6.75
Erie R. R.....5½	Apr.,	1917	100⅛	101	3.60
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec.,	1918	100½	100¾	4.90
G. T. of Can..	Nov.,	1917	100½	100¾	4.90
Hocking Val.5	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	100¾	4.15
Interb. Harv..5	Feb.15,'18		101⅛	101½	3.95
L. Gas & El..6	Apr.,	1918	100⅜	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry...6	June,	1918	100⅜	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.6	June,	1917	100⅜	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific...6	June,	1917	101		3.00
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	96½	97¼	9.25
Morgan & W.5	May,	1917	100¾	100¾	4.87
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May,	1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.08
N. Eng. Nav.6	May,	1917	100⅜	100¾	5.00
Otis Elev.....5	Apr.,	1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Penn. Co.....4½	June	5,'21	100¾	101	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar.,	1919	100⅜	100¾	4.65
Rem. R. A. Un. Met. Co.5	Feb.	19,'19	85½	89½	
Southern Ry.5	Mar.,	1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
U. R. G. & E.5	Apr.,	1919	97¾	98½	5.40
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	101	101¼	4.18
W'house El. & Mfg. Co...5	Oct.,	1917	100⅜	101	3.95
W. P. Trac..6	Mar.,	1917	100	100½	1.00
Wm. R.Arms..5	Mar.,	1918	98¼	98⅝	6.40
W.V. T. & E.6	June,	1917	99¼	100¼	5%
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	100⅛	101	5.00
Wlan. E. Ry.6	Jan.15,'18		100¾	101	5.45

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 25, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	2,317,010
Same day last year	1,455,190
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	133,722,811
Same period last year	110,882,520
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
57⅛	58⅛	600	Acme Tea	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	+1⅛
31¼	33	100	Advance Rumely pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+1⅜
13	13¼	900	Alaska Gold Mines	13	13⅝	13	13⅛	+⅛
7½	7¾	800	Alaska Juneau	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
25¼	25½	1,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25½	26	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
80	80½	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79½	80⅝	79⅝	80⅛	+⅛
80	80½	800	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	81	81	79⅝	80⅛	+⅛
94½	95	5,000	Am. A. C. pf. x d	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+½
90	100	100	Am. Beet Sugar	95	95⅞	94⅞	94	−1
101¼	107½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	99¼	99½	99½	99¼	+½
64	64¼	12,600	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	103¼	103⅛	99½	99¼	+⅛
112	114	100	Am. Can	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	−⅛
66⅛	67	7,700	Am. Can pf	65⅞	65⅞	64	64	−⅝
54¼	55	800	Am. Car & Fdry	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	+⅝
126	128½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	67⅝	68⅝	66½	66⅝	+⅞
11¾	½	400	Am. Express	55⅝	56	54⅝	54⅝	+⅛
63	63½	2,100	Am. H. & Leath.	127	128	127	128	+½
28⅝	29	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+½
23	23¾	4,300	Am. Ice Securities	64½	64⅞	63	63	−1⅛
51	52½	900	Am. Linseed	28⅝	29	28½	29	+⅛
73	78¼	16,300	Am. Linseed pf	23⅜	24¾	23⅜	23⅞	+½
106⅞	107¼	100	Am. Locomotive	80	81	79⅝	80⅛	−⅛
8	8½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	107	107	107	107	+½
39½	40½	200	Am. Malt	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	−1⅛
114	116	80,700	Am Malt pf	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	−⅛
116	116	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	113¼	117	113½	113½	+⅛
58¾	59¼	2,200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¼	+⅝
110⅜	111	300	Am. Steel Fdries	58	59½	58	59	−1
133⅜	133¾	800	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅛	111⅛	110⅞	110⅞	−⅛
48⅜	48¾	3,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	133⅜	133⅜	133¼	133¼	−⅛
97	97⅞	400	Am. Woolen	48⅝	49¼	48⅜	48⅜	+⅛
33¼	33⅞	1,900	Am. Woolen pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	+⅛
40½	41½	2,800	Am. Writing P. pf	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34	+⅝
76	77	500	Am. Zinc L. S	43⅜	43⅜	41⅞	42	−½
97	97¼	189,800	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77	77	76	76	−½
69½	70½	*100	Anaconda Cop. Co	99⅝	102	96½	97¼	−1⅜
105	105½	6,000	Associated Oil	70½	70½	70½	70½	+½
100½	100½	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	105¼	106½	105	105½	+⅛
88½	87½	1,600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100½	100½	100½	+¼
85¼	65	100	At., Gulf & W. I	87	87½	86⅝	87	...
86¼	88½	14,300	Baldwin Loco	88¼	89	85¾	86¼	−1
105	169½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	88	89¼	87⅞	88¾	...
88½	88¾	5,400	Baltimore & Ohio	106	106	106	106	...
75	76	300	Baltimore & O. pf	88	89¼	87⅞	88¾	...
150	152	400	Barrett Co	77¼	77½	75¾	75¾	+¼
565	570	500	Bethlehem Steel	132½	132½	130½	130½	−2⅝
83¼	84½	400	Bklyn Rapid Trans	55	57½	55	57½	+1¾
130	132	300	Bklyn Union Gas	85	85	83½	83½	−1½
99½	100¼	100	Brown Shoe pf	130	130	130	130	−2½
7⅝	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	100	100	100	100	+½
95¼	98	200	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	7½	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
70	80	400	Burns Brothers	97	97	97	97	...
63¼	63⅝	4,500	Butte & Superior	80	80½	80	80½	+⅛
28⅛	29	100	Butterick Co	63¼	63½	63½	63½	+⅝
21¼	22¼	800	California Petrol	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+⅝
178¼	178⅝	200	California Pet. pf	22½	22½	21	22	−½
72	72¼	1,300	Canadian Pacific	50	50	49	49	−1⅜
113½	114¾	22,500	Central Leather Co	179	179½	178½	178½	−1¼
105	106	100	Central Leather pf	74	74½	72⅝	72⅝	−1⅞
		1,300	Chandler Motor	114	114	114	114	−1
66¼	66½	21,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	104	106	104	105	+⅛
12½	12⅝	500	Chi. Great Western	65½	67	65	66	+⅞
36	36½	100	Chi. Ind. & L. pf	128⅞	129	128⅞	128⅞	+⅝
96¼	96½	5,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	+⅜
125½	126	240	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	96	96⅜	96	96¼	+⅜
188	19	3,100	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	...
22	23¼	16,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	128½	128½	128½	128½	+1⅞
58	58¼	25,400	Chile Copper	19¼	19¼	18¼	19	+⅛
50	53	500	Chino Copper	23½	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
71	73	400	Clev., C., C. & St.L	57½	59¾	57½	58	+1¼
54½	55	37,200	Cluet, Peabody Co	52½	53	52½	53	...
31	33	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	71¾	72	71	72	...
60	61	2,000	Col. & Southern	54⅜	59¼	54½	54½	−1
45⅜	50	400	Col. & South. 1st pf	31	31	31	31	−1½
157	158	1,400	Comp. Tab. Rec. x d	60	60	60	60	...
102¼	103	2,000	Consolidated Gas	46¾	47	46½	47	+1½
15⅝	16	2,000	Continental Can	138	138	137	137½	−⅞
91	92½	500	Corn Products Ref	103¼	103½	103	103	−⅞
90¼	91	37,900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	−⅞
120½	121	400	Crucible Steel	91	91¾	90¼	90¼	−1
261	267	100	Crucible Steel pf	93¼	93½	90¼	90¼	−2¾
60¼	60¼	18,900	Cuban-Am. Sugar	121¼	121¼	120	120	−1⅞
93¼	95½	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	262	262	262	262	+7½
92¾	94	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	61	61¾	60	60	+½
151	152	100	Deere & Co. pf	94¾	95½	94¾	95¼	+⅝
46¾	47¼	4,100	Delaware & Hud	152	93½	93	93½	+½
24½	25	1,000	Distillers' Secur	46¾	47½	46¾	47½	+½
98¾	99	200	Dome Mines	24¾	25	24¾	24¾	−⅛
71½	72⅛	100	Driggs-Seabury	100	100½	100	100½	+1¼
39½	39¾	61,100	Elec. Storage Bat	72	72	72	72	+1
54⅛	54½	4,600	Erie	39½	40¼	38⅝	39½	+½
45	46	200	Erie 1st pf	54⅜	54⅝	54	54¼	+½
			Erie 2d pf	45	45½	45	45½	+½
173½	175	4,200	General Electric	174¾	175¾	173¾	173¾	−¼
700	725	100	General Motors	700	700	700	700	+20
72¼	72½	4,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅝	72⅝	72	72⅜	−⅜
113⅝	114¾	4,200	Granby Consol	93½	95⅝	93½	95⅜	+1⅝
115	115¾	3,700	Great Northern pf	118½	118⅞	118½	118⅝	+⅜
50	50⅜	28,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	44	45⅝	42¾	45½	+⅞
50	50⅜	3,490	Greene-Cananea	50⅞	51	50¼	50¼	+⅛
94	95	70	Do. ctfs. of dep	50	50	50	50	...
103	103¼	300	Gulf States Steel	94	94	93½	93½	+¾
66	66¾	1,300	Illinois Central	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	+¼
17¼	17⅝	100,400	Inspiration Copper	85½	88	85⅝	86⅛	+¼
73	74	900	Interboro Consol	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅜
144⅝	145	900	Interboro Con. pf	73	73	73	73	...
100	116	300	Int. Agricultural pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+⅝
87	88	100	Int. Harv., N.J.,x d	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	−1
109	109¼	500	Int. Harv. Corp	78	78	78	78	...
43¾	44	22,700	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	109	109	109	109	...
117½	117⅝	20,900	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	45	45¾	43	44	−⅛
51⅝	52	77,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	119	119	116½	117⅝	−⅛
28½	28⅝	8,900	Int. Nickel	54⅞	55⅛	54⅜	54⅝	−⅛
94¼	96	7,300	Int. Paper	20¼	20¾	20¼	20½	+¾
88½	89½	1,500	Int. Paper pf	94	96¼	94	95½	+¾
25¾	25	1,000	Jewel Tea	89	90¼	88	90⅛	+1¼
60⅜	61	100	Kansas City South	26	26¼	25¾	26	−⅞
82	83½	700	Kan. City Southern pf	60¼	60¾	60⅛	60⅛	−⅞
98	100	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	82¾	84	83	83	−⅞
54⅜	54⅝	83,500	Kelly Spring. T. pf	96¼	99½	99½	99½	+⅝
84¾	85¼	13,900	Kennecott Copper	56	57½	54⅝	54⅝	−⅝
105	106	200	Lackawanna Steel	85	86	84⅞	85	−1⅜
19	20	200	Laclede Gas	105⅜	105⅜	105	105	−⅛
45¾	46½	100	Lake Erie & West	19½	19½	19½	19½	−⅜
80½	81	3,500	Lee Rubber & Tire	46½	46½	46½	46½	−⅜
131½	132	200	Lehigh Valley	81¼	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	−⅝
66	67	100	Louis. & Nash	132	132	132	132	...
66	67	50	Mackay Cos. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	−¼
96	96½	20,500	Do., odd lot	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	...
87½	88	500	Maxwell Motors	97¼	99	96¾	96¾	+⅜
58	58½	3,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	88	88	87½	87½	+⅞
62	63½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	58⅜	59⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+⅛
110½	111	12,400	May Dept. Stores	62	62	62	62	−1
40	40¼	24,500	Mexican Petroleum	112⅜	113⅜	110⅝	110⅝	−1⅝
127	129	200	Miami Copper	39½	41⅝	39½	41⅜	+⅝
4⅞	4⅞	1,200	M., St. P. & S. M.	129	129	129	129	+½
4⅝	4⅞	1,400	Missouri Pacific	4⅞	5	4¾	4¾	...
23¾	24⅛	800	Do., trust rcts	24½	24½	24	24	+⅛
51	51⅝	800	Mo. Pacific w. i	51⅛	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
94	95	900	Mo. Pacific pf	94⅞	95½	94⅞	95½	+⅝
119	121½	400	Montana Power	120½	121	120½	121	−1
80	82	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	82	82	82	82	−1
28½	29¼	1,900	Nat. Cloak & Suit	29⅝	29⅝	29	29	−⅝
95	96	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+⅝
71	71½	2,800	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	73	73	71	71	−1½
114	116	100	Nat. Lead Co	114½	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛	+⅛
23	23¼	11,100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	23	23½	22¾	23⅛	+⅝
141	143½	700	Nevada Con. Cop	141	142¾	141	141	−2
106⅜	108½	26,200	N. Y. Air Brake	74	74½	72⅝	73⅛	+⅜
58⅞	60	300	N. Y. Central	108¼	109⅜	108½	108½	−⅝
60	60¼	3,900	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	−2¼
26¾	27¼	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	60¾	59¾	60¼	+⅛
130¾	131	5,700	N. Y. Ont. & West	26¼	27	26½	27	+⅛
83	88	30	Norfolk & Western	131	132	130⅜	130⅜	+⅛
69	69¼	100	Norfolk & West. pf	86	86	86	86	...
112¼	112⅞	3,800	North American	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
6⅞	7⅛	200	Northern Pacific	112	113	112	112¼	−⅛
25⅜	26¼	900	Ontario Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
98¼	99	200	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26	26	−⅛
56⅞	57⅛	6,100	Pac.Mail pf. sub.rts	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+⅛
			Penn. R. R.	57	57⅛	56⅞	57	+⅛
			People's Gas. Chi	110½	111⅜	110½	110½	+¼
			Peoria & Eastern	11	13	11	12	+1½
			Philadelphia Co	40	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	−⅛
			P., C., C. & St. L	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
			Pitts., C. ctfs. of dep	32	32	32	32	...
			Pittsburgh Steel pf	102⅞	102⅞	102½	102⅝	+⅛
			Pressed Steel Car	61	61	60	60	+⅛
			Pub. Serv. N. J. x d	135	135	135	135	+1
			Pullman Co	166	166	166	166	...
			Railway Steel Sp	54¼	54½	50	50	−3¼
			Railway Steel S. pf	101	101	101	101	...
			Ray Con. Copper	26½	27	26¾	26¾	+⅛
			Reading	111¾	115¼	111¾	113	+1¼
			Rep. Iron & Steel	67⅞	72½	67⅞	69	+1¼
			Rep. Iron & S. pf	110¾	112	110¾	112	+1¼
			St. L. & S. F. w. i	16¼	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	...
			St. L. & S. F. pf	83¾	84¼	83	83	−¾
			Saxon Motor	210	213	210	212	+3⅞
			Sears, Roeb. & Co	32½	33	31½	32¾	+¼
			Shattuck-Arizona	59	60½	59	59	−1
			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	97	97	97	97	−1½
			S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	102	102	101	101	−⅝
			Southern Pacific	101½	102	101	101	...
			Southern Railway	189	189	189	189	...
			Southern Ry. pf	24⅞	25¼	24½	24½	+⅛
			Standard Milling	67⅛	68	67	67	+⅛
			Studebaker Co	98¼	98¼	97	98¼	+1¼
			Stutz Motor	77⅞	78½	76½	78	+⅞
			Tennessee Copper	23⅞	24½	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
			Texas Co.	224	224½	220½	220½	−2½
			Texas & Pacific	12	12	12	12	−1
			Tobacco Products	54	54¼	52¾	52¾	+1½
			Tol., St. L. & West	7	7⅛	7	7	+⅛
			Underwood Typew	107⅞	107⅞	107	107	−⅛
			Union B. & P. Co	97	99	97	97	−⅞
			Un. B. & P. Co. pf	55⅞	56½	54⅝	54⅝	−⅛
			Union Pacific	148¾	149⅛	147⅝	147⅝	−⅝
			Union Pacific pf	83	83½	83	83	−⅛
			United Cigar Stores	104	104	103	103½	−⅝
			United Fruit Co	162	163	161⅞	161⅞	−1⅛
			United Rys. Invest		9½	9¼	9¼	−⅛
			United Rys. Inv. pf	20	20	20	20	...
			U. S. C. I. P. & F	23	23¼	23	23¼	+⅛
			U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	54	54	54	54	−1
			U. S. Indus. Alco	129¼	131	127	127½	−1⅞
			U. S. Red. & Ref	18¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
			U. S. Rubber	59	59⅜	58½	59	+⅞
			U. S. Sm., R. & M	78½	79	77	77½	−⅞
			U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf	51¾	51¾	51⅜	51⅜	−⅝
			U. S. Steel	118	120	114⅝	115	−2
			U. S. Ste

First, Safety

The rate of return is important, but our first desire is that you secure an investment which affords safety of principal.

With Care

we have selected the following, which meet your requirements of safety and diversity:

	Approximate Yield.
Pac. Light & Pr. Co. 5s, 1942	5.07
Pac. Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	5.51
Utah Pwr. & Lt. Co. 5s, 1944	5.35
So. Cal. Edison Co. 5s, 1939	5.04
Con'rs Pwr. Co. (Mich) 5s, 1936	5.00
Michigan Lt. Co. 5s, 1946	5.03
Shawinigan Wtr. & Pr. 5s, 1934	4.92
West. States Gas & El. 5s, 1941	5.52
Wash. Wtr. Pwr. Co. 5s, 1939	4.96
The Pine Bluff Co. 5s, 1942	5.25
American Cities 5s & 6s, 1919	6.34
Dayton Ltg. Co. 5s, 1937	5.00
Houston Elec. Co. 5s, 1925	4.96
Union El. & Pwr. 5s, 1932	4.86

Also these Preferred Stocks

Dayton Power & Lt. Co. 6% Pfd.	6.35
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. 6% Pfd.	6.52
Consumers Pr. Co. (Mich) 6% Pfd.	6.06
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. Co. 6% Pfd.	6.19
Carolina Pwr. & Lt. Co. 7% Pfd.	7.00
Utah Pwr. & Lt. Co. 7% Pfd.	6.93
Duluth Edison Co. 6% Pfd.	7.06
Duquesne Lt. Co. 7% Pfd.	6.42

Send for the descriptions you desire.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
200	A. W. Wks.	8	8	7⅞	8⅛
10	A.W.W. par.pf	21⅜	21⅜	21½	22¼
61	Am. Pub. Ut.	41	40¾	41	43
500	Cities Service.	320	317	317	322
1,100	Cit. Serv. pf.	88	86½	87½	88
420	Com. Power..	63½	62	62½	63½
530	Com. Pwr. pf.	85	83½	83½	85
400	Com. Pwr. pf.	99	97	97	99
1,500	Ohio Cit. Gas	75¼	72¾	72¾	73½
20	Ozark P.& W.	49	44	44	49
40	Pac.G.& E.pf.	90½	89¾	89¾	90½
160	Rep. R. & L.	46¾	46	46	46¾
25	S. Cal. Ed.pf.	107⅛	106⅞	106	108
50	St. Gas. & E.	15	14⅜	14⅜	15¼

BONDS.

$75,000	Com. Pwr. 6s.	103	102	102	103
25,000	Emp. Fuel & Gas 6s.	100	100	98½	100

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27½	28¼
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	83	86
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.	40½	47½
American Gas Co.	120	125
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	49½	51
American Light & Traction	378	380
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	85
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	61	64
Atlantic P. L. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	29
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central States Electric	15½	17
Central States Electric pf.	73	75
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	78
Colorado Power	26	27
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	104
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	40
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	280	300
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	93	97
Illinois Traction	..	48
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	99	100
Northern States Power pf.	97	98
Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Pacific Gas & Electric	59	59½
Public Service Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	15	18
Puget Sound Traction pf.	51	53½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25⅝	30⅜
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	76	76½
Securities Corp. General	18½	23½
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84½
Southern California Edison	93¾	94
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	41¼	42
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	10¾	10⅞
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	48	49¼
Toledo Traction	51½	53
Toledo Traction pf.	87	88
United Gas & Electric	10	12
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	15
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	76
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf.	69¼	71

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99½	100½			
American W. W. coll. 5s.	74	75			
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	..			
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97			
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	100	100¾			
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	85	89			
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	74	78			
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..			
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942.	..	..	95½		98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	..	..	98¾		..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	98	98			
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102			
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918.	99½	..			
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	92	95			
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98½	100			
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	93	98			
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-25.	99	101			
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89½	90½			
Great Western Power 6s, 1923.	97½	99½			
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	100			
Interm. Ry., L. & Pr. 1st 6s, '42.	98	101			
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	95			
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95			
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99			
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98½	99			
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.	77¼	78			
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.	91½	94			
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98¾	99¾			
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	96	97			
North. Texas E. col. t. 5s.	90	94			
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	95¼	98			
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	85	..			
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s, '36.	99	101			
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	94½	97½			
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100			
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	98	101½			
U. S. S. R. & M. 8s, 1926.	111	113			
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98			
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	93			
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	96	97			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	June, 1965	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
4½s	Mar., 1963	109½	109¾	109½	109⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	109⅜	109⅝	109½	109⅝
4½s	May, 1957	109⅜	109⅝	109½	109⅝
4½s	Apr., 1960	104⅞	104¾	104¼	104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅝	104⅞	104¼	104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1962	104½	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝
4½s	Mar., '60, op.'30	103⅜	103½	103¼	103½
4s	May, 1959	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4s	Nov., 1958	101⅜	101½	101¼	101½
4s	May, 1957	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4s	Nov., 1955	100½	101	100½	101
4s	Nov., 1956	100½	101	100⅝	101
4s	Nov., 1936	100¼	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
3½s	Nov., 1955	98¼	..	98¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	98¼	..	98¼	..
3½s	May, 1954	98¼	..	98¼	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.60	3.30	3.60	3.30
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	1924-1931	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1921-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.85	3.75	3.85	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1922-1929	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.95
3½s	1919-1921	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.50	39.00	..	38.75
Lead	6.90	7.10	6.90	7.10
Spelter	9.00	..	9.25	..
Antimony	11.00	11.50	11.50	12.00
Quicksilver	$75.00	..	$75.00	..
Aluminium	*61.00	63.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2 X f'dry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28@28⅛c, third quarter delivery; 27½@28c, fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 26½@27c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Prev. Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	116	0	0	116	0	0
Copper, futures	113	0	0	113	0	0
Tin, spot	172	0	0	171	5	0
Tin, futures	172	0	0	171	10	0
Spelter	52	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	31	5	0	30	15	0

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The weekly statement of the associated banks of Boston compares as follows:

	Sept. 23.	Increase.
Circulation	$6,400,000	$2,000
Loans, dis., and inv.	431,189,000	1,42 .000
Indiv. deps., includ. U.S.	340,788,000	1,038,000
Due banks	139,550,000	506,000
Time deposits	25,035,000	*1,051,000
Exchange clear.	13,595,000	*1,324,000
Due from banks	40,200,000	*1,116,000
Cash reserve	25,695,000	997,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	24,402,000	583,000
Res. with other banks	30,046,000	656,000
Reserve excess	1,516,000	811,000
Exc. with resv. agents	22,926,000	535,000
Exc. with Fed Res. Bk.	4,252,000	408,000

*Decrease.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.—10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¾	2½	2½	2¾

Time.

60 days	3 @3½	5 months	3½@4
90 days	3½@3½	6 months	3½@4
4 months	3½@4		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2⅝@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 90 days	3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@4
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.75½	$4.75½	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.86	5.86	5.86	+.00⅛
Cables	5.85¼	5.85¼	5.85¼	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.62½	70.50	70.62½	—.12½
Cables	70.68¾	70.56¼	70.68¾	—.18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.86	5.85½
95.28	Berlin	70.62½	70.68¾
5.1826	Switzerland	5.83½	5.82⅝
19.295	Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826	Italy	6.46¼	6.45¾
20.26	Austria	12.02	12.04
51.45	Russia	32.05	32.10
26.73	Scandinavia—		
....	Copenhagen	27.35	27.45
....	Christiania	27.75	27.85
....	Stockholm	28.40	28.50
19.20	Spain	20.12	20.17
40.19	Holland	40.75	40.87½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	52.85	52.95
....	Shanghai	75.00	75.12½
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.62½	32.73
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.17	42.27
32.46	Rio	23.82	23.92

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $317,185,780; balance, $22,484,660; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,776,191.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 82 15-16d, up 3-16d; in New York, 69¼c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 53⅝@56⅜c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
370	Ahmeek	107	108	106½	107½
300	Alaska	13	13¾	13	13¾
50	Algomah	1½	1½	1¼	1½
1,040	Allouez	68	70	68	69½
1,075	Am. Zinc	43⅜	43⅜	41⅝	42
15	Am. Zinc pf.	76	76	76	76
3,437	Anaconda	99⅛	101⅝	97	97
2,805	Ariz. Com.	13¼	13½	13	13
402	Butte-Balak.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
186	Butte & Sup.	64	64½	63¼	64½
2,384	Cal. & Arizona	77⅝	78	76½	77⅛
411	Cal. & Hecla	565	589	565	585
360	Centennial	19	19¼	19	19¼
620	Chino	58¼	59	57½	58⅜
6,695	Cop. Range	68	70	68	69
100	Daly-West	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,410	East Butte	16½	16⅝	16	16
114	Franklin	9½	9½	..	..
1,045	Granby	93½	95	93½	94
350	Greene-Can.	50	51	50	50⅜
751	Hancock	14	14½	14	14¼
300	Inspiration	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1,280	Isle Royale	32½	32⅝	32½	32½
150	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Keweenaw	7	7¼	7	7¼
465	Lake	13¾	14⅛	13⅝	14
100	La Salle	5	5	5	5
190	Mason Valley	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1,965	Mass Con.	15⅝	16	15¼	15½
15	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
85	Miami	39¾	41	39¾	41
1,345	Michigan	4	4	3⅞	4
1,930	Mohawk	94½	96	94½	95¼
120	Nevada Con.	23¾	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
50	New Arcadian	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,943	New Idria	14⅞	17⅛	14⅜	16½
830	Nipissing	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
1,795	North Butte	22	22½	22	22⅜
250	North Lake	2	2	2	2
1,910	Old Dominion	70½	72	70¼	70½
565	Osceola	92¾	94	92½	94
780	Quincy	91½	92½	91¼	91½
200	Ray Con.	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅝
3,250	Shannon	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
10	Shattuck	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
550	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
600	South Utah	45c	45c	43c	45c
275	St. Mary	93	93	91	91
2,051	Sup. & Boston	5⅝	5⅞	5¼	5⅜
850	Superior Cop.	17⅜	17⅝	17	17
900	Tamarack	57	58	57	58
50	Tenn. Copper	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
320	Trinity	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1,000	Tuolumne	59	59	57	58
445	Union Copper	7	7	7	7
4,970	U. S. Smelt.	78	78⅜	77	77
984	U. S. Sm. pf.	52	52½	52	52½
900	Utah Apex	4⅛	4¼	4	4
700	Utah Cons.	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜
300	Utah Copper	99½	99⅝	98	98
205	Utah Metal	7¼	7¼	7	7
1,285	Victoria	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	Winona	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
168	Wolverine	49	49	48	48¼
110	Wyandotte	2	2	2	2

RAILROADS.

2	Bost. & Alb.	174½	174½	174½	174½
30	Bost. Elev.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼
683	Bost. & Me.	44	44	43	43
34	C. J. & S. Y.	107	107	107	107
6	Fitchsburg pf.	70	70	70	70
10	Maine Cent.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
60	Mass. Elec.	36	36	36	36
324	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	60	60	59½	60
25	Rutlan pf.	26	26	26	26
6	Union Pac.	147¾	148	147¾	148
9	W. E. St. Ry.	56½	57	56½	57

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	*Am. Agr. C.	81½	81½	81¼	81½
210	*Am. A. C. pf.	100¼	100¼	100	100
40	Am. C.cash.	102	102	102	102
300	Am. Pneu.Svc.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Am.*P. S. pf.	12	12	12	12
55	Am. Sugar.	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼
22	Am. Sugar pf.	119	119	119	119
505	Am. T. & T.	133½	133½	133⅜	133⅜
50	Am. Wool pf.	97	97	97	97
1,985	A. G. & W. I.	87	87½	86¾	86¾
420	A.G.& W. I. pf	65¼	66½	65¼	66½
70	Cuban Com.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
29	Edison Elec.	230	230¾	230	230¾
5	Georgia Elec.	170	170	170	170
100	Ga. R. & Elec.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
15	McEldwin pf.	101	101	101	101
29	Mass. Gas	82	82	82	82
41	Mass. Gas pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½
23	Mergenthaler	161	161	160	160
430	Nova S. Steel.	138	138½	138	138
2	N. E.Cot.Yarn.	129	129	129	129
114	Swift	152	152	151	151
45	Torrington	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
227	Uni. Fruit	162½	163	162½	162
825	Uni. Shoe	54¼	55	54¼	55
250	Uni. Shoe pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
8,102	U. S. Steel	118¼	120	115⅝	115½
109	U. S. Steel pf.	121	121⅜	121	121⅜
1,905	Ventura Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
37,000	A. G.& W.I.5s.	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84½
1,000	C. J. & S.Y.5s.	101	101	101	101
2,000	New Tel. 5s.	101½	101½	101¼	101½
2,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
8,000	U. S. Sm. 6s.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.90	$1.00	Homa Oil	.82	.85
Am Oil	.23	.25	Humboldt	.03	.04
Begole	.90	1⅛	Iron Blos.	1⅞	1⅞
Bay S G.	.16	.17	Iron Cap.	3¾	4
Bingham	11	11½	Do pf.	5½	6
Bohemian	1⅝	1⅞	Jerome V.	2¼	2⅜
Bost Cor.	.70	.75	La Rose	.60	.63
Bost Ely	1⅞	1⅞	Majestic	.64	.65
Bost & M.	.90	1	Mex. Met.	.33	.35
Bost Ariz.	2⅞	3	Mojave T.	4¼	4¾
Butte & L.	.58	.60	N L & Z.	1	1⅛
Cal Cor.	3	3½	New Balt.	1½	1⅝
Calaveras	6	6¼	Nev Doug.	1½	1⅝
Champion	.16	.17	N U Bing.	.50	1.00
Chief Con.	2	2¼	N Cornelia	18	18¼
Con Cop	2¼	2½	Nixon	.35	.37
Cons Ariz.	1⅞	1⅞	Oneco	.80	.85
Cr Rec'va.	.55	.58	Onondaga	1¼	1¼
Davis-D	1⅞	2	Ohio	.15	.20
Cortez	.35	.45	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Earle	.30	.31	Rilla	.14	.15
E & B.	1¾	2	S. W. M.	1⅝	2
Fortuna	.18	.20	Truro	2½	2⅝
Gold Lake	.15	.17	U. V. Ext.	41¾	42¼
Houghton	1½	1⅝	Yukon G'd	2¼	2½

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, Sept. 23, 1916.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT—CITY TREASURY.

Balance Sept. 16			$25,206,698.16
Receipts—			
Revenues		$868,746.46	
Miscellaneous		42,827.24	
Loans:			
Revenue bonds	$628,000.00		
Revenue bills	1,812,287.67		
Corp. stock notes	1,500,000.00

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Coal
25 Bond & Mortgage Guaranty
100 Colonial Steel Com.
100 Foundation Co. Com.
25 Germania Insurance
20 German-American Insurance
100 Green Bay & Western
100 Great Northern Paper
20 Home Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Niagara Insurance
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
500 United Drug 1st Pfd.
100 United Drug Com.
100 United Dry Goods Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

12 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Chicle Com.
15 Bankers Trust
100 Bronx National Bank
25 Continental Insurance
20 Farmers Loan & Trust
100 Green Bay and Western
100 Great Northern Paper
45 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 International Salt
100 New York Shipbuilding
25 New York Transit
25 National Surety
25 Singer Mfg.
7 Winchester Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Buy, Sell and Quote

Central Aguirre Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Manati Sugar

Carbon Steel Com.
Charcoal Iron

Republic Railway & Light Com.
Western Pacific Com. & Pfd.

Slattery & Co.,
Specialists,
40 Exchange Pl.
New York
Phone 4861 Broad

WILL BUY:

Remington Type. 2nd & 1st
Borden's Milk pfd.
Royal Bak. Pow. pfd.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Chase Nat'l Bank Rights
Metropolitan Trust Co.

WILL SELL:

E. W. Bliss com.
Babcock & Wilcox
Singer Mfg. Co.
Central Trust Co.
Peoples Trust Co.
Fidelity Trust Co.

L. A. NORTON

Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

We Have Orders In

Central Aguirre Sugar
Federal Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Manati Sugar
National Sugar
Santa Cecilia Sugar

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Marlin Arms
COMMON AND PREFERRED
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

New Jersey Zinc
Amer. Sumatra Tob.
Amer. Graphophone
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Southern Cal. Edison Co.
Common Stock
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Standard Chemical Co.
of Pittsburgh
FOSTER & ADAMS,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 5710.

Columbia Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1927
Minneapolis Gas Light 5s, 1930
Sierra & San Fran. Pr. 1st 5s, 1949
Rochester Ry. & Light 5s, 1954
GEO. REITH & CO
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

We Can Use

100 Packard Motor
100 Stromberg C. & C.
50 American Mfg.
5,000 Ot.Ypsi'ti & A.A.6s
50 Le'h Portland C.

We Offer For Sale

10,000 Kan. C. Rys. 2d 6s
50 Sy Products Coke
1,000 Art Metal Const.
50 Fisk Rubber
10 Brookside Mills

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Very Heavy Trading Reported in the Curb Market, with Sharp Advance in Prices.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 785,920 shares of stock and $275,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows, Industrials, 220,100; oils, 85,150, and mining, 460,670. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35,100	Aetna Expl..	10	12⅛	9⅞	12⅛
300	Am. Int. C., ($50 paid)..	60	60	59¼	59¼
50	‡Am. W. F....	5	5	5	5
100	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. B.....	19	19	19	19
1,000	‡Butterw. J..	69½	69½	69½	69½
700	‡Butler Ch...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Can. N. G.C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Ch. I. of A..	6	6	6	6
500	C. I. of A., pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2,500	Chev. Motor.	205	210	205	205
150	Emerson P....	10	10	10	10
700	‡G., W. & W..	51	51	50¼	51
700	‡Gen. M., w.i.	150	150	148	148
6,000	Grant M. C..	9½	9⅞	8½	9⅛
200	‡Hall Signal	8	8	7	7
500	‡Hall Sig. pf..	20	21⅜	20	21⅜
1,200	Has. & B. C.	40	41	40	41
300	Holly S. C..	48	48	47½	47½
16,500	‡Limp. C. C..	40	43	40	43
200	l. A. F. S. C.	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21¼
600	Interc. Rub..	15½	16	15	15
5,900	††Jop. O. S. (new)	52	52	48	52
2,000	‡Key. T. & R.	12¼	13⅜	12¼	13⅜
2,000	‡K. T. & R. pf.	12½	13⅞	12	13⅝
500	Mar. of Am..	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝
2,100	Martin Arms..	38	38⅝	38	38½
800	‡Maxim Mun..	6	6	5⅝	5⅞
56,200	‡Midvale S....	75¼-⅝	76¼	73½	73⅝
1,500	‡Mitchell M., w. i.....	73	73	72½	72½
200	N. Y. Trans..	16	16	16	16
10,000	†Ohio Cities G. & Elec.....	75-75½	75¼	73	73
500	Peerless Tr. & Motor Corp..	26	26½	26	26½
150	‡Poole Engine & Mach. Co.	95	96	95	96
1,200	‡Pullman V. Corp.	2¼	2½	2	2
500	‡Pullman V. Corp. pf....	4¼	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
800	‡Rep. Motor Truck	70¼	71⅝	70¼	71⅝
15,500	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅞	5¼	5⅝
1,000	‡Scripps-Booth Corp	58¾	⁴59	58	58¼
700	Smith & Terry pf.	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½
85	Springf'd Body Co.	83⅜	83⅜	82½	82½
2,000	‡St. Joseph L.	17½	18	17½	17½
500	Sterling Gum.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Stromberg C..	42	42¾	41½	41½
6,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.....	40	41	40	40
300	‡Todd Ship...	*80	80½	*80	80½
2,700	U. S. Steam-ship Co.....	7⅛	7⅜	7	7
7,600	‡Un. Motors..	67⅞	68½	67	67¼
3,000	Un. Profit S..	1	1⅛	1	1
8,800	‡U. S. Tung..	30	33	30	31
1,300	‡U. St. L. & Heat Corp..	2½	2½	2½	2½
40	Un. Drug 2d pf	90	90	90	90
100	‡Western Pac.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼
25	West. Pac. pf	39	39	39	39
1,200	White M. Co.	55	55	54¼	54⅝
600	World F. Corp. v. t. ctfs...	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	‡Wright-Martin Air Co..	29	31	29	31
15,000	‡Zinc Concentrating Co..	4⅞	5	4¾	5

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
75	Buckeye P. L.	107	107	107	..
150	Illinois P. L.	200	196	196	— 3
200	Ohio Oil Co.	279	270	277	+11
185	Prairie P. L.	288	285	287	+10
150	S. O. Cal.	305	300	301	..
90	S. O. (N. J.)	545	540	541	+ 9

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alberta Pet., Ltd. (a pros.)	59	59	59	59
400	‡Barn. O. & G.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
1,850	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	16	16¼	15⅝	16
1,250	Cos. & Co. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,050	‡Cos. O. & G.	12⅞	*13⅛	12⅜	12⅞
13,500	‡Federal Oil.	1⅞	2	1⅝	1⅛
100	‡Fisher B. C.	41	41	41	41
4,500	‡Gen. R. & P.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Inter. Petrol.	10⅜	11	10⅛	10¾
4,700	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼	¼
300	Metro. Petrol.	16¾	17	16¾	17
2,500	††Midwest O..	47	47	45	46
4,500	‡N. Y.-Okla. O.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15,350	††Okl. O. com.	12	12	10½	11
2,500	‡Okla. Oil. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	Okla. P. & R.	8¼	9¼	8	8¼
7,300	‡Omar O. & G.	70	70	65	70
1,200	Savoy Oil..	10	11½	10	11⅛
600	Seq. O. & R.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	‡Sinclair Oil..	39¼	40	39¼	40
1,800	††U. West. O..	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
3,500	‡U. Pt. (a pr.)	41	41	40	40
9,000	†Vac. G. & O. (a pros.)....	36	39	35	39
1,900	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

200	†A.-B. Co. M. (pros.)	50	50	50	50
7,600	†Alaska M.C..	76	77	76	76
1,000	††Al.-West. ..	10	10	10	10
1,000	†Atlanta	10	10	10	10
14,000	Big Jim	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
14,600	B. L. Cop. Co.	6¼	6¼	5½	6¼
500	Bing. Mining.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
18,000	Bos. & Mont..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	B. C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.....	(7¾-⅝)	7¾	7¼	7¼
500	Butte & N. Y.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	‡Calaveras C.	6	6	6	6
2,500	†Caledonia ..	61	62	59	59
12,000	‡Cal. & Jer...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¼
1,000	Can. Copper..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	†Cashboy	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,000	C. de P. Cop.	39½	40	39¼	39½
2,250	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
1,500	‡Con. Home..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Dom. Ext..	37	37	37	37
1,500	Crystal C. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	D.-A.Cp. (pr.)	1½	1½	1½	1½
38,550	‡Emma Cop..	2	2¼	1¾	2
3,900	First Nat. Cp.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
2,100	††Florence S..	75	76	75	76
1,500	†Goldf. Cons..	75	75	71	72
1,500	††Gold. Merg..	8	8	8	8
8,000	††Goldst. Min. (a prospect.)	44	47	44	46
20,000	†Gr'm'ster M..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Hecla Min....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10,500	Insp. N'dles C. (a prospect.).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20,000	Jer. V. (a pr.)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,110	Jer. Vic. Ext.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
500	††Jim Butler..	89	89	89	89
8,500	†Jumbo Ext...	39	41	39	40
450	La Rose Con..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
35,000	Louisiana Con.	20	25	18	25
10,000	Magma Cop....	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼
2,500	††Marsh Min..	11	11	10	10¼
760	Marysv. G. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
270	Mason Valley.	5¼	5¼	⁴4⅞	5
500	‡Mojave Tung.	4¼	4¾	⁴4	4¾
500	††Mont. G. M.	96	96	96	96
1,200	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
21,400	††Mother Lode	38	39	38	38½
425	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co..	15⅞	15⅞	13⅝	15⅝
16,000	††Newray M..	68	72	68	72
500	N. Utah Bing.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	Nip. Mines...	8¾	9	8⅝	8⅞
55,370	††Old Em. Le.	38	40	37	40
1,000	††Peter. Lake.	23	23	23	23
3,000	†Pitts.-J. Cop. (a prospect).	1⅛	2	1⅛	1⅛
7,500	‡Ray Her. M.	4	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
60,000	††Rex Con. M.	31¼	35	31	34
1,200	††Rech. Mines.	52	52	50	50
700	‡Sac. V. Cu...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,500	††San Toy	20	20	19	20
2,500	††Silver Pick.	20	22	20	22
1,400	Stan. Sil.-L..	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,700	††Stan. Pen....	39	40	38	39
1,000	†Teck-Hughes	40	40	40	40
1,000	†Temiskaming	63	65	65	65
6,800	††T. B. G. M.	62	63	62	63
100	Ton. Belm....	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅝
1,200	Ton. Ext....	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½
525	Un. East.....	4	4	⁴3½	3⅝
4,500	††U. S. C. M.	11	12	11	12
10,000	Un. V. Ext...	43	⁴3½	41½	41⅝
700	U. G. M. Co.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅝
100	††White O. M.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	‡Yusc. Con...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$10,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	117	117	117	117
5,000	C. & Co. n.6s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
100,000	‡Mid. Steel 5s.	97⅛	⁴97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
80,000	††R.G.&W.s.w.	L101	102	101	102⅛
70,000	Sulz. & S. 5s.	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
10,000	‡W. P. n. 5s.	81	81	81	81

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug.....	81	82½	81½	82½
United Drug 1st pf..	52	58	52	52½

OIL STOCK.

Pierce Oil	14	14⅛	14	14⅛

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	60	63	60	63
American Brass.....	304	305	300	304
Atlas Powder pf.....	177	182	178	183
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox..	129	132	129	132
Bliss (E. W.).....	695	715	695	715
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	70	75	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives..	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	865	870	870	880
Du Pont Powd., new.	298	298	295	299
Du Pont Powd., deb.	102	104	101	103
Hercules Powder.....	315	320	315	320
Hercules Powder pf...	116	118	115	118
International Arms...	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond...	178	178	170	173
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	106	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	605	605	595	605
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1,350	1,450	1,350	1,450

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Trading was more active than on any day of this year on the Consolidated Exchange, and prices for a time displayed a buoyant tone, but near the close a sharp reaction occurred that wiped out many of the earlier advances. United States Steel was again the overshadowing feature.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold..	13	13½	13	13½
40	Allis Chalm...	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼
260	Am. Beet Sug.	95½	96	95	95
340	Am. Can.....	65¼	65¼	64⅝	64⅝
280	Am. C. & Fy.	67⅛	68⅜	66⅞	67⅞
50	Am. Hide & L.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
270	Am. H. & L. pf	64⅝	65¼	64¼	64¾
40	Am. Ice Sec..	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
40	Am. Linseed..	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
760	Am. Locomo...	79⅝	80⅜	79	79⅜
10,820	Am. S. & R..	114	117	113¼	114
40	Am. Zinc.....	42	42	42	42
29,850	Anacon. Cop..	100	102¼	98	97
60	At., T. & S. F.	103¼	106¼	105¼	106
1,420	Bald. Loco...	86⅜	88⅜	86	86
100	Balt. & Ohio.	88½	89	88¼	89
20	Batoplias	2	2	2	2
60	Brook. R. T..	84⅞	84⅞	83½	83½
180	Butte & Sup..	64	65	64	64¾
1,590	Cent. Leather.	73½	74	72	72
290	Ches. & Ohio..	65½	67	65½	66⅝
340	C., M. & St. P.	95⅞	96⅞	95⅝	96⅝
40	Chile Copp....	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛
280	Chino Copper..	58⅜	59¼	58	58
3,890	Col. Fuel & I.	54⅜	59⅜	54¼	54¼
40	Corn Prod.....	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
3,950	Cruc. Steel....	93	93⅝	90¼	90⅝
280	Cuba C. Sug..	61	61⅝	60	60
180	Dist. Secur....	47¼	47¼	47	47
4,170	Erie	39½	40¼	38⅞	39½
60	Erie 1st pf...	53¾	54⅝	53¾	54⅛
200	Goodrich Co...	72¼	73	72¼	72½
340	Gt. North. Ore	44	45¼	43¾	44
4,680	Inspir. Copper.	66⅛	67¾	65¼	65½
1,440	Int. Mer. Mar.	44⅞	45⅞	43⅞	44⅜
2,380	Int. M. M. pf.	118¾	119¼	116½	117¾
1,090	Int. Nickel ...	54⅞	55¼	51½	51⅝
20	Int. Paper	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾
100	Interboro. Con	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅝
10	Kel.-Sp. Tire..	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
4,780	Ken. Copper..	56¼	57¼	55¼	55¼
160	Lack. Steel ..	85	86	84⅞	86
90	Lehigh Valley.	81	81½	81	81
640	Max. Motor ..	97½	98	96	96
3,440	Mexican Pet..	112⅝	113½	111	111
1,210	Miami Cop. ..	40	41½	39⅞	39⅞
40	Nat. Lead	73¾	78	72¾	72¾
260	Nevada Con.s.	23⅝	23⅞	23	23
1,070	N. Y. Cent....	108¼	109¾	108¼	109⅛
60	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
40	North. Pac....	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
190	Pr. Steel Car.	61¼	61¼	60¼	60¼
240	Ry. St. Spr...	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝
630	Ray Copper ..	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅜
18,610	Reading	111⅝	113⅝	111⅝	113⅜
2,950	Rep. I. & S..	68	72	68	69
80	Shat. Ariz....	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
280	Southern Pac.	101⅝	102	101¼	102
140	Southern Ry..	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
1,880	Studebaker ..	132	134¾	131	131⅝
610	Tenn. Copper..	24	24	23⅝	24
6,540	Union Pacific.	148⅝	150	147⅝	148
340	U. S. Ind. Alc.	128⅝	131½	127¾	127¾
480	U. S. Rubber..	59¼	60¼	59	59
87,620	U. S. Steel...	118⅜	120¼	115	115⅝
2,870	Utah Copper...	98⅞	99¾	94	95
60	Va. Car. Ch...	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼
240	Westing. Elec.	64¼	64¾	63⅝	64⅛
690	Willys-Overl'd.	45½	47¾	45½	46¼
160	Willys-Ov. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝

MINING STOCKS.

20	Batoplias	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
300	Belmont	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
1,500	Diamond B. B.	.03	.04	.03	.04
600	Goldf. Con..	.74	.74	.74	.74
1,000	Gold. Merger..	.08	.08	.08	.08
500	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
900	Jumbo Ext...	.40	.40	.40	.40
1,000	Midway	.25	.25	.25	.25
400	Mizpah	.23	.23	.23	.23
50	Ontario	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½
100	Portland	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
1,500	Rescue Eula...	.27	.27½	.27	.27½
1,000	St. Bend.....	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
500	Silver Pick...	.21	.21	.21	.21
300	Ton. Exten...	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ANN ARBOR—

	1915.	Increase.
2d week Sept.....	$57,278	$11,570
July-Sept. 14.....	598,023	109,671

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

2d week Sept.....	80,529	*611
July-Sept. 14.....	648,403	79,051

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

3d week Sept.....	298,795	50,641
July 1-Sept. 21.....	3,236,582	506,139

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

3d week Sept.....	171,572	11,062
July 1-Sept. 21.....	1,968,714	289,040

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

2d week Sept.....	25,507	5,851
July 1-Sept. 14.....	250,752	30,836

WESTERN MARYLAND—

3d week Sept.....	253,070	38,059
July 1-Sept. 21.....	2,773,846	388,961

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the year ended June 30—

Gross	8,624,252	8,926,946	9,251,570
Op. ex. & tax.	5,464,589	5,785,506	7,149,210
Net	2,477,883	2,141,440	2,102,360
Other income.	188,225	192,403	239,834
Total income.	2,666,088	2,333,843	2,342,193
Fixed rent, &c.	1,662,210	1,721,339	1,678,501
Surplus	983,878	612,507	663,692

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

		Decrease.
Third week September...	$570,600	$21,400
Three weeks September..	1,649,000	31,200
Fiscal year July 1 to Sept. 21	6,100,017	*191,117

*Increase.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line....	1916-'23	4	4½	4.25
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4	4½	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½	5	4.60
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½		4.65
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4½		4.60
Chicago & N. W...	1916-'23	4½		4.55
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	5	5.25
Chi., St. L. & N.O.	1916-'24	5		4.90
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.70
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½		4.38
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	5	4.65
Hocking Valley ..	1916-'23	4	5	4.58
Illinois Central ..	1916-'26	4½	5	4.45
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5		4.38
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1916-'23	5		5.55
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5		5.60
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½	5	4.55
Norfolk & West...	1916-'24	4½		4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	6	4.65
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4	4½	4.38
St. L. I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5		5.25
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'26	5		4.62
Southern Pacific..	1916-'26	4½		4.45
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½	5	4.60

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16¼
Atlantic Refining....	810	820	815	830
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	410	430
Buckeye Pipe Lines..	105	108	105	110
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	470	450	460
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil.....	465	485	435	445
Crescent Pipe Line....	44	47	41	44
Cumberland Pipe L..	93	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line....	230	235	230	235
Galena Signal Oil....	160	165	160	165
Galena S. Oil pf....	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	195	198	198	202
Indiana Pipe Line....	105	108	105	108
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd..	10½	11	10½	10¾
National Transit.....	16	17	16	17
N. Y. Transit	210	215	210	215
Northern Pipe Line...	103	106	103	106
Ohio Oil	275	278	280	278
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	50	55	56	58
Pierce Oil	14	14¼	14	14¼
Pierce Oil cv. ds. '24.	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas....	433	438	433	438
Prairie Pipe Line....	268	278	282	283
Solar Refining	325	335	325	335
Southern Pipe Line..	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil.....	365	370	370	375
So. W. Penn.....	310	315	310	315
Stand. Oil of Cal....	300	303	298	302
Stand. Oil of Ind....	780	790	790	805
Stand. Oil of Kan....	500	520

CHATHAM PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources $50,000,000
191 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

UNITED RAILROADS of SAN FRANCISCO

901 Alaska Commercial Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

The undersigned Reorganization Committee of United Railroads of San Francisco hereby gives NOTICE that it has tentatively approved and adopted a plan and agreement of reorganization, a copy whereof has been filed with Union Trust Company of San Francisco, corner of Market Street and Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Cal., the depositary named in the Bondholders' Deposit Agreement, dated August 1, 1916, and with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, and with Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, agents for depositary.

This NOTICE is given pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Deposit Agreement, and more particularly pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 9 thereof.

Dated at San Francisco, Cal., September 22, 1916.

FRANK B. ANDERSON, Chairman,
WILLIAM H. CROCKER,
HERBERT FLEISHHACKER,
I. W. HELLMAN, JR.,
JOHN D. McKEE,
Reorganization Committee of United Railroads of San Francisco.
WILLSTEURY, MADISON & SUTRO, Counsel for Committee.

MIDVALE-GOSHEN COAL COMPANY

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

The undersigned Trustees under the First Mortgage of the Midvale-Goshen Coal Company, dated Sept. 1, 1906, having received the sum of $5,580.28 available for the redemption of bonds, will accept tenders of bonds issued under said mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust said sum, at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 25 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on October 19th, 1916.

The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 31, 1916.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, October 2, 1916, to the registered holders of September 5th, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on September 5, and will be reopened September 11, 1916.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

60TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Liberty Street, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable Saturday, September 30, 1916, to stockholders of record, Monday, September 25, 1916.

PETER HAMILTON, Treasurer.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors September 14th declared the regular monthly dividend of 2% on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 2, to stockholders of record at close of business September 20 at 3 P. M. and reopen October 3 at 10 A. M. Transfer books close September 20 at 3 P. M. and reopen October 3 at 10 A. M.

J. H. MUNICHEN,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

Sealed bids or proposals for the supply of all materials and for the installation of the tracks for a portion of a rapid transit railroad, hereinafter referred to, will be received by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, (hereinafter called the Company,) at the office of its Chief Engineer, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the fourth day of October, 1916, at 12:15 P. M., at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The portion referred to is a three (3) track elevated railroad, located in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, commencing at a point in Webster Avenue west of the existing Third Avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, opposite Bent No. 635, and crossing the bridge over the said Webster Avenue to a point near Gun Hill Road; thence curving northeasterly into Gun Hill Road, and crossing the bridge over the private right of way of the New York & Harlem Railroad; thence easterly over and along Gun Hill Road to a point at or near White Plains Road; thence curving northerly to a point in White Plains Road, where a connection is made with a Municipal Rapid Transit Railroad on White Plains Road.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, and specifications are given in the Invitation to Contractors and in the form of Contract, Contract Drawings, Bond and Contractor's Proposal, which are to be deemed a part of this notice and copies of which may be inspected and purchased at said office of the Chief Engineer of the Company.

New York, September 19, 1916.
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By GEO. H. PEGRAM, Chief Engineer.

NOTICE.

Sealed bids or proposals for the supply of all materials and for the installation of the tracks for a portion of a rapid transit railroad, hereinafter referred to, will be received by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, (hereinafter called the Company,) at the office of its Chief Engineer, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the third day of October, 1916, at 12:15 P. M., at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The portion referred to is the West Farms Subway Connection, Section No. 6-D, and comprises a two (2) track elevated railroad in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, beginning between Piers 125 and 126 of the existing Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, about one hundred and fifteen (115) feet north of the centre line of East 143d St.; thence extending through private property and Willis and Bergen Avenues to a point near 149th Street; thence northeasterly, crossing 149th Street to Bent 104-B, located on the north side of 149th Street.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, and specifications are given in the Invitation to Contractors and in the form of Contract, Contract Drawings, Bond and Contractor's Proposal, which are to be deemed a part of this notice and copies of which may be inspected and purchased at said office of the Chief Engineer of the Company.

New York, September 19, 1916.
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By GEO. H. PEGRAM, Chief Engineer.

NOTICE.

Sealed bids or proposals for the construction of a discharge tunnel hereinafter described will be received by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at the office of its Chief Engineer, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the third day of October, 1916, at 12:15 P. M., at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The discharge tunnel referred to is for the Company's power house at 59th Street and 12th Avenue, and is located about 34.1 feet south of the south building line of 59th Street, between the easterly river front of the Hudson River and a point about 340.8 feet west of the west building line of 11th Avenue, all in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, and specifications are given in the Invitation to Contractors and in the form of Contract, Contract Drawings, Bond and Contractor's Proposal, which are to be deemed a part of this notice, and copies of which may be inspected and purchased at said office of the Chief Engineer of the Company.

New York, September 19, 1916.
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By GEO. H. PEGRAM, Chief Engineer.

ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn.—Sealed proposals for extending Alford Dike, Housatonic River, by placing 4,000 tons of riprap will be received until 2 P. M., Oct. 5, 1916, and then and there publicly opened. Information on application.

BREAK IN COTTON AFTER EARLY GAIN

Advance of More Than 20 Points Lost Later, and the Market Closes Irregular.

REPORT ON CROPS BULLISH

Memphis Commercial Appeal Places the Condition at 58.3—Texas Crop Estimated at 400,000 Bales.

Cotton yesterday made an early advance of more than twenty points, and later lost the chief part of this gain, and closed irregular on a net advance of only three to nine points. The incentive for the strength in the early session was furnished by a bullish crop report by The Memphis Commercial Appeal and strong cables. The break was in sympathy with the weakness in the stock market. The Memphis Commercial Appeal, which is one of the leading Southern authorities in reference to cotton, placed the condition of the crop at 58.3, compared with the condition reported last month of 64.9. This decline of 6.6 was construed as very bullish. Liverpool cabled that the market there had opened rather easy, but later showed improvement.

One private cable stated that the market felt that there would not be enough cotton.

The weather details showed generally clear conditions over the entire belt, with the exception of Texas, where scattered showers fell over a wide area. A dispatch from Austin, Texas, estimates the crop for the State at about 4,000,000 bales, and places its value, together with the seed, at $400,000,000. The Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas has put out money for handling the Texas crop at the rate of approximately $500,000 per day.

Southern advices reported a good demand from American mills, as well as for export. Farmers are refusing to sell on declines. A well-known Alabama shipper bases his bullish opinion on the assumption that the advance from 13¾ cents to 16 cents was so rapid that the spinners let the market get away from them. He believes that manufacturers are now hoping for a break in order to fix the price on the rest of the cotton they have bought. Market closed steady.

Open, High, Low, Close. Prev. Close.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.90	16.03	15.83	15.87	15.82@15.84
Dec.	16.10	16.27	16.06	16.10@16.12	16.01@16.03
Jan.	16.26	16.34	16.15	16.18@16.19	16.12@16.14
Mch.	16.40	16.48	16.32	16.35@16.36	16.27@16.28
May	*16.06	16.65	16.51	16.52@16.53	16.46@16.48
July	16.67	16.75	16.59	16.61@16.63	16.54@16.55

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance, middling, 16.05c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged to 7 points lower. New Orleans, 15.50c; Galveston, 15.65c; Savannah, 15½c; Memphis, 15.75c; Augusta, 15.56c; Houston, 15.55c. New Orleans market closed steady.

Open, High, Low, Close. Prev. Close.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.46	15.61	15.45	15.52@15.53	15.44@15.46
Dec.	15.74	15.88	15.69	15.74@15.75	15.69@15.70
Jan.	15.91	16.02	15.84	15.89@15.90	15.84@15.85
Mch.	16.17	16.24	16.06	16.10@16.12	16.02@16.03
May	16.40	16.46	16.30	16.34@16.36	16.29@16.30
July	16.67	16.75	16.62	16.65@16.66	16.59@16.60

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points higher at 9.66d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 26,000, including 25,000 American. Closed steady.

Open, High, Low, Last. Prev. Close.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov	9.45	9.52	9.45	9.50	9.51@9.52
Jan.-Feb	9.47	9.56	9.47	9.54	9.54@9.55
Mch.-Apr	9.50	9.58	9.50	9.57	9.56@9.57
May-June	9.52	9.60	9.52	9.58½	9.61@9.62

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 15.92c; January, 16.22c; March, 16.39c; May, 15.56c; July, 16.02c. The market there was due to open ⅛ to 3/16 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts. Today.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,085	16,232	180,000	198,003
New Orleans	6,431	5,512	150,841	231,094
Mobile	200	618	10,002	16,903
Savannah	8,323	10,754	148,961	173,692
Charleston	3,338	4,576	27,012	65,855
Wilmington	1,802	5,499	22,770	50,119
Norfolk	5,560	3,408	50,119	36,155

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	4,823	7,475	83,674	12,144
Memphis	9,000	5,316	86,552	54,002
St. Louis	79	446	1,508	7,402
Houston	34,606	27,703	134,095	114,838

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	32,500	30,750	29,027
New Orleans	10,000	11,000	28,501

Exports yesterday were 29,770 bales; total this far for this season, 136,068 bales; total last season, 405,257 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and strong at the outset, with apparent buying on orders which had accumulated over Sunday, and which doubtless had been prompted by the strength in the market at the close of last week based on the improved export demand. Exporters were again in the market, and sales were estimated at about 900,000 bushels, including about 500,000 to the Greek Government. This buying also had a stimulating effect. On the advance, however, there was increased selling by leading cash houses in the West, caused a sharp reaction, and at the closes values were at about the low of the day, ranging from ¾c to 1c advance on September to ¾c decline for May. The visible supply in the United States increased 1,120,000 bushels, bringing the total to 86,072,000 bushels, against 11,245,000 last year, when there was an increase of 844,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern, Duluth, was quoted at $1.79¼; No. 2 hard, $1.74¼; No. 3 Northern, Duluth, $1.84½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.81, all free on dock.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$1.56¾	$1.54	$1.54	$1.53¾	$1.01
December	1.57¾	1.56	1.55¾	1.55¾	94
May	1.57¾	1.54¾	1.54¾	1.55¾	97

CORN.

The corn market advanced ¼@⅝c early in the day in sympathy with wheat, but underlying sentiment was apparently bearish owing to more favorable weather for curing the new crop, and subsequently prices eased off and closed ¼@⅝c net lower. The visible supply increased 741,000 bushels, against an increase of 210,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 98c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year
September	80	87	87½	88½	63½
December	74½	73¾	73¾	73½	60½
May	77½	76½	76¾	77¼	56½

OATS.

Prices in the oats market followed corn and wheat, closing ⅝c net lower. Receipts were again large, and the visible increased 2,302,000 bushels, bringing the total to 36,833,000, compared with 13,354,000 last year. Export sales were estimated at 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standards were quoted at 50¼@52½c; No. 3 white, 49½@50¼c; No. 4 white, 48½@49½c; No. 2 white, 52¼@52½c; fancy clipped white, 53¼@53½c; ordinary clipped white, 51¼@52¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	46	46	46¼	46¾	35¾
December	47¼	45¾	46¾	47¼	37¾
May	52¾	51¾	51¾	52¾	37¾

PROVISIONS.

There were only moderate operations in the market for hog products, and price changes were confined within narrow limits. Hog receipts were fairly liberal, and this seemed to discourage buying, especially as it was thought that packers were inclined to anticipate lower prices. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last year.
October	14.07	14.57	14.62	14.60	8.37
December	14.12	14.05	14.07	14.10	8.80
Ribs—					
October	14.22	14.17	14.20	14.22	8.87
January	12.75	12.67	12.70	12.75	8.80
Pork—					
October	26.95	26.87	26.95	26.90	18.05
December	24.05	23.95	23.95	23.95	15.82

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures lost most of its recent rally during today's trading. March contracts sold off to 8.75c and closed at 8.74c bid or even with the lowest point reached last week and about eighteen points under the best level of Saturday. Closing prices were at the lowest point of the day or 12 to 20 points net lower. Sales were reported of 32,750 bags. The local spot market was reported quiet, with prices more or less nominal on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s and 11¾c for Santos 4s. The futures market at London was 1¼ to 6d lower. The official cables from Brazil reported an advance of 75 reis in Rio spots and of 50 reis in Santos futures.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	8.85@8.90	9.05
October	..	..	8.85@8.90	9.05
November	..	..	8.75@8.76	8.90
December	8.84	8.74	8.72@8.74	8.84
January	..	..	8.73@8.75	8.87
February	..	..	8.73@8.75	8.87
March	8.90	8.75	8.74@8.75	8.87
April	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.87
May	8.98	8.83	8.79@8.80	8.96
June	..	..	8.84@8.85	9.00
July	9.04	8.89	8.89@8.87	9.04
August	..	..	8.89@8.90	9.07
	..	..	8.93@8.94	9.11

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market was a rather quiet affair today, with the volume of business small, the trading on the exchange being more or less influenced by the dull demand for raw sugar. The close showed net declines of 3 to 10 points, with sales for the day 5,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	4.80 bid	4.85
October	4.82	4.80	4.75@4.78	4.85
November	4.74	4.69	4.69@4.65	4.72
December	4.52	4.45	4.45@4.47	4.52
January	4.10	4.10	4.08@4.10	4.15
February	3.99	3.98	3.95@3.97	3.97
March	3.98	3.95	3.94@3.95	3.97
April	..	..	3.97@3.99	4.00
May	4.03	4.03	4.00@4.02	4.05
June	..	..	4.05@4.06	4.07
July	..	..	4.06@4.08	4.10
August	..	..	4.09@4.11	4.13

The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 6.75c to 7c for fine granulated. Trading was light, with refiners said to be far behind in delivery.

The market for raw sugar held steady with no new business reported. Offerings of store and shipment Cubas at 6c remained untaken, refiners showing little or no interest at the moment. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.02c; molasses, 5.12c; cost and freight, 5c.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm and higher, closing at net gains of 10 to 15 points. The October position made a new high record for the season, and the near months were relatively stronger than the more distant positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.50	10.45
October	10.62	10.47	10.50@11.00	10.45
November	10.40	10.35	10.40@10.63	10.46
December	10.40	10.33	10.35@10.40	10.28
January	10.40	10.33	10.39@10.40	10.24
February	10.54	10.37	10.41@10.43	10.40
March	10.54	10.47	10.50@10.54	10.40
April	10.64	10.59	10.62@10.63	10.52
	..	..	10.65@10.75	10.55

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,284 packages, including 2,899 packages in transit for export. A further sharp advance on all grades of creamery, and there was fairly good buying at the higher rates quoted. More doing in storage creamery and values have advanced. Renovated fractionally higher, and ladles and packing stock have gained fully 1c, with a strong market. Creamery, higher than extras, 30½@35½c; extras, 92 score, 34½@34¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score) 33½@34c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 31½@32½c; thirds, 30½@31c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 33½@34c; extra firsts, 33½@33¾c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 32@32½c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 33½@34c; good to prime, 31½@33c; common to fair, 29½@31c; renovated, extras, 30½@30¾c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 27½@29c; imitation creamery, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 28½@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 25½@26c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 27½@28c; No. 2, 25½@26c; lower grades, 25½@26c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,945 cases. The market opens with light receipts, but there is a good deal of stock left over from previous accumulations and the general demand is not active. There is a good demand for strictly fine to fancy qualities, of which fine offerings are small, and these rule firm. Average good and ordinary grades are fairly plentiful in ample supply and freely offered at unimproved prices. There is a good demand for undersized eggs, and good lots of dirties and checks are wanted far beyond the present supply; hardly enough offering to give a clear definition of values. Storage eggs are not active. Nearby white eggs of very fancy quality are scarce and are selling rather beyond the supply, but there is a liberal surplus of mixed and irregular qualities, for which trade is dull and irregular values and prices. Fresh gathered extra fine, per dozen, 38c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 28c; No. 2 and poorer, 24@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26c; undergrades, refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25c; storage and insurance paid, 24c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 22@23c; lower grades, 22c; state whites, fancy, 32@33c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, fancy whites, fine to fancy, 32@34c; ordinary to good, 30@32c; western and southern gathered whites, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, fancy mixed colors, 30@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@31c.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company in Topeka, Kansas, on October 19, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of four (4) Directors to hold office for four (4) years, and for the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Said meeting has been called by the Directors and is to be held also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including the acceptance of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for the year ending June 30, 1916, and including the approving, ratifying and confirming of the following, to wit:

The acquisition, on behalf of the Company, of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Crosbyton-Southplains Railroad Company; and

The acquisition, on behalf of the Company, of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Laton and Western Railroad Company; and

The acquisition from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as owner and the Southern Pacific Company as lessee of an undivided one-half interest in the branch line of railroad in Kern County, California, known as the Oil City Branch; and

The lease to this Company of the Dodge City and Cimarron Valley Railway; and

To provide that any or all of the shares of this Company's Preferred Stock, certificates for which are deposited with the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee, under the agreement of the eighth day of March, 1898, not already called for, may be used and applied by the Board of Directors to the cost of any improvements made by the Company, whether prior or subsequent to October 20, 1911, on that portion of the Company's Railway formerly the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on September 21, 1916, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.
New York City, August 1, 1916.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
ANNUAL MEETING.

Chicago, Ill., September 22nd, 1916.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in Room 1,000 Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 3rd, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 22nd, 1916, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 4th, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, September 30, 1916.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 14th day of August, and reopened on the 2nd day of October next.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.
August 5, 1916.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

J. M. DEVERE & CO.

Owing to ill-health, JOSEPH M. DEVERE has this day withdrawn from the firm of J. M. DEVERE & CO. The business will be conducted as heretofore and under the same name by OSCAR EBELING, who has been a member of the firm since its organization.

Dated, New York, September 21st, 1916.
JOSEPH M. DEVERE.
OSCAR EBELING.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $274,140.62;) market value		$268,750.00
Real estate owned		308,206.30
Mortgages owned		31,661.14
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		58,375.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		588,278.55
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,849,199.32
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$521,383.35	3,804.81
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	142,719.04	
Specie		664,052.88
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		301,285.71
Federal Reserve notes		25,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		75,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$27,178.09	
Other cash items	447.21	
		27,625.30
Other assets, viz.:		
Vaults	$19,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	9,443.68	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	7,000.00	
		35,443.68
Total		$4,271,578.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$150,000.00	
Undivided profits	8,331.10	
		158,331.10
Surplus on book values, $1,232,049.02.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,513,362.78	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	18,059,661.20	
Demand certificates of deposit	120,283.49	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	7,705.45	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	335,921.09	
Certified checks	2,384.27	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	147,023.74	
		3,675,593.50
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$18,481.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	57,771.40	
Estimated unearned discounts	90,000.00	
		161,252.40
Total		$4,271,578.30

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,050,681.48;) market value		1,009,710.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		1,800.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,654,978.47
Due from approved reserve depositaries	10,100,927.79	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	245.09	
		10,101,172.88
Specie		1,661,091.06
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,297,223.01
Federal Reserve notes		460,977.00
Cash items, viz.:		20,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$317,510.52	
Other cash items	196,066.86	
		1,013,606.38
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$72.50	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	33,800.00	
		33,872.50
Total		$18,305,052.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,184,877.54	
		2,184,877.54
Surplus on book values, $1,232,049.02.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,513,362.78	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	13,059,661.20	
Demand certificates of deposit	38,798.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	67,851.38	
Certified checks	73,056.71	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	206,302.19	
		14,958,922.26
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$18,481.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	57,771.40	
Estimated unearned discounts	90,000.00	
		161,252.40
Total		$18,305,052.20

September 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the

ELMIRA WATER, LIGHT AND RAILROAD COMPANY,
Elmira, N. Y.,

has declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock of this Company, and a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Five Per Centum Cumulative Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 30, 1916, to stockholders of record September 15, 1916.

C. A. KOLSTAD, Treasurer.

ELMIRA WATER, LIGHT AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company, having declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on September 30, 1916, notice is hereby given that upon receipt of such dividend the Voting Trustees will pay to the respective holders of the stock trust certificates for such Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock an amount equal to the dividend on one and three-quarters per cent. such payment to be made on September 30, 1916, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on September 15, 1916.

Checks will be mailed by the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., the agent of the Voting Trustees.

J. J. BODELL,
PHILIP B. SIMONDS,
FREDERICK BODELL,
Voting Trustees.

Providence, R. I., September 15, 1916.

Thompson-Starrett Company.

51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share on the stock of the Company, payable October 2d, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th, 1916. Checks will be mailed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE T. KIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $2,435,000.00;) market value		$2,602,500.00
Private securities (book value, $5,027,052.18;) market value		5,120,442.68
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		20,143,849.54
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		14,220,716.55
Overdrafts		611.49
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$3,597,168.34	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	5,031,061.32	
		8,628,229.66
Specie		6,990,815.71
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		4,318,200.00
Federal Reserve notes		25,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$24,687,366.56	
Other cash items	884,399.23	
		25,571,765.78
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		204,582.94
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		104,938.37
Total		$68,791,126.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$4,100,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,065,003.36	
		5,165,003.36
Surplus on book values, $4,955,950.00.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$3,915,447.85	
Due State of New York	300,015.00	
Due by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	20,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	8,070,527.03	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	13,965.75	
Certified checks	161,622.70	
Unpaid dividends	988.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	54,937.91	
Total deposits		9,147,229.61
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$36,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	5,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, (estimated)	14,700.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	40,700.00	
		96,400.00
Total		$10,225,914.93

E. W. BLISS COMPANY.

Borough of Brooklyn, New York,
September 25, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company, on October 2nd next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business September 26th next. Transfer books will be closed September 27th to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY.

Borough of Brooklyn, New York,
September 25, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%), and an extra dividend of one hundred per cent. (100%), on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on October 2nd next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business September 26th next. Transfer books will be closed September 27th to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER CO.

120 Broadway, New York City,
DIVIDEND NO. 17.
AND
EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 5.

A Dividend of fifty (50c.) cents and an Extra Dividend of seventy-five (75c) cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Company have been declared, payable October 20th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1916. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAN B. LAMOND, Ass't Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $170,061.00;) market value		$179,061.00
Private securities, (book value, $298,836.21;) market value		298,836.21
Real estate owned		59,000.00
Mortgages owned

BLOODSHED AT CUBAN RALLY

Two Killed and Twenty-six Wounded in a Political Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—Two men were killed and twenty-six wounded as the result of a conflict between Conservatives and Liberals at Camajuani, Santa Clara Province, today. The fighting took place at a Conservative rally. As usual, each political party blames the other for the bloodshed. The Liberals appear to have been the better shots, as eighteen Conservatives and only eight Liberals, including the Liberal Chief of Police, were wounded.

The Conservatives assert that the Liberals boasted their intention to disperse the Conservative parade, and warned their families not to attend it. They say the Chief of Police, with nine policemen armed with rifles, opened fire on the paraders without cause. The Liberals say that the Conservatives, when they saw the policemen, opened fire without provocation.

Government troops now patrol the town and a military supervisor has been appointed.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The new McBurney School for Boys, organized under the auspices of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, will open tomorrow morning with Lewis Porter Damon as headmaster.

Evening School 34, Bronx, at Van Nest, will be open for registration this week. The classes which were discontinued last Spring for reasons of economy have been restored, and bookkeeping, stenography, millinery, embroidery, dressmaking, civil service, and the ordinary subjects leading to high school entrance will be taught as heretofore. There will also be a class in cooking. Pupils are urged to register early, so that provision may be made for all who apply.

The City College will open on Oct. 3 a new clinic for the correction of speech defects at the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Park Place, west of Nostrand Avenue, to meet the demands of Superintendents, Principals, and parents of Brooklyn who have found it inconvenient to send children on Saturday mornings to the clinic at 139th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan. The new clinic will be held on Tuesday afternoons from 3:30 to 5:30, under the direction of Frederick Martin, Director of Speech Improvement, New York City Schools, who will also continue to conduct the clinic at the City College on Saturday mornings. Any one suffering an impediment of speech will be corrected free of charge. Children must be accompanied by either parent or teacher.

The Florence Nightingale School for Nervous and Backward Children will open a day school at 315 West Eighty-seventh Street for children of the same type. The boarding school, of which the day school will be a branch, is near Van Cortlandt Park and lies in the centre of a beautiful wooded estate. The children are admitted during the whole year, and the courses last twelve months. The day school, which opens Oct. 4, lies between Central and Riverside Drive Parks, where the children can be taken for pleasant walks and instruction in nature study. Besides this, the day school has an open-air playground for the children to play in. Mary J. Robins supervises the education of the boys and girls at the boarding school. R. S. Fried is Principal of the day school and Sara Weinberger, who is a registered nurse and who made a special study of nervous and backward children, makes certain that all children are in perfect physical health before any education is begun.

The next meeting of the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association will be held in the local board room, Borough Hall, Richmond Borough, Thursday evening, Sept. 28, 8 P. M. Borough Hall is right at the ferry. Elections will be held for the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, as the present incumbents have found it necessary to resign for personal reasons; also for the new offices of Recording Secretary and twenty Assistant Secretaries. The study of the proposed pension bill, begun at the last meeting, will be continued.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

MICHAELS, ISAAC, (Dec. 24, 1915.)—Total assets, $84,949; net estate, $75,220. The decedent left no will. Mrs. Hattie Michaels, widow, received $25,073. Catherine Samuels and Miriam V. Fox, daughters, and Harry Michaels, son, each received $15,715. Assets—Life insurance, $2,500; due to decedent from Michaels Brothers, $17,665; 1,000 shares preferred stock of Michaels Bros., Inc., $33,926; 125 shares common stock Michaels Bros., Inc., $30,383. The corporation is in furniture and clothing instalment house in Brooklyn.

WEBER, JOHN, (Dec. 10, 1915.)—Total assets, $172,170; net estate, $139,260. Mrs. Fred Weber, step-mother of the decedent, received $15,715. Henry Weber, brother, $16,108; Mary Reinstadler, sister, $16,608; Charles Weber, brother, $14,608; Herman Weber, brother, $18,608; Katie Zeltz, sister, $18,608; Fred Weber, brother, $16,608; Gustav Syring, nephew, $8,000; Harry Schoening, nephew, $3,500; Weber Schoening, nephew, $2,500; Elizabeth Boess, not related, $2,500, and Dr. Burrow's Sunshine Chapel, $5,000. The assets were: Bank, $3,994; personality, $2,875; life insurance, $4,286; promissory notes, $11,844; stocks and bonds, $32,656. Decedent's interest, 65 per cent., in the firm of John Weber & Co., hats, 3 and 5 Waverley Place, $116,512. The appraisal does not fix the value of several parcels of realty owned by the decedent and located in Kentucky, as they are not taxable in New York State.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 599; Lawrence Rukeyser against Frederick Ayer, owner; J. Odell Whitenack, contractor; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., sub-contractor.....

LEXINGTON AV, 606 to 614; Lawrence Rukeyser against Central Young Women's Christian Association, owner; Whitney Co., contractor; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., sub-contractor.....$11,224

PARK AV, s, whole front between 50th and 51st Sts, 200x75; Lawrence Rukeyser against New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., contractor.....$2,976

PARK AV, s, whole front between 50th and 51st Sts, 200x75; Lawrence Rukeyser against New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., contractor.....$11,224

PARK AV, 429; Lawrence Rukeyser against New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., sub-contractor.....$178

PARK AV, w s, whole front between 50th and 51st Sts, 200x75; Lawrence Rukeyser against New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., contractor; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., sub-contractor....$10,610

PARK AV, 429; Lawrence Rukeyser against New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Fullerton Weaver Realty Co., contractor; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., sub-contractor.....$11,224

57TH AV, 509; Lawrence Rukeyser against Leslie R. Palmer, owner; C. T. Wills, Inc., contractor; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., sub-contractor.....$1,748

107TH ST, 80 to 67 West; Marcus C. Cummings et al. against Citizens Investing Co., Inc., and Dominick Abbate, owners and contractors.....$2,107

46TH ST, 257 West; Louis Jaffe against Sarah E. Morgan et al., owners; Louis Asch, contractor.....$190

48TH ST, 129 to 133 West; Lawrence Rukeyser against Hotel Belleclaire Realty Co., owner; Whitney Co., contractor; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., sub-contractor....$2,520

138TH ST, 603 and 605 West; Isaac Middleman against Argyle Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$447

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 125 ft s of Chisholm St, 25x81.7; S. Trombatore, Inc., against Carmine Cioffi and Raphael Cioffi, owners and contractors.....$573

UNION AV, e s, corner of Home St, 27.5x irregular; Marks Bros. against Home Union Building Corporation and John Doe, owners; Home Union Building Corporation, contractor.....$4,612

196TH ST, n w corner of the Concourse, 103x148; Lawrence Rukeyser against House of Holy Comforter, owner; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., contractor.....$2,114

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

93D ST, 183 East; Frank Rosen against Van Dorn Estate, Inc., et al.; June 5, 1916.$223

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of 163d St, 94 x116; Sam Minskoff against Schlesinger & Gilman Construction Co.; July 25, 1916.$395

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

DYCKMAN ST, s w s, 45 ft s e of 11th Av, 731.1x100x irregular, except parts released; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Fort George Realty Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. L. Allen.

3D ST, s e corner of Thompson St, 75x60; Baron de Hirsch Fund against Jessie K. Berrick et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, M. S. & T. S. Isaacs.

104TH ST, 29 and 31 East; Charles Garfield against Parker K. Deane et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. M. Stevenson.

133D ST, 12 West; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against Edward Hooter, administrator, et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

Bronx.

CRIMMINS AV, 317 and 319; Fay Lipman against Louis Zuckerhandel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, map of 51 lots belonging to Eliza G. Ketchum, at Unionport, 24th Ward; Emily C. Charles against Pauline K. Schrenkeisen, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Theall & Beam.

VALENTINE AV, 2,106; Washington B. Beaudine et al., as trustees, against Harry Bierhoff et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Deiches & Goldwater.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of SONTHEIMER & STERN, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale by Ancillary Receivers.

TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned ancillary receivers will sell at public auction, subject to the confirmation of the court, personal property belonging to the bankrupt estate, located at No. 434-436 Eighth Street, in the Town of West New York, Hudson County, New Jersey, consisting of ten Shiffli embroidery machines, and appurtenances belonging thereto, as well as motors, regulators, mending machines, chain stitch machines, and other miscellaneous tools, appliances, equipment and fixtures, appertaining to the embroidery business; also all the right, title and interest of the receivers in and to the lease covering premises, 434-436 Eighth Street, West New York, New Jersey; sale to be held at the premises aforesaid September 26th, 1916, at 2 P. M.

Further terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

Property is open for inspection any day during business hours.

HENRY B. SINGER, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

GEORGE D. HENDRICKSON, 73 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Ancillary Receivers.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, 100 Broadway, New York City.

BILDER & BILDER, 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

ATTORNEYS OF ANCILLARY RECEIVERS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LEVIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 42 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and women's coats, gowns, silk negligees, underwear, piece goods, trimmings, laces, embroideries, ribbons, machines, power tables, motor, safe, fixtures, etc.

JESSE KNIGHT, Receiver.

MAX MILLER, 135 B'way; C. C. WEBSTER, 30 Broad St., New York, attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDSMITH and EVA GOLDSMITH, trading under the name of GOTHAM MOTOR COMPANY, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 92 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of motor cycles, tires, automobile supplies, and accessories, oil, grease, fixtures, etc.

FRANK A. LEMAL, Receiver.

HERMAN GOLDMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,072.—In Bankruptcy—F. H. CHAPMAN CONTRACTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said F. H. Chapman Contracting Company, are hereby given notice that on September 23rd, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, October 6, 1916, at 12:00 N. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WM. H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, September 23, 1916.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builders Buy West End Avenue Plot for New Apartment House—$500,000 Brooklyn Block Deal—$75,000 West Bronx Investment—Mrs. Baldwin Leases Pinchot House.

As a site for another high-grade west side apartment house Joseph and Anthony A. Paterno have purchased the two three-story dwellings at 907 and 909 West End Avenue from Ira G. Hicks and Mrs. Marie E. L. Mosemann, respectively. They cover a combined plot of 40 by 98. A short time ago the buyers acquired the adjoining residence, 905, from the Aldrich estate. Their total frontage is now 60 feet on the west side of the avenue, between 104th and 105th Streets. The new owners, under the name of the 905 West End Avenue Corporation, will improve the site with a thirteen-story apartment house, with suites of from four to six rooms.

Earle & Calhoun were the brokers in the transaction.

Palher Realty Company Buys Brooklyn Block.

As a site for one of the largest theatres in Brooklyn the Townsend Wandell estate has sold a block of forty-five lots to the Palher Realty Company, of which Paul M. Herzog is President.

The block is bounded by Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Bedford Place and Brevoort Place. It was held at $500,000.

Plans are being prepared for a theatre and several taxpayers to occupy the site, which are estimated to cost $500,000. The Bulkley & Horton Company and J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. were the brokers.

Partition Chisolm Realty.

As a result of partition proceedings just instituted by George E. Chisolm and others as executors against Benjamin O. Chisolm and others, over thirty-five parcels of real estate controlled by the Chisolm family will soon be brought into the auction market. The property includes the Fourteenth Street corner portion of the old Macy store at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street with an extension to Thirteenth Street, a portion of the Simpson-Crawford store, and many parcels on and near Washington Square. The total value of the realty is about $3,000,000.

$75,000 West Bronx Deal.

Henry U. Singhi, a builder, sold to a client of the Knap & Wasson Company the one-story building now occupying a plot 68 by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of 183d Street and Jerome Avenue. The property was held at $75,000.

Bronx Sales.

A builder has purchased for improvement from J. Zimmerman a vacant plot, 100 by 108, on the north side of Newbold Avenue, eighty-seven feet to Zerega Avenue. Samuel Cowen negotiated the sale.

Mary L. Lyon purchased from Charles Mengel & Sons, 138 Hull Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100. The seller took back a mortgage for $4,200.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Carl Nielson to a client for occupancy, the two-story and cellar frame, two-family dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100, and known as 714 Fifty-seventh Street. Also for William Sturrock, to a client for investment, the plot 82.4 by 100, on the south side of Forty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue.

Walter S. Ross and Charles Gretsinger sold for the Ovington Builders, a plot 60 by 65, on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, to a builder for improvement.

Long Island.

Ernest Truex has purchased through Kehoe & Gilliar, the cottage of Gertrude L. Jetter on Vista Drive, Great Neck Estates, L. I. The consideration was $20,000.

The George Dillon property on Bayview Avenue, Port Washington, has been purchased by Dr. John M. Breen of Manhattan. The house stands on a plot 100 by 139 feet.

Motor Co. Buys Big Newark Tract.

A plot of about eighteen acres in the Belleville section of Newark has been acquired by the Kent Motors Company, makers of the Kent car, for the erection of a large motor factory which, it is said, will employ over 2,500 workers. The property is opposite Hillside Park on part of the site which was considered for the erection of a bicycle track. Starting at Washington Avenue it crosses the Newark branch of the Erie Railroad and runs to the Passaic River, a depth of 1,800 feet.

The property was sold by Frank Schaeffer. George L. Brooks of Belleville was the broker in the deal.

New Jersey.

George H. S. Rowe, General Agent of the Travelers Insurance Company, has purchased a house on the corner of Crescent Avenue and Oak Tree Place, Leonia, N. J.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot consisting of three lots on Linden Avenue in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, N. Y., to Harry Burton of Yonkers. The buyer will erect a house for his own occupancy.

Mrs. J. C. Baldwin Leases Amos R. E. Pinchot Residence.

Mrs. Joseph C. Baldwin has rented for the Winter, the Amos R. E. Pinchot residence at 1,021 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street. The owner it is reported has been asking a rental of $20,000. Vincent Astor rented the house last season. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., were the brokers in the lease.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Barnett & Co. have leased for the J. M. Horton estate the dwelling 134 West 126th Street to Gertrude Holocher.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Burnside Potter to D. Thomas Moore the four-story and basement 18-foot dwelling at 55 East Seventy-Eighth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the Winter, furnished, 870 Madison Avenue, corner of Seventy-first Street, a five-story basement, facing 102 feet on Madison Avenue by 75 feet on the street, for Robert A. Chesebrough to Harry F. Guggenheim.

Goodwin & Goodwin have rented for the New York Life Insurance Company to Mrs. Skelly the four-story and basement private dwelling at 138 West 122d Street.

Thomas J. O'Reilly leased for George Black the five-story dwelling 621 West 113th Street to Mrs. Marie A. Copley for a term of years, and for the estate of George J. Seabury the four-story dwelling 330 West 108th Street to Arcadia Zallas for a term of years.

C. F. W. Johanning has rented for Ella L. Goldsticker to William R. Henderson the three-story dwelling at 256 West 113th Street.

Commercial Leases.

Pepe & Bro. leased the four-story and basement building at 182 West Fourth Street for Charles Cottler to Miss Bella Croft for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of about $8,000. The building will be altered into studio apartments.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 1,319 Boston Road to Samuel Elkind for the Damorba Amusement Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. J. Donovan.

Tinton Av, 916, e s, 154.4 ft s of 163d St, 26.7x185, two-story frame house; withdrawn.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

181st St, 37 West, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11, five-story flat; S. B. Kek against J. E. Wayforth et al.; House, G. & V., attorneys; due, $16,487.05; taxes, &c., $850.

By Henry Brady.

22d St, 409 East, n s, 148 ft e of 1st Av, 23.5x86.9, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Catherine Naughton, individually and as executrix, et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $6,823.70; taxes, &c., $984.26.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

West Houston St, 179 and 181, s w corner of Congress St, 42x125x129.2, with 2.11 ft "L" to West Houston St, four and five story buildings; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against J. M. Williams et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $41,678.68; taxes, &c., $1,455.20.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

86 Av, 1,271 and 1,273, n e corner of 124 St, 51.1x80, two five-story flats and stores; Camualty Co. of America against J. P. Meagher et al.; H. A. Miller, attorney; due, $51,626.62; taxes, &c., $4,597.39.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Elwood St, w s, 225 ft n of Nagle Av, for two five-story apartments, 62x86; Joseph Sona, Inc., 1,344 Bristow St, Bronx, owners; J. F. Boyland, Fordham Road and Webster Av, architects; cost, $110,000.

Sherman Av, s s, 220 ft e of Dyckman St, for a five-story apartment, 50x132; Oothout Realty Co., 52 West 129th St, owner; F. F. French, 529 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

226th St, n s, 270.03 ft w of Paulding Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x31; Adelaide Malone, 1,023 East 226th St, owner; William A. Faiella, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

70th St, 163 East, to a three-story store, garage, &c.; J. S. Bache, 8 East 67th St., owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, 33 Riverside Drive, architect; cost, $10,000.

6th Av, 140 and 142, to a six-story warehouse; Daniel H. Jackson Co., 55 Nassau St, owners; M. Zipkes, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

121st St, 325 and 327 East, to a one and two-story garage; W. Austin, premises, owner; De Rose & Cavalieri, 2,333 1st Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 410, w s, 77.2 ft s of 80th St, 25x100; Ethel B. Underwood to Fred'k C. Zobel, 287 Wardwell Av, Westerleigh, S. I. N. Y., mtg $4,500, July 1; attorney, P. M. McGolrick, 261 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Fred'k C. Zobel to Mack Realty Corp., 261 Broadway, mtg $48,350, all liens, b. and s. Sept. 25.....$100

CANNON ST, 59, w s, 175 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100, foreclosure Sept. 20; Solomon Hanford, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,500

ESSEX ST, 138, e s, 125 ft n of Livingston St, 25x100, foreclosure Aug. 29; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Jos. L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,000

FORSYTH ST, 76, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Ida Herzog et al., heirs of Dora Levy to D. M. Levy estate, 256 Broadway, all title, all liens, Sept. 19; attorney, Lawrence I. Gerber, 256 Broadway.....$1

LENOX AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 118th St, 75.9x85; Walter S. Doernberg to Hamilton Court Realty Co., 27 Cedar St, mtg $124,000, all liens, Sept. 25.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick D. Doernberg to same; mtg $124,000, 6-15 part.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ida Doernberg 230 West 87th St, to same; 1-3 part, mtg $124,000.....$1

9TH ST, 514 East, s s, 17.2 ft e of Avenue D, runs e 21.5 s 97x n 97 to beginning, w course omitted; Anna E. Frederick, New York City, to Samuel R. Frederick, 515 61st St., Brooklyn.....$1

9TH ST, 621 East, n s, 358 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.5, foreclosure Aug. 29; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Jos. L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, subject to first and second mortgages, Sept. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,900

27TH ST, 22-24 West, s s, 375 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9, foreclosure Sept. 22; Milton H. Mittenfield, referee, to Midtown Holding Corp., 907 Broadway, mtg $250,000, all liens, Sept. 25; attorney, Hy. V. Rothschild, 290 Broadway.....$70,000

29TH ST, 118-20 West, s s, 157 ft w of Columbus Av, 37x100.5; 118 West 70th St. Co. to Brixton Operating Co., 140 West 79th St, mtg $20,000, Sept. 25; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 150 Broadway.....$100

70TH ST, 122 West, s s, 194 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; 70th St, 126 West, s s, 231.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Margt. C. Brixton to Brixton Operating Co., 140 West 79th St, Sept. 25; attorneys, same.....$100

70TH ST, 124 West, s s, 213 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Ulla C. Bernheimer to same, all liens, Sept. 21.....$100

71ST, 19 WEST, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.2; Peter D. Kiernan, ex'r, &c., to Charles A. Smith, on the premises; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

88TH ST, 527 West, n s, 381.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.8; Wm. H. McCarty to Clarence Sholan, 79 Manhattan Av, one-third partition, all liens, Sept. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Moorehead Realty and Construction Co. to Seymour Realty Co., New York City, mtg $11,000; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 32 Broad St.....$1

104TH ST, 235 to 241 East, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Jacob and Sarah Peskin to Sarah Peskin, 664 East 160th St, Sept. 20, ¼ part; attorney, Abr. Cohen, 11 Broadway.....$1

128TH ST, s s, 165.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17x99.11; John C. Mayforth, Spring Valley, N. Y., to Charles S. H. Zeck, 105 Seneca Av, Evergreen, L. I., all liens, Sept. 21.$300

128TH ST, 211 West, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11, foreclosure Sept. 20; Bernard J. Turney, referee, to Broadway Savings Institution, Sept. 22; attorney, Richard Kelly, 283 Broadway.....$8,500

145D ST, 151 and 153 West, n s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Frank A. Spencer to Jas. Powers, Mount Hope, N. Y., mtg $35,000, all liens, July 15; attorney, Paul A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jas. Powers to Jos. B. Peck, Hastings, N. Y., mtg $35,000, Sept. 15.....$1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, at e s of Edson St, 25x117; also Boston Road, s e s, being Lot 767, map of Crawford Real Estate and Building Co., 25x120.1; Amelia Neugroschl to Abraham E. Neugroschl, 851 West 181st St, Sept. 6; attorney, Abraham E. Neugroschl, 851 West 181st St.....$1

BROOK AV, 1,524, e s, 25x100.11; D. Sylvan Crakow to Elsa E. Schmitt, 4 Irvington Place, Brooklyn, mtg $13,500, Sept. 20; attorney, S. Albert, 149 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, w s, 40 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Abraham I. Solomon, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Wall St, Sept. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

CRESCENT AV, n s, 139.7 ft n of Arthur St, 167.4x86.1x107.1; Martimucci Furniture Co., Inc., to John J. Brady, Jr., 4,346 Park Av, mtg $14,950, Sept. 23; attorney, J. J. Brady, Jr., 4,346 Park Av.....$100

EAGLE AV, s e corner of 156th St, 100x52.6; Jennie Tackney to Hopewell Building Co., Inc., 1 East Fordham Road, mtg $8,000, Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HULL AV, 3,138, s s, 25x100; Charles Mengel to Mary L. Lyon, 2,161 Washington Av, Sept. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 11 to 13 and 24 to 29, Parcel 22, map William B. Ogden; Aldus Construction Co., Inc., to Lanman Realty Co., Inc., 16 William St, mtg $12,500, Sept. 15; attorney, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St.....$100

MADISON AV, e s, 202 ft s of Fitch St, 41x irregular; Edw. D. Dowling, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Sept. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,500

TOWNSEND AV, s e corner 176th St, 99.1x100x83.4x102.11; also 139th St, n s, 124.8 ft e of Brook Av, 25x irregular; also 139th St, n s, 97.8 ft e of Brook Av, 27x irregular; also plot begins 4 ft n of 138th St and 541.5 ft w of St. Ann's Av 90.11x29.3x94.6x10.4; Mary Ehrmann to Sadie Ehrmann, 1,464 St. Nicholas Av, Jan. 7, 1913; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

4TH ST, e s, being west half of Lot 168, map Mount Eden; Thomas J. McAuliffe to Tremont-Webster Building Co., 1,662 Boston Road, Sept. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

150TH ST, 341 East, n s, 25x118.5; Virgilio Potito to Mario Lo Zito, 339 East 150th St, mtg $8,000, July 6; attorney, Mario Lo Zito, 339 East 150th St.....$100

155TH ST, 815 East, n s, 20x100; Alma Schilling to George Schaeffler, 2,426 Lorillard Place, mtg $3,000, Sept. 25; attorney, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway.....$1

181ST ST, 933 to 937 East, n s, 125x125.5; Arklin Realty Co., Inc., to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $102,000, Sept. 23; attorney, J. H. Ziesser, 217 Broadway.....$1

198TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Marion Av, 20x75; John A. McEveety, referee, to Elizabeth A. Benedict, 151 Everett St, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

230TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Tyndall Av, 27.5x92.6; Patrick M. Burke to Annie Egan, 965 Lexington Av, Aug. 2; attorney, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHATHAM SQUARE, or East Broadway, 22, runs s 63.8x e 16.2x n 60.10 to East Broadway x w 17.3 to beginning, Sept. 11; Max Brand & Co. to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, due as per agreement; attorney, Eugene Cohn, 74 Broadway.....$3,650

GOUVERNEUR ST, 35, s w corner of Madison St, 24.6x61, Sept. 21; Morris L. Mashkowitz to Jacob Marks, 874 Southern Boulevard, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $22,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 80th St, 100.8x81, Sept. 21; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, due Aug. 15, 1921; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$50,000

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 117th St, 35.8x94, Sept. 20; Emma L. Crawford, 263 Washington Place, Hasbrook Heights, N. J., to Wilkian Realty Corp., 340 Broadway, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$1,577

20TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92, Sept. 25; Gustav Heiles to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 3 years; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$5,000

33D ST, n s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9, Sept. 25; Alice A. McCann to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, due Aug. 26, 1920, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$2,000

70TH ST, 118 to 120 West, s s, 157 ft w of Columbus Av, 98x100.5, Sept. 25; Brixton Operating Corp. to Margaret C. Dougan, 353 West 57th St, due Nov. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $300,000; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$51,000

70TH ST, 122 to 126 West, s s, 157 ft w of Columbus Av, 98x100.5, Sept. 25; Brixton Operating Corporation to Hanover Mortgage Co., 49 Wall St, due Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, George R. Coghlin, 49 Wall St.....$300,000

71ST ST, 19 West, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2, Sept. 25; Charles A. Smith to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$23,000

97TH ST, n s, 170.6 ft e of 5th Av, 24.6x162.2; also strip begins at centre line of block between 5th and 7th Sts and 170 ft e of 5th Av; Sept. 14; Herbert Parsons to Valerie Hess, 720 Park Av, due Sept. 25, 1921; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$80,000

143D ST, 151 and 153 West, n s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11, Sept. 15; James Powers to Frank A. Spencer, 1,051 Palle St, Bronx, due as per bond, prior mtg $30,000; attorney, Paul A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway.....$5,000

Bronx.

HULL AV, 3,138, s s, 25x100; Margaret Z. Lyon to Charles Mengel, 3,138 Hull Av, Sept. 22, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,200

LOT 275, map of McGraw Estate; Catharine Burger to Frederick Wm. Washington Av, Sept. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av.....$1,000

OGDEN AV, s e corner of 162d St, 75x irreg. to Woodycrest Av; Louisa Therlott to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, prior mtg $5,000, Sept. 21, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 53.8 ft s of Crotona Park South, 41x85; Beatrice Scheinberg to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Sept. 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$7,200

WEBSTER AV, 1,237, w s, 26x100; Amand Neidhardt to Katharina Hett, 2,964 Decatur Av, Sept. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av.....$2,500

259TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Tyndall Av, 25x81x2.5x92.6; Annie Egan to H. G. Wollmer, 2,189 Washington Av, Aug. 2, due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av.....$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of the lessee.

CHERRY ST, n s, 257.5 e of Jackson St, 37 x97.9, all; Fremont Realty Corporation to Abraham Friedel, 220 Foster Av, Brooklyn, three years from July 1, 1916; attorney, A. G. Scheer, 149 Broadway.....$4,700

62D ST, 223 East, all; Mary Jones to Leonie Emisheim, 223 East 62d St, four years from Oct. 1, 1916.....$900

Bronx.

148TH ST, 298 East, all; Frederick W. Siems to Pasquale Persico, 841 East 149th St, et al., 4 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Pasquale Persico, 841 East 149th St.....$420

BUILDING MATERIAL.

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APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished, by the Year or Transiently.
Also **EQUINOX HOUSE** Manchester, Vermont.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Announcing
The completion of an exceptional Apartment House, located in a neighborhood of quiet refinement and absolute exclusiveness amid university surroundings.

THE LORINGTON,
2,226 Loring Place,
Between 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace, Adjoining New York University.
Take University Av. cars at 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west, or by telephone appointment our automobile will take you to the Lorington.
A few choice 4-Room Apartments, and one 5-Room and Bath.
are yet available in this most modern building, containing every conceivable appliance making for comfort and convenience.
Loring Construction Co.,
507 West 113th. Telephone 8246—Morningside.

57 West 28th St.
THE CORONET
12 Rooms and 3 Baths. Rent.$2500
6 Rooms and 2 Baths, with drawing room, 17x24. Rent. 1500
5 Rooms and 3 Baths. Rent. 2100
4 Rooms and Bath. Rent.. 1200
2 Rooms and Bath. Rent.. 800
Modern in Every Respect.
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC.,
569 Fifth Ave. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

30 West 70th St.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST
New 9-Story
Fireproof Apartments
6 & 7 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 & $2,100
Julius Tishman & Sons,
18 E. 41st St.

3 New Building
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments
ROOMS
Living Room, Chamber, Kitchen and Bath.
Rents $55, $60, $65, $70, $75.
203-205 West 98th St.

SEQUOIA
Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, phones; safes. Subway.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.
Healthiest locality in New York City.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.
Southern Exposure—Sunshine
Corner Suite, 5th South, 7 Rooms, $340.
Double Corner, 2nd East, 8 Rooms, $780.
NEW PARQUET FLOORS.
Unusually Fine Class of Tenants.
THE WESTMINSTER
253 West 145th Street, Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
Wm. C. & A. EDW. LESTER, 30 E. 57th St.

BIG VALUES
High-class Elevator Apts. near Riverside
314, 315 & 321 West 94th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $46.00 to $87.50

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITATION.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:
Whereas, a petition was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 19th day of September, 1916, by The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, owner of the steamship "Lusitania," and her pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the sinking and total loss of the said steamship "Lusitania" on May 7, 1915; and
Whereas, the said petitioner filed with the Clerk of the said Court on the 19th day of September, 1916, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $100,000, duly approved, undertaking to pay into the Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the said petitioner's interest in the said steamship "Lusitania," and her pending freight, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form with approved surety in said amount;
Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the said sinking and loss of the steamship "Lusitania," to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office at Room 847, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, on or before the 26th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court at the Court Rooms thereof in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in the said proceedings.
Dated, New York, September 19, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Esqs., Proctors for Petitioner, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

IF you visit this imposing building you will surely come away convinced that in this apartment house, there have been embodied improvements, so advanced, that the most fastidious and cultured demand for a generation to come has been foreseen and carried out. And yet the rentals are reasonable. Read more.

Spacious garden on 3 sides insures ample light and fresh air. Roomy closets, closet doors with pier glass mirrors. Special rooms for accommodating guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, complete glass-lined ice boxes and outlets for electric fans. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam dryers. Individual brick-lined store rooms. All rooms richly decorated and finished. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. A number of splendid suites now vacant. Rentals from $2500 to $3200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of
VINCENT ASTOR - - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

46 WEST 73D STREET
Largest Rooms of Any Apartment on West Side.
9 Rooms, 3 Bathrooms.
Drawing Room, 744 square feet.
Dining Room, 14x21 feet 6 inches.
Master Room, 14x20 feet.
Master Room, 14x23 feet 6 inches.
Master Room, 12x13 feet.
Kitchen, 13x17 feet 6 inches.
Pantry Maids' Rooms, &c. Rent $3,000.
All outside rooms, covering entire floor in 50 ft. house.
Apartment on 6th floor. Private houses adjoining.
Apply for floor plan and terms
FREDERICK ZITTEL & SONS
B'way and 79th St. Tel. Schuyler—9700.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Non-Housekeeping
2100 Broadway
At 73d Street
The Sherman—fronting Sherman Square, Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—the most central and convenient location in the city.
2 & 3 Large Rooms & Bath
with elevator, telephone and maid service.
Rents $900 to $1,200
Meals served in apartment when desired.
Apply to Superintendent, or to
Direct Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 70th St.
Telephone—Columbus 6314

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SANFORD ARMS
Sanford & Central Aves.,
FLUSHING, L. I.
Two Blocks from Murray Hill Station.
18 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station.
6 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Living Room 18x20 feet; Colonial brick fireplace.
Very Moderate Rental.
See Representative on premises or
Fred'k Zittel & Sons,
Broadway & 79th St.
Tel. Schuyler—9700.

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*
Private house Rooms---large closets.
Supt. on premises
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

MOST ELEGANT APARTMENTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
THE NATHAN HALE,
454 FORT WASHINGTON AVE.,
S. E. CORNER 181st ST.
3 Blocks from 181st St. Subway Station.
Apartments contain every known improvement, sunken sanitary Roman tubs, vacuum cleaning service, and numerous other improvements. Spacious rooms, large foyers, and ample closets. Built to satisfy every requirement.
4 Rooms, $36
5 Rooms, $45 to $55
6 Rooms, $70-$75
7 Rooms, Corner, $100
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 BROADWAY AT 181ST ST.

DUDLEY COURT
565-569 West 139th St.
Block from 137th St. Sub., near B'way
6-7 ROOMS, $50 to $70.
Beautiful large, light rooms; all modern improvements; all night elevator and 'phone service. Superintendent on premises or H. & A. COHEN, 172 Worth St. 'Phone 2959—Worth.

65 Central Park W
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8 Room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

LIVING STUDIO, $22
2 WEST 16TH STREET.
STUDIO, 60x17, & BATH
STUDIO 40x15
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.,
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23d St.

Riverside Dr. Cor. 138th St
5 Rooms, Southwest Corner.....$65
7 Rooms .....$70 to $75
Imperial Arms
ELSLEIGH HALL.
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3927. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

900 Riverside Drive
COR. 161st ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $52 TO $125.
Particular attention is directed to our exceptional
7 & 8 Room Apartments with 2 Baths
All Rooms Facing the Drive
Open for inspection day and evening. Phone—Audubon 7486.

75 Ft. Wash'ton Av.
Southwest Corner 162d
Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful high-class residential section.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85.
Open for inspection day and evening. Telephone Audubon 7960.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

Peter Minuit
25 CLAREMONT AVE.
Just North of 116th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Short Block from Subway Express Station.
7 and 8 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,400-$1,600.
Excellent arrangement with foyers & wide halls. Apply on premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN
S. W. Corner 72d St. & B'way.
'Phone 5116 Columbus.

New Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
8, 9, 10 Rooms—3-4 Baths
The CLEBURNE
924 West End Ave.
105th Street
Exclusive Neighborhood
Interior Driveway
Roof Garden
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co.,
158 Broadway. Tel. 6758 Cort.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 rooms & 3 baths, Large, sunny
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 119TH ST.

7 and 8 Room Apartments with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$2,000 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

Brockton
Elevator Apartments.
661 W. 180th St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors.
4 Rooms, $40 to $50; 5 Rooms, $50 to $60.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof Building, Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 West 214th Street
4-5 Room Apartments
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station.
Reasonable Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $1,100 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

202 W. 78TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, Steam Heat. Hot water, hall service, 'phone. Immediate Possession. $47.50
REMCO
B'way. at 88th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Northwest Corner
103d St. & West End Av.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600-$2,000.

Mentone,
895 West End Av.,
S. E. Cor. 104th Street.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents, $1,600-$2,300.

The Regnor,
601 West 115th St.,
Northwest Cor. Broadway.
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400-$1,850.

Sanford & Rexford
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,800-$2,300.

Renting Office, 601 West 115th St. at Broadway, open Sunday. Telephone 1114 Morningside.

High Class Apts.

801 West End Ave.
N. W. Cor. 99th St.
Close to Subway Station and Surface Cars.
One Corner Apt., Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor, 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
One Third Floor Corner, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
One 7 Rooms and 2 Baths, 12th Floor.
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
Representative on premises, or
Fred'k Zittel & Sons
Broadway and 79th St.
Schuyler 9700.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 66th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Exceptionally Attractive 8-Room Apartments at Moderate Rents
Annamere Court
609-615 West 115th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
TWO APARTMENTS LEFT OF
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths
I. LOWENWALD, Agent
611-619 W. 114th. 'Phone 2896—Morningside.

The Rockingham
Southeast Corner
Broadway & 56th St.
Sunny Corner Apartment
8 Large Rooms.....$1,700
7 Room Apts..$1,100-$1,300
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street

The Berwyck
65-69 West 54th St.
Bachelor Apartments
2 Rooms and Bath,
also doctor's apartment
Apply to Herman L. R. Edgar
81 Nassau St.

The BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$950 to $1,350.
Ground floor, suitable for doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent
Broadway-231st St. Subway Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms; all improvements,
$24 to $42.
Class of tenants restricted.
Call at above address only.

8 ROOMS
All outside; large, beautifully finished, refined houses on restricted avenue.
Rents $960 to $1,020.
Owner lives on premises.
Westwood & Cliffewood Courts
Fort Washington Avenue, at West 179th and 180th Streets.

865 WEST 180TH STREET.
3-4-5-6 Rooms,
exceptionally large, light and sunny, most desirable on Washington Heights; every modern improvement.
Rent $30 Upward.
Refined neighborhood; owner on premises.

THE Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet, $1,000 and $1,200
IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

An Exceptional Desirable Apartment
350 WEST 18TH ST.
2 elegant, large, light, newly decorated rooms; all improvements, including telephone. Inquire Supt., prem. $24 $33

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7 W. 24th St. (Madison Square.)
Front apartment, steam, electricity, gas, hot water.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.,
Gramercy 4410. 5 E. 23d St.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual Sunny Exposure.
Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths
$2,400 to $3,300
Write or telephone for Leaflet.
171 West 71st St.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

SAN DOMINGO
949 West End Ave., Near 106th St.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPTEMBER 15.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, 1 & 3 BATHS,
$1,100 TO $2,200 PER ANNUM.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 166 West 72d St.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
HARRY SCHIFF, Owner and Builder.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
Unfurnished—West Side.

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd Street
One 9-room and 3 baths corner apartment—$2,200.
215 W. 88th Street
One 5-room and 2 baths apartment—$1,250.
J. Axelrod
200 W. 72nd Street
Phone: Columbus 8957

TO OWNERS
Take advantage of our acquaintanceship with tenants. For 30 years we have made a specialty of renting apartments. We carry our houses fully tenanted year after year.
Owners and tenants are both satisfied.
Terms for our service are reasonable.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d Street,
Tel. 7240 Columbus, Near Broadway.

70 Morningside Drive Corner 117th St
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,000
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
709 8TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200-$2,600
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

46-48 W. 83RD ST.
Absolutely Fireproof Apartments.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 baths
Moderate Rents
Telephone Schuyler 9129.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 Rooms, $40 to $45.
Washington Heights most refined houses, every improvement, restricted Avenue.
Owner lives on premises.
Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,
West 179th to 180th Streets on Fort Washington Avenue.

6 ROOMS.
565 WEST 148TH ST.,
Corner Broadway.
RENT $50.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th)

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255 West 117th St.
5 AND 6 ROOMS, $35.00 TO $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.
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400 West 152d St.,
(St. Nicholas Ave.)
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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N. E. Cor. 120th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
New high-class 10-story fireproof apartment, one block from Morningside Park, and overlooking Columbia University Campus.
3-4-5-6 Rooms at Very Moderate Rentals
Easy transit facilities. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
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39-43 East 27th St.
(Near Madison Ave.)
High-class apartments. Immediate possession. 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and baths.
Rents $660-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, Agts.
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Phone Murray Hill 6200

3 & 4 Rooms
24 East 38th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
Elevator and Maid Service.
Also a Doctor's first floor Apartment.
Apply Superintendent on Premises or
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
280 Madison Avenue.

27 E. 62d ST.
Housekeeping Apartments,
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,000
6 Rooms and Bath, $1,800
Apply to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.,
569 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

149 EAST 40TH ST.
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
For Rent from October 1st.
RENTS $900 TO $1,300.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
HANDSOME, LARGE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
Attractive Rental to Exclusive Tenant

CORNER APARTMENT
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AV. Corner 98th St.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,000.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200.
A. BRANDSTEIN, Agt., 74 B'way.

75 EAST 81st ST.
Northwest corner Park Av.
Six, seven, eight rooms.
$750, $900, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly.
Two doctors' apartments. Service unexcelled.

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APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$25 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys. Playground. Pavilion for Dancing.
THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**
Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th St. Tel. Newtown 1214.
TWO WAYS TO REACH APARTMENTS { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE FIVE CENTS.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.
Or take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station to Jackson Ave., Long Island City. Free transfers are issued.
TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE EITHER ROUTE.

New 9 Story Fireproof Building,
Ready October First.
THE WOOLSEY
145 East 44th St.
Just East of Lexington Avenue.
1 & 2 Rooms
Bath and Kitchenette.
Unfurnished, $35 to $80.
Furnished, $45 to $100.
Satisfactory References Indispensable.
Apply on premises or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

THE TOURAINE
9-11 East 39th Street
HOTEL APARTMENTS
ON LEASE
The patronage of a solid clientele solicited.
HOWARD BAYLEY,
Manager.

104 EAST 40th ST.
ONE DOOR EAST OF PARK AVENUE
A Few 5-6 Room Apartments
To Rent from October 1 next. $1,800 to $2,200.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,
'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

GRAMERCY PARK
APARTMENTS
Thirty-six Gramercy Park
A Quiet, Refined Locality.
Very Convenient and Attractive.
Special Park Privileges.
Suites of 8 and 9 rooms
Light and airy. Unobstructed View.
Rental Price, $2,000—$2,400
Gramercy Park Club.
Inquire Supt. on Premises.
Tel. 4214 Gramercy.

Murray Hill Apartments
122-128 East 34th Street,
Corner of Lexington Avenue
7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rent $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply to HERMAN L. R. EDGAR.
81 NASSAU ST.

THE PLYMOUTH,
142 East 83rd St.
Seven large light rooms and bath; all improvements; parquet floors; $40-$48.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartment 7 or 8 rooms, $1,600.
Choice Residential block. Ownership management. Apply to Superintendent.

GRAMERCY PARK
Attractive two-room, bath and kitchenette Studio Apartment, maid service included.
Innes & Center, 30-32 E. 20th.

THE WITHINGTON
Southwest corner 60th St. and Madison Av.; two rooms and bath; elevator and chamber service; from $50 up. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

210 FIFTH AVENUE
Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.
FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 West 40th St. Phone 5340 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BROOKLYN.

ON THE HEIGHTS
Eight-story Fireproof Elevator Apartments. 10 MINUTES TO WALL ST. 5 MINUTES to Borough Hall Subway Station.
The **GRAYDON**
68-74 MONTAGUE ST.
The **WOODHULL**
62-68 PIERREPONT ST.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
with bath and ample closet space; every modern improvement; tiled bathrooms, vacuum cleaners, etc.
Refined Residential Section.
Night and Day Telephone, and Elevator Service.
Rents $480 to $1,000
One apartment of eight rooms and two baths on the eighth floor, with a wonderful water view, south and west exposures; rent $1,500.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
Arthur H. Waterman
185 MONTAGUE ST. Tel. Main 800.

11 Monroe Place, Heights.
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath apartments; excellent service; vacuum cleaner and telephone; rents $30 to $52. Apply on premises or
A. H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 800 Main

Choice Flatbush Apartments
975 Ocean Av. 4 rooms.....$35 to $37
833 E. 19th St., 4 & 5 rooms...$37 to $45
127 Parkside Av., 4 & 5 rooms..$33 to $50
2,114 Caton Av., 3-4-5-6 rooms..$28 to $60
27 Argyle Road, 4 & 5 rooms...$32 to $45
Apply on premises, or
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY
685 FLATBUSH AV.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Avs.
3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St.
2d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

3-4-5 ROOMS
JUST COMPLETED
Facing St. James Park
All Improvements
Lowest rents, in neighborhood
Cor. 192 St. & Jerome Av.
Half block from Jerome Av. Subway sta. and crosst'n cars
Agent on premises

4-5-6
190th St. Cor. University Ave.
Rooms, rents $34 to $57 per month. Location A1, accessible by subway and trolley. House of superior construction and character. Apply on premises. H. A. Douglas & Co., Agts. Grand Concourse, cor. 187th St.

War Incidents.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL is a magnificent record of the incidents in the European conflict in pictures. Vivid illustrations of war scenes beautifully printed on fine paper by rotogravure. Ten cents everywhere; $1.25 for three months; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TEACHERS GET LICENSES.

Marks of High School and Night Recreation Centre Applicants.

A temporary license as assistant teacher of mathematics in high schools has been granted, under date of Sept. 15, to Lillie Zagat, who is serving in the Washington Irving High School.

There have been placed, as of Sept. 22, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses for service in evening recreation centres during the season of 1916-1917 the names of the following:

PRINCIPAL.

Men.

SECTION 1.

Allen, C. J.....99.90 Fallon, G. M.....99.40
Elgas, W. T.....99.90 Heuef, C. S.....99.40
Gibney, E. C.....99.90 Hogan, R. A.....99.40
Schwartz, F.....99.90 Patterson, R. A..99.40
Silverman, H. J..99.90 Berkowitz, S. S..99.35
McAuliffe, W. J..99.90 Farrell, J. J.....99.30
Marcus, A.....99.90 Brown, H.....99.20
Jones, M. A.....99.75 Cox, W. C.....99.20
Hubbard, R. J...99.60 Thomas, H. H...99.20
Higgins, J. H...99.55 Schindler, S.....99.10
Friedman, W. H..99.50 Heim, J. F.....98.40
Katz, H. L.....99.50 Palmer, L. L.....98.30
Kirchner, F. E..99.50 Lawrence, W.....98.20

SECTION 2.

Littwin, M. F...99.00 Salwen, N.....76.00
Cohen, H.....98.00 Gleich, M.....75.70
Elgas, M. J., Jr.98.00 May, H.....75.50
Ludwig, J.....98.00 Haas, E. M.....75.00
Model, C.....97.00 Alterman, J. J..74.00
Prickham, A. D..97.00 Spivach, L. B..74.00
Lambert, I.....79.00 Rodgers, M.....73.20
Mandel, S.....78.70 Buchholz, L.....72.70
Periman, H.....78.50 Carroll, J. F.....72.70
Davis, S.....77.00 Herschkow'z, J. F..71.20
Lefkowitz, J.....76.70

SECTION 3.

Smith, F. D.....77.50

Women.

Cummings, M. C..99.90 Van Dev'er, M. C.98.00
Harper, R. R.....99.90 Pulvernacher, D..97.00
Hurlburt, K. M..99.90 Tompkins, A. E..97.00
Schwartz, R. F..99.80 Whitney, M. V..84.50
Logue, F.....99.70 K'nemann, J. J..83.50
Farrell, S. V.....99.60 Murphy, M. E..81.50
Williams, C. M..99.50 Harrington, M..80.20
Allen, B.....99.40 Stahl, J. R.....80.00
McBride, J. L.....99.35 Axel, T.....77.70
Kearns, M. A.....99.30 Dalton, E. L.....77.20
Malone, M. A.....99.30 Finkelstein, R..77.20
Iwanowins, M. L.99.20 Johnson, M. L..76.50
Egan, E.....99.15 Sweeney, F. E..73.22
Patterson, M. L.98.50 Wollman, A.....71.50
Raeder, A. B.....98.00 Hernon, F.....70.20

TEACHERS PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Men.

SECTION 1.

Brandt, A.....99.90 Cohen, I. T.....99.20
Herschkow'z, J. F.99.90 Gleich, M.....99.20
Marcus, M.....99.90 Kaplan, D. I.....99.20
Wetzler, A. E...99.90 Lehrer, I. D.....99.20
Dobsan, G. S...99.80 Popper, H.....99.20
Kibler, C. A.....99.75 Seiff, H.....99.20
Berkowitz, L....99.60 Smith, T. M.....99.15
Littwin, M. F...99.55 Frank, S.....99.10
Schwartz, E.....99.55 Buckstein, J.....98.95
Davis, S. S.....99.40 Pike, A. H.....98.95
Jacobs, M. M....99.40 Salwen, N.....98.95
Fried, S. A.....99.35 Schroeder, C. M.98.85
Kaufman, M.....99.35 Elliffe, R. E., Jr.98.50
Schultz-Debrun, H. C.....99.35 Isaason, A. H....98.10
Brundin, Y. P...99.30 Gallerstein, J...97.80
Beier, A.....99.20 DeAugero, G. A.97.30

SECTION 2.

Cox, W. C.....100.00 Norman, C.....98.00
Lawrence, W.....100.00 Schleifer, H.....98.00
Schindler, S.....100.00 Callahan, J. V...97.60
Monsky, J.....99.50 Rodgers, M.....97.40
Weschler, P. D. 99.50 Spivack, B.....96.00
Herkowitz, S. S. 99.00 Weiss, T. T.....70.00
Shapiro, V. M...98.20

Women.

Whitney, V.....99.85 Boyle, K. I.....98.80
Farrell, H. W...99.30 Plummer, E.....98.10
Wuchierer, M. B.99.30 Pastel, E. V.....98.00
Zuckerman, B...99.20 Towers, K. T.....95.50
Gutman, B.....99.25 Cohen, H.....75.20
Ransone, E. A...99.20 Ryan, L. C.....75.00

PHYSICAL TRAINING—ASSISTANTS

Men.

SECTION 1.

Billig, N. W.....99.40 Cunningham, J. J.98.45
Paul, P.....99.25 Saltman, J. C..98.15
Cardozo, E. L....99.15 Spiegle, C.....97.50
Cox, H. C.....98.95 Steinhardt, H. M.97.10

SECTION 2.

Waldman, H.....99.00 Richard, E. K...74.00
Scholer, J.....98.00 Frumkin, S. S...73.00
Lyons, E.....98.50 Lazarus, M.....73.00
Furman, M. A...98.00 O'Connell, R. J..73.00
Pincus, M.....98.00 Lewinson, E.....72.50
Mackler, A. L...75.00 Brager, L. R.....72.00
Cohen, I.....74.50 Greenberg, H. J..70.50
Garber, H.....74.50 Cunningham, W. J..70.00
Mulhollan, J. V..74.50 Wieselthier, A....70.00
Suer, A.....74.00

Houses to Let

Forty cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

ATTENTION! 8 East 92d, near 5th Av., 4-story, private residence, magnificently located, undergoing complete renovation; every modern improvement; electric light, hardwood floors, modern plumbing; open for inspection; your own broker or Toch Rlty. Co., 320 5th Av.

Beautifully decorated private house, 101st, 232 West, adjacent to Broadway; especially desirable doctor or dentist; near Riverside Drive, subway, surface cars; $1,800; might divide.

Three-story dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths, electricity; rent reasonable; may divide; suitable physician, dentist. 137 West 93d; call afternoon.

162d, 550 West, (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

City—Furnished.

Charming home, overlooking Bronx Valley; six rooms; half hour Grand Central; $50, furnished. Cooley, 75 St. James Terrace, Yonkers.

Out of Town.

CRANFORD, N. J. — Attractively furnished house, 8 rooms, bath; all conveniences, completely renovated; rent moderate. Room 2,012, 20 Broad St., New York City. Telephone 494 Rector.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Winter months; attractive furnished cottage, 10 rooms; tennis court, garage; reasonable; other desirable cottages. W. W. Conkling, Real Estate.

Newark, N. J., 125 Lincoln Av.—Ten-room, all improvements, steam heat, two tile bathrooms, parquet floors, garden with fruit; 10 minutes to tubes; $60.

To Let For Business

Forty cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet as saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

125 Feet East of 5th Av.
and South of 42d St.
Well-located 25-foot
BUILDING FOR LEASE.
Will improve for reputable tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6020.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
596 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

FLAT TOP DESK, $6; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $16 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

DRESSMAKER will rent space to milliner, tailor, corsetiere. Antoinette, 116 West 44th St.

86TH, 17 WEST.—Studios, music, dancing, receptions; grand piano; sublet day or hour.

113 West 48th.—Store fronts; terms reasonable. Harry Samson, 178 William.

Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Two front rooms, 2d floor, light business. 84 West 56th St.

Photographic studio on 5th Av.; best location. Address G 194 Times.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARTHUR MAYER, Plaintiff, against GEORGE A. GLINES, Defendant.—Summons. To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 7th, 1916.
MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

TO GEORGE A. GLINES:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Honorable Francis B. Delehanty, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 23th, 1916, and filed on the 28th day of August, 1916, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 9th day of August, 1916.

MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Women.

O'Connell, G. A...99.30 Smith, E. T.....75.70
Regan, M. C.....99.20 Fallon, G. C.....75.00
Price, M. P.....81.70 Langer, H.....74.00
Daly, E. V.....78.50 Affachiner, L....73.50
Greenglick, J.....75.70 Novikoff, M. S...70.50

PHYSICIAL TRAINING—JR. ASSTS.

Men.

Mucha, J.....99.35 Jeffe, E.....97.00
McNally, J. F...99.30 Klein, N.....97.00
Jones, J. P.....99.25 Moe, N.....97.00
Debarfald, S....99.20 Rudinsky, E....97.00
Luskin, A. G....99.20 Weinstein, L....97.00
O'Connell, R. J..99.20 Zitner, M.....97.00
Jones, V.....99.15 Kosseff, A.....96.50
MacEnroe, J. W..99.15 Bliss, J. L.....94.00
Mears, E. J.....99.15 Manne, A.....94.00
Cohn, C. E.....97.75 Nolan, R. E.....94.00
Bronstein, J.....97.00 Zimmerman, J....94.00
Frankel, L.....97.00 Sasserath, I. A..60.00
Goodman, H. C..97.00

Women.

Andres, M. E....99.20 Ingebrand, F. L.97.00
Corcoran, M. E..99.16 James, D. H....97.00
Barry, K. L.....99.00 Klein, L. L....97.00
Kluisner, A. A..99.00 Linder, A. A....97.00
Bahrenb'g, E. M.97.00 Lyne, E. S.....97.00
Balassi, E.....97.00 Menzer, H. L....97.00
Berenson, B....97.00 Molloy, C. A....97.00
Cetron, C.....97.00 Seyfert, K. D....97.00
Churr, J. M.....97.00 Streich, E. M...97.00
Ferguson, A. M.97.00 Goldberg, R.....96.50
Franz, J.....97.00 Walsh, E. M.....96.00
Glockner, M. E..97.00

LITERARY CLUB WORK.

Men.

SECTION 1.

Cohen, J. M.....99.90 Keepnews, S.....99.25
Balmain, J.....99.90 Caplow, S. N....99.10
Brosseau, H....99.05 Gorman, H. W.98.50
Levinger, J. M..99.30 Conrad, E. O...98.85
Glasser, C.....99.25 Olchin, S.....98.35

SECTION 2.

Wischer, D.....98.50 Rosenk'nz, M., Jr..74.50
Boudin, S.....98.00 Jacobs, J.....74.00
Malone, H. T...98.00 Cohen, E.....73.50
Willett, G.....98.00 Ring, M.....73.50
Leder, B.....81.00 Frackman, M....73.00
Greene, N.....75.50 Noschkes, A....73.00
Leventhal, M. J..75.50 Kramer, B. S....71.50
Schleifer, H....75.50 Selmanowitz, M..71.00
Shapiro, H.....75.50 Lieboff, P.....70.50
Kraft, L.....75.00 Moses, I.....70.00
Maclowitz, S....75.00 Yonen, E.....70.00
Salpeter, H. L..75.00 Robson, A.....70.00
Weschler, P. D..75.00 Schweitzer, D. J.70.00
Eckmann, J.....74.50

TEACHERS OF GAMES.

Davis, H. E.....99.90 Farrell, N. G....99.90

Women.

Broder, E. M....99.90 Pitts, M.....95.00
Samson, C.....99.90 Sandberg, B.....70.00
Wollman, A.....99.55 Hallock, E. J....70.50
Carney, M. C....99.50 Friedman, M....88.50
Axel, T.....99.40 Ginberg, D.....84.50
Grinwald, F. K..99.40 Corcoran, M. E..83.20
Perlman, C.....99.30 Rivkins, B.....83.00
Oblas, R.....99.25 Moskowitz, J....81.20
Salwen, D.....98.25 Saperstein, F. P.81.00
Nanes, D.....98.00 Van Doren, E. Y.81.00
Raeder, A. B....96.66 Kaplan, O. D....77.50
McKeever, E.....96.00 Roessler, E.....73.70

TEACHER OF SINGING.

Men.

SECTION 1.

White, E. F.....97.00 Blickstein H....76.70

SECTION 2.

Goldberg, K. A..86.50

Women.

SECTION 1.

Harrington, M...99.35

SECTION 2.

O'Donnell, A. M.90.50 Curry, S. K.....84.00
Lenzer, A. H....86.50 Chapman, E.....
Danielson, E. A..88.0 (Mrs.).....83.50
Sinelnik, L.....84.50

STUDY-ROOM TEACHER.

Men.

Bowdish, L. F...90.60 Casin, J.....99.40
Danahey, J. J...99.50 Supnik, H. F....99.40

Bonnick, C. R...99.35 Macmillan, R. G.82.90
Wechsler, P. D..99.35 Kayfetz, I.....80.00
Phelan, C. J....99.30 Goldberg, K. A..84.00
Blickstein, H...99.15 Pistner, B.....83.00
Collins, A. E...99.10 Pratt, R. F.....83.00
Schatteles, A...99.10 Reich, A.....83.00
Welsbord, C.....99.00 Lipschutz, L....81.50
Tasch, U. S.....97.30 Apisdorf, A.....80.50
Zuckerman, F. E.97.00

Women.

Sussman, M.....99.60 Cassidy, M. F...99.10
Wood, E. C.....99.00 Dolan, R.....99.10
Brice, M. F.....99.50 Lyon, K. S.....99.10
Mansion, F. A...99.40 Mullin, M. C...99.10
Freiman, L. M...99.30 Murphy, M. H..99.10
Klotz, L. V.....99.30 Ryan, H. L.....99.10
Millard, K. M...99.30 Albrecht, C.....99.00
Doig, E. F.....99.20 Smith, M. A.....99.00
Flanagan, M. A..99.20 Nachsatz, A....97.50
Maguire, Z. R...99.20 Strumpf, D. D..97.00

SWIMMING TEACHERS.

Men.

Brandt, A.....99.90 McCahill, J. L., Jr.78.00
Donovan, J. F...99.90 McCahill, P. B...78.00
May, H.....99.80 Gleich, M.....74.00
Smith, T. M.....99.65 Schwinger, J.....73.00
Corbett, W. H...99.45 Cunningham, W. J.73.00
Merten, H. A....99.40 Bebarfald, S....72.00
Wetzler, A. E...99.25 May, B. F.....72.00
Biegeler, J.....99.20 Smith, H. L.....72.00
Kopff, H. T.....99.20 Widmayer, T. L.72.00
Riemer, E.....99.20 Cunningham, J. J.71.00
Sullivan, R. J...99.20 Kliger, M.....71.00
Jones, P.....99.15 Kraus, D.....71.00
Havender, J.....99.10 Mayer, M.....71.00
Curran, J. B., Jr.99.05 Miller, L. J....71.00
Dow, C. E.....99.05 Schawaroch, J. T.71.00
Pepis, M.....99.05 Sullivan, T. J....71.00
Blunt, E.....99.00 Swartz, S. A....71.00
Vos, G. W.....99.00 Campbell, J. A...70.00
Hartman, J. J...98.80 Dunn, E. J.....70.00
Mosesson, M. S..98.60 Greenfield, S....70.00
Schneider, C. H..98.45 Udelgold, S....70.00
O'Malley, A. M..98.50 Muhlhauser, C...70.00
Schroeder, C. M.98.45 Silverstein, W. H.70.00
Apfel, H.....98.20 Sullivan, E. B....70.00
Galvin, F. E....98.15 Vlnicombe, W. E.J.70.00
Jones, V. X.....97.15 Young, H.....70.00
Morris, A.....97.10 Abelson, J.....69.00
Walsh, O. L.....97.00 Cox, J. E.....69.00
Lawrence, W....94.00 Halprin, A. H....69.00

Women.

Freeston, A. M...99.90 Ryshpan, B.....99.20
Roke, E. M.....99.75 McClory, A.....99.00
Napier, C. V.....99.45 Hastings, F. W..98.20
Behr, R. M.....99.35 Ramsperger, L. M.97.05
Haggerty, M. E..99.20 Chambers, M. E..75.00
Johnson, M. E...99.20 Maher, M.....72.00
McGlyn, M. E....99.20 Webb, M. M.....72.00
Marrin, S. F.....99.20

LIBRARIAN.

Men.

Kaplan, A.....99.80 Levinger, J. M...70.00
Alperin, D. M....99.50 Gretsch, H. M...67.70
Leder, M.....99.50 Caplow, S. N....80.20
Frank, H. M.....99.30 Dunham, F. W..79.20
Katz, J. F.....99.20 Laschutz, L.....78.70
Heckelman, J. C..99.15 Beier, A.....76.70
Rosenthal, G. J..97.50 Boon, H. O.....76.70
Grabson, E.....97.00 Drackman, E. J..76.70
Leeper, J. L....97.00 Lurz, H.....70.20
Baroff, A.....96.00 Huebsch, A.....71.70
Seiff, H. G.....83.00 Gelfand, I.....71.50
Euckstein, J....74.90

Women.

SECTION 1.

Brachen, L. D..99.90 McDermott, M. E.99.90
Brennan, K. A..99.90 Kuenemann, J. J.99.50
Daniels, S. F...99.90 Bernsay, L.....99.40
Dunne, J.....99.90 Gilmartin, G. E..99.35
Early, L. C.....99.90 Rubinstein, I....99.30
Edwards, M. E..99.90 Carlin, C. T....99.10
Hickey, C.....99.90 Lee, N.....99.05
Hofley, C. J....99.90 Markus, J. M....98.70
Lotherington, A.99.90 Dickinson, K. L..97.85

SECTION 2.

Monroe, E. J....98.00 Oller, K. S.....75.00
Pitts, M.....96.00 Hallock, E. J....70.50
Shannon, E. S...76.20

PIANIST.

Brown, R. G....99.90 Rein, L.....98.00
Kuchna, A. E....99.30 Vega, R. A.....97.00
Lawler, C. C....99.90 Harrington, A. L.80.00
Kane, A. M.....99.85 Hughes, S. L....80.00
Pilbeam, E.....99.75 Dilion, C. V....79.00
Roche, I. M.....99.45 Parkinson, A. E.M.75.00
Bloom, H. S.....99.40 Collins, I. C.....74.00
Leaming, G. C...99.30 Gaillard, L. M...70.00
Rogers, B.....99.10 Greville, M. J....70.00

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Forty cents an agate line.

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Send for our selected list o fdesirable places to live.

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ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

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Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$8,000 cash, balance mortgage, will purchase six-story apartment house, twelve 8-room apartments, elevator service, modern improvements; Manhattan Av., between 101st and 102d Sts.; will consider any reasonable offer. Walter J. Graham, 233 Broadway, New York.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent; ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 20th St.

Builders.—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE, GREAT SACRIFICE.
2½ brick building, 198th St., one block from 3d Av. "L" station; 10 rooms, bath; modern improvements; electricity; sanitary plumbing; parquet floors. E 338 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant country home of 6 rooms and bath in a picturesque location; beautiful shaded lawn; most modern improvements; all large, light, airy rooms; up-to-date kitchen, bath, and laundry; 2 porches; this home must be seen to be appreciated; only 30 minutes from city; title guaranteed; $350 cash and balance easy. Country Home, 140 Times Downtown.

Will sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $300; half or all cash; worth $750; at depot and trolley. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot, 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND.
Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Seven-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, hot-water heat, open plumbing; high location; open fireplace; garage; price $9,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE. — Corner plot, 88x105; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS
in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list.
Mount Kisco, Bedford, Chappaqua, Katonah.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 5044.

Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y.—Will sacrifice eight-room house; plot 112x100; also garage; all modern improvements. Frank Ferris, Bronxville, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Modern 5-room bungalow, block from private beach; ideal for all water sports; large living and dining rooms, artistic open fireplace, paneled walls and beamed ceilings, bedrooms big and airy, with a connecting bath; dandy kitchen, comfortable porch, lawn and hedge; makes ideal year-round home within commuting distance; $800 cash and $30 monthly includes principal and interest; photo. Waterfront Bungalow, Box 199 Times Downtown.

Elderly nurse in need of money will sell country home surrounded with beautiful flower bushes and fruit trees, and nice large garden for keeping chickens; nice place for a man with a family who works in the city; fare 14c. Full price $975; $500 first payment, then only $7 monthly. Call, write: Store, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Owner, moving away, will sacrifice attractive country estate of five acres, hour from New York, in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; two-car garage, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout. For price and photos apply Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Cozy 5-room house complete for $1,200, with a big shady plot, enough cleared ground for garden and vegetables, etc., near railroad and water; commuting distance to New York; all large rooms; reliable party can buy for $75 cash and $10 monthly. Photo from "Owner," 196 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$35 a month, beautiful Winter home by the ocean, tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 500, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, two rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath; handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant, full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32nd.

Two-room kitchenettes, $60-$80; modern; 5th stage, east. 1,013 Lexington, 72d.

UNUSUALLY large, light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; choicely furnished; near Ritz-Carlton; lease $85; references. D 82 Times.

55th, 11 East, (opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant: 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

Furnished—West Side.

A.—
HOTEL LUDINGTON
205 West 101st St., 3 doors from Broadway.
Phone 9575 Riverside.
6, 7, 8-room apartments, beautifully furnished. All night elevator and maid service. RATES: $25 to $35 weekly.
$100 to $140 monthly.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment of desirable apartments, 2 to 7 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

A.—A.—A.—Lists of furnished apartments mailed on request; short or long term lease. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

An unsurpassed, elegantly furnished apartment, two-four rooms, bath. 25 West 74th.

APARTMENT SEEKERS.
Apartments, Studios, furnished, unfurnished, all locations.
Save time, trouble. Inquire without expense. S. ALVAN PIZA, 7 EAST 42D.

Apartment hunting unnecessary. Inspected lists obtainable. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

AT A SACRIFICE.
Apartment, four rooms and bath, Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th St.; overlooking Park. Will lease if furnished or unfurnished. Apply Albert J. Erdmann, Apartment 74, or telephone Murray Hill 4520.

Bachelor apartment to let; two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished; also hall room. 34 West 56th St.

Broadway, near express subway.—Tenth floor, south, 6 rooms, 2 baths. F. L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

Exceptionally artistic, well-furnished four large rooms; living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, shower bath; high-grade elevator building. 611 W. 158th. Audubon 5600, Apt. 8C.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write 1 115 Times.

Handsomely furnished, Riverside Drive, 6 rooms, bath; price $80. Broadway, 5 rooms, bath; baby grand piano, victrola, linen, silver, Oriental rugs. Telephone 5889 Greeley.

High-class furnished apartments, $100 upward; all sizes; choice locations. Exclusive Renting Agency. 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. FEDERAL PLAZA.

100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Lady having beautiful apartment, Broadway, near 72d St., will accommodate 2 or 3 business people; privileges; breakfast; full use of house. D 59 Times.

Large four-room apartment; furnishings unusually attractive; $100 month. 9065 Plaza.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist. 260 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

Riverside Drive apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; 1 year. Audubon 1885.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Beautifully furnished seven large, corner rooms; two baths; Park.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside,—8 rooms, furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and comforts in every detail, including silver and linen.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.
4-5 rooms and bath.
Now ready for inspection.
Possession and leases from Oct. 1.
Inquire at office,
507 WEST 110TH ST.
Phone Morningside 8240.

11½ WEST 37th.
Unusually charming apartment, two rooms and bath; large room is 20x28, with open fireplace.

85th and West End vicinity.—3 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's chambers, 2 maids'; richly furnished. F. L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

86th St., near Central Park West.—Superb suite in magnificently appointed private home; living room 28x28; chamber 28x28; exquisitely decorated; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; fireplaces; electricity; piano; breakfast if desired. Telephone Schuyler 8197.

89th, 320 West.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor, suitable doctor, studio; other suite; electricity.

243 West 98th, (Apartment 6B.)—Attractively furnished elevator apartment, 7 large, sunny rooms.

$150.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

Unfurnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Madison Av., 1,062, (80th.)—2 and 3 room apartment, modern improvements, reasonable. Meyer.

MADISON AV., 922.—STUDIO OR APARTMENT; 2 ROOMS, BATH.

Studio for rent; 3 very large, light rooms and bath. 50 East 86th St.

Two-room kitchenettes, $50-$60; five, $150; large, modern, parquet; 5th Av. stage east. 1,018 Lexington Av., 72d St.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d St. Telephone Col. 8881.

An unusually attractive seven-room apartment to sublet for one year from Oct. 1, located on Washington Square North; every room on street; price $1,600. Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., 10 Wall St., New York.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $660 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 6700 John.

Central Park West, 390.—Two and four rooms and bath; modern conveniences.

CONVENT GARDEN.
Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, $450 to $900. Inquire 41 Convent Av.

Desirable 6 and 9-room apartments to lease; moderate rents; beautiful location; southwest corner 7th Av. and 114th St.

Doctor's or dentist's suite, from Oct. 1; Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th St.; two large rooms, bath, and lavatory; rent $1,200, including complete service. Inquire at Hotel Devon.

Elegant 5-6 rooms, bath; all improvements; $36-$46; lease; telephone service. Operator, 608 West 140th, near Drive.

Unfurnished—West Side.

HADDON HALL.
$66 Riverside Drive, South Cor. 137th St.
6-7-8-9 Rooms, $900 to $1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 49th St.

Studio, new, first floor; ideal for musician; all conveniences. 67 West 90th.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West.
6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200.
Fireproof building; all improvements.
Superintendent, on premises.

The Chesterahire, 570 West 183d St., 1½ blocks from 181st St. Subway Station; 7-room doctor's apartment, $55; also 7 and 6 room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

Three-room, bath, kitchenette, $35; private house; West 20th St.; couple at business desired; references. L., 182 9th Av.

THE RIDGEWOOD,
N. E. Cor. B'way & 107th St.
Only 2 apartments left; 7 rooms, $1,200; 6 rooms, $1,000. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

10th St., 60 West.—4-room high-class elevator housekeeping apartment; $50-$55.

20th, 424 West, (Overlooking Episcopalian Seminary Grounds.)—Five rooms, bath, steam, $40; very select class of tenants; no small children.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $72 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

55 West 55th St.—3 and 4 rooms and bath; new building; housekeeping or hotel and maid service; $1,000 to $1,900. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

11½ WEST 37TH.
Music studio apartment, large room, (25x65, two open fireplaces,) and two small rooms and bath, in one of New York's most beautifully appointed houses.

12 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven rooms, electric lights, steam heat, hot water rent $60 and $65.

203 WEST 94TH ST.
Five and six rooms, electric lights, elevator, &c., $50 and $65; references required.

709 West 170th St.—Four rooms, bath and all improvements; $32-$35.
Select Tenants Only. Agent on premises.

Brooklyn.

9 MONTAGUE TERRACE, HEIGHTS.
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath; maid service; comfort, convenience and elegance; $20 to $50.
JOHN F. JAMES AND SONS,
193 Montague Street.

Bronx.

Six-room Apartment.
Only one left; fourth floor.
All improvements, telephone, &c.
2,391 Grand Concourse at 184th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1916 WHITE "30" LANDAULET.
1916 STUTZ BULLOG SPECIAL.
1916 WESTCOTT CABRIOLET.
1916 CHANDLER CABRIOLET.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 FIAT "30" FOREIGN TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND BRUGHAM.
1915 PACKARD 3-38 COUPE.
1915 HUDSON 6-40 LIMOUSINE.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1914 S. G. V. TOURING.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

APPERSONS.—Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

BUICK.—A 1916 D-44 light six roadster, like new; bargain. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1916 54 horse power touring car, perfect condition; no dealers; exceptional opportunity to secure sound car. H 31 Times.

LIMOUSINE BODY, 6-48 PACKARD.
WONDERFUL CONDITION.
Packard body, upholstered in gray whipcord, absolutely in perfect condition; price $400. Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE, five-passenger, touring; make wonderful truck; $500; a bargain; for any purpose. Myer, Florist, 611 Madison Av.

LOZIER small six, 5-passenger touring; used 8,000 miles; guaranteed; modernly equipped; Gray-Davis starting, lighting, etc.;

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Pressure continues low over the Canadian maritime provinces, the plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region, and it is high over the North Pacific States and interior districts east of the Mississippi river. This distribution has resulted in fair weather, except for showers in Texas and along the border from North Dakota to the Pacific Coast.

Temperatures are moderate in all parts of the country, in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region the weather will be fair, with rising temperature Tuesday and Wednesday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be fair, without material change in temperature Tuesday and Wednesday. In the upper lake region, the lower Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys the weather will be overcast, with probably local showers Tuesday and Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate variable, mostly west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly north to east, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; rising temperature.

Western New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Tuesday. Wednesday overcase.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	59	55	4 P. M.	68	60
9 A. M.	59	52	6 P. M.	64	59
10 A. M.	63	54	9 P. M.	61	57
12 M.	68	58	12 P. M.	61	55

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 3:40 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 6:20 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
2:55—43-47 W. 16 St.; Onyx Button Co. Loss.
9:20—67 Beach St.; John Cassidy.....$25
11:55—Fairmont Pl., near Marmion Av.; not given.....Slight

P. M.
1:06—105 E. 65 St.; August Bernard.....None
1:36—494 E. 164 St.; Abraham Gordon.Slight
2:25—910 Jennings St.; Mr. Rappaport.Slight
3:45—111 Lenox Av.; unknown.....Slight
4:35—So. Blvd. & 156 St.; not given.....Slight
5:00—Amsterdam Av. & 100 St., (truck); Lion Brewery.....Slight
5:30—5,550 B'way; Mecca Restaurant.Slight
5:50—Front 1,109 So. Blvd.; Interboro R. R.....Slight
5:45—65 Bleecker St.; not given.....Slight
5:50—181 Prince St.; F. Podesker....Slight
5:55—Jerome Av. & Kingsbridge Road, (subway); Interboro R. R.....Slight
6:05—442 E. 164 St.; not given.....Slight
6:25—8 & 10 E. 42 St.; Cumberland & Wingatae Co.....Slight
6:37—833 E. 164 St.; not given.....None
8:25—155 Bay St.; Hoyte & Reed.....Slight
8:35—92 Henry St.; A. Zabriske.....None
9:45—100 Columbia St.; B. Sheingarter.Slight
11:40—43 W. 21 St.; Ratzken Button Co.Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 25: Patrol, J. Dugan, 7, to Headquarters, Manhattan; W. H. Hughes, 18, of Telegraph; C. Harris, 35, to Bu. of Telegraph; C. A. Maude, 172, to Bu. of Telegraph, clerical duty; temporary assignment to C. O. Squad discontinued; E. Schmidt, C. O. Squad, to 285, assignment to corriders Police Headquarters, Manhattan, discontinued; W. H. Lott, Bu of Telegraph, assigned to clerical duty.

Temporary Assignments: Insp. T. H. Murphy, 15th I. D., to command 10th I. D., 12:30 P. M., Sept. 24, during absence of Inspector. Capt. J. Conboy, commanding 10th I. D., to command 15th I. D., in addition to own, 12:30 P. M., Sept. 23, during absence of Inspector. Lieuts. T. J. Dempsey, 163, to Bu. of Telegraph, designated as Acting Captain, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 27; J. B. Ross, Traf. Div., Subdiv. 2, to C. O. Squad, duty at Traffic Court, 30 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 28; E. J. Joyce, Tr. Sch., to office of Chief of Police, Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 28; Marine Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 28; Patrol, H. L. Dunwoody, 68, to C. O. Squad, duty in Bu. of Information, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 25; A. A. Austin, 169; Patrol, J. M. Rocco, 146, and Harry Dick, 169, to 3d Div., 30 days, 8 P. M., Sept. 23; J. T. McMarthy, 281, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector as chauffeur, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 24.

To Bureau of Telegraph from precincts indicated, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 26: Patrol, A. W. Zucker, 62; J. J. Meehan, 169; J. M. Brickley, 169; W. T. De Young, 81; J. W. Mott, 169, to C. O. Squad from precincts indicated, duty in office of Chief Inspector as chauffeurs 10 days, 8 P. M., Sept. 22; Patrol, C. Ballenbach, 153; Mayer, 288; W. W. Dodd, 278; E. C. Devenport, C. O. Sq.

Assignments discontinued: Capt. Richard O'Connor, commanding 9th I. D., to command 10th I. D., in addition to own, (temporary,) 12:30 P. M., Sept. 23; Patrol, J. J. Meegan, Terry, to chauffeur, (temporary,) 2 P. M., Sept. 22; E. Halligan, 26, to chauffeur, (temporary,) 2:35 P. M., Sept. 23.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol, J. C. Donohue, 143, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 23; C. P. Bridge, 170, 2 days, 12 P. M., Sept. 22.

Application for full pay approved: Patrol, D. J. McNichol, 42, 4:10 P. M., Aug. 29, to 2:35 P. M., Sept. 14, while under suspension. Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol, J. A. Kilgallen, 26, to take effect 10 A. M., Sept. 22; J. Powers, 66, to take effect 10 A. M., Sept. 21.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol, A. Kilgallen, 26, to take effect 10:10 A. M., Sept. 22; J. Powers, 66, to take effect 10:10 A. M., Sept. 21.

The following advancements to grades are ordered, effective as indicated:

PATROLMEN.

To $1,400 Grade, Oct. 9.

P. McVeigh	25	W. Kalber	25
J. Donlan	29	R. Scheider	31
W. Bennett	31	W. Begley	31
F. Mullahey	36	T. Kelly	31
J. Eller	40	J. McGuire	42
A. Jaworsky	43	C. Hasse	66
W. Bambay	79	C. Anderson	66
J. Pitt	146	E. Zeiher	156
F. Kupack	168	P. Concannon	156
F. Oberle	163	F. Pape	165
R. Stanley	172	F. Doyle	165
A. Larbers	277	J. Kiernan	281
A. Kramer	285	P. Luncheon	2d D.
W. Price	8th D.	J. McCloy	B. B. H.
E. Cooper	D. B.	W. Oulhane	D. B.
G. Peebles	D. B.	F. Pickett	D. B.
E. Panevino	D. B.	W. Oswald	Traf. A
R. Mahrt	Traf. C	J. McKenna	Traf. E
W. Foley	Traf. D		

To $1,400 Grade—Oct. 10.

J. Mangan	4	J. Hynes	25
J. Hummel	160	J. Bearens	6th D.
J. Schaudel	C. O.		

To $1,350 Grade, Oct. 1:

H. Baack	21	J. Mulvihill	36

To $1,350 Grade, Oct. 6:

A. Rummag	1	J. Malley	10
T. Mahonay	16	F. Beston	10
F. Digney	22	E. Scharer	26
J. Lary	26	J. McCarthy	31
F. Burke	31	J. Ahern	42
W. Fleming	69	A. Nelson	142
E. Leahy	144	G. Wagner	145
H. Zelmer	148	O. Stettner	155
A. Ranft	154	J. Roarty	155
F. J. Cooper	171	J. Dawson	172
J. Cross	172	W. Newburg	172
J. Sullivan	6th D.	M. McDermott	9th D.
F. Stepat	D. B.		

To $1,350 Grade, Oct. 15:

T. Malone	10	G. Ruppert	16
L. Futter	23	L. Wuxman	23
P. Blake	39	W. Gaffney	43
J. Barrett	89	C. Wells	164

To $1,250 Grade, Oct. 8.

H. Chorman	18	S. Kerr	2
F. Ross	13	G. Zeitler	15
G. Decker	16	F. Ecker	15
M. Sullivan	21	M. Kroser	29
F. Becker	40	J. Hynes	39
C. Gehring	151	F. Reif	156
M. Hackett	163	W. Becker	163
W. Maher	171	J. Delaney	162
F. McDonough	275	T. Fitzpatrick	172
R. Dickson	288	G. Smith	Traf. E

To $1,150 Grade, Oct. 2.

J. Zwerling	15	J. Hugnes	18
S. Krupski	21	G. Murphy	20
C. Oppel	31	F. Roth	31
J. Dunn	35	J. Corcoran	31
H. Lammrich	43	J. Carroll	38
J. Bray	61	W. Thompson	43
W. Mott	69	J. Higgins	69
C. Fista	146	A. O'Neill	69
A. Farchan	149	A. Browne	148
J. Tanckue	150	V. Durning	150
		D. B.	

Circular No. 94, issued under date of Sept. 25, contains a list of ninety-one members of the Police Department who have been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner and fined or reprimanded; also a list of members against whom charges have been dismissed. The dates on which the alleged offenses were committed range from Oct. 22, 1915, to Sept. 8.

Fire Department.

Decisions: Fire., 1st grade, J. J. McFall, Eng. 49, charge 1, absence without leave, guilty; five leaves of absence, withheld; charge 2, being under the influence of intoxicating liquor, drug, or compound, guilty; decision reserved.

Fire., 2d grade, M. F. Randolf, H. & L. Co. 13, charge reckless driving; charge dismissed.

The attention of Company Commanders is called to Paragraph 4, Special Order No. 26, dated Feb. 9, 1914, which will be strictly adhered to.

Quarterly conference will be held Wednesday, Oct. 4, and Friday, Oct. 6, at 8 P. M., in the trial room at Fire Headquarters, Municipal Building. The first section will report on Wednesday, and second section on Friday.

Temporary details, while on sick report, to the Bu. of Fire Prev., to take effect 9 A. M., Sept. 26, firemen, 1st grade, C. L. Klausman, H. & L. 2; J. W. Tracy, Eng. 282.

Special leaves of absence: Cap. C. M. Jensen, Eng. 259, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 30; Lieut. E. W. R. Gerard, Eng. 240, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 28; Eng. of Steamer G. J. Hublitz, Eng. 95, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 25; Fire., 1st grade, E. Hery, L. & L. 43, 12 hours, noon, Sept. 24; Fire., 2d grade, A. A. Sharp, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 24; Fire., 2d grade, F. M. Lennon, Eng. 55, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 24; Fire., 2d grade, J. Rosenberg, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 2d Lt. G. A. Hull, 7th Inf., New York; 1st Lt. F. A. Coker, 1st Inf., Mississippi; 2d Lt. J. S. Armstrong, 24 Inf., California; 1st Lt. A. Baker, 1st Cav., Massachusetts; 1st Lt. E. L. Davinson, 1st Inf., Alabama; 1st Lt. H. Hafner, 3d Cav., New York, and 1st Lt. C. I. Cooper, M. R. C.

2d Lt. W. J. East, 16th Inf., is attached to Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps, at San Diego. Name of Major H. L. Newbold, F. A., to detached list.

Major E. B. Martindale, Jr., C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of Southern New York, about Nov. 1, then to Key West Barracks, Fla., and command Coast Defenses of Key West.

Capt. H. T. Matthews, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of the Delaware about Nov. 1, then to Ft. Screven, Ga., for duty.

1st Lt. N. M. Beardsley, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of Savannah about Nov. 1, then to Ft. Warren, Mass., for duty.

Capt. C. H. Duvall, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of Baltimore about Nov. 1, then to Ft. Dupont, Del., for duty.

Capt. W. R. Baker, 25th Inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., sick.

First Lt. R. W. Ashbrook, retired, is relieved from duty at Blackstone Military Acad., Va.

Col. J. F. Guilfoyle, 4th Cav., now in this city on leave, will report to Chief, War College Division, General Staff, for 10 days' conference relating to defenses of the Hawaiian Islands, then revert to a status of absence, with leave.

Major W. Mitchell, Sig. Corps, will make not to exceed three trips from this city to Newport News, Va., on duty pertaining to aviation at Curtiss Aviation Camp and to return to his station after each visit.

Lt. Col. T. G. Hanson, Q. M. C., from Calexico, Cal., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Major A. W. Williams, M. C., to Philadelphia, Penn., to inspect motor ambulances being constructed for Medical Dept., then to his station in this city.

Asst. Engr. C. W. Wyss, C. A. C., now at Ft. Monroe, Va., will be assigned to duty at Coast Artillery School there.

Following Asst. Engrs. C. A. C., now in coast defenses indicated, will be assigned to duty by their commanders: H. R. Menke, Sandy Hook; M. Kurtz, the Columbia, and C. R. Hogge, Mobile.

Asst. Engr. W. P. Manter, C. A. C., now at Ft. Andrews, Mass., will be assigned to duty by commanding officer, coast defenses of Boston.

Asst. Engr. P. D. Miller, C. A. C., now at Ft. Monroe, Va., will be assigned to duty at Coast Artillery School there.

Following Asst. Engrs., C. A. C., now pursuing electrical course at Coast Artillery School, Monroe, will remain at that school until completion of course: E. Rehling, from Sergeant, 2d Company, Ft. Dade, Fla.; B. Eisenberg, from Sergeant, 2d Co., Ft. Baker, Cal.; G. I. Cowan, from Sergeant, 6th Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.; R. J. Mitchell, from private, 1st Co., Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.; E. S. Llewellyn, from Sergeant, 1st Co., Ft. Moultrie, S. C., and F. Karsten, from Sergeant, 4th Co., Fort Worden, Washington.

Following Asst. Engrs., C. A. C., now pursuing electrical course at Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., will remain at that school until completion of course: J. Brosky, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Capt. T. F. Ryan, retired, is assigned to recruiting duty at Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 15.

1st Lt. T. Deuel, Jr., Cav., is attached to aviation section, Sig. Corps as an aviation student at San Diego, Cal.

Capt. T. DeW. Milling, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, to Boston, Mass., for temp. duty, then to his station in this city via New Haven, Conn., and Amityville, L. I.

1st Lts. J. Kirk and H. S. Aurand, C. A. C., are detailed as student officers in establishments of Ordnance Dept. for a period of two years. They are assigned to station at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Capt. S. Sheldon, Inf., upon relief from present duties, will return to Chicago and resume duties as Inspector-Instructor of organized militia.

Capt. F. B. Downing, Corps of Engrs., to Plattsburg, N. Y., with camp of instruction, then to station at Fort Totten.

1st Lt. E. L. Franklin, 13th Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Oregon Agric. College, Cornvallis, Ore.

1st Lt. A. N. Krogstad, Inf., is attached to aviation section, Sig. Corps, as an aviation student at San Diego, Cal.

Leaves: Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., 10 days; 1st Lt. J. L. Scott, F. A., one month's extension; Capt. A. S. Fuger, 2d F. A., 2 months; Capt. F. W. Clark, C. A. C., 1st Lt. C. B. Griggs, 2d Inf., Cal. N. G., 5 days' extension, and Maj. C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., retired, 1 month.

Navy.

Capt. W. B. Fletcher, Newport, R. I., War College, to member Gen. Board, Navy Dept., Washington.

Lieut.-Cdr. Lts. H. P. Mohle, the Machias, to the Terry, and J. R. Peterson, Jr., the Terry, to fitting out the Wilkes and on board when commissioned.

Surg. C. D. Langhorne, resignation accepted.

Paymasters B. H. Brooke, the North Carolina, to the South Carolina; E. A. Macmillan, to retired list; J. S. Higgins, Olongapo Station, to wait orders, and M. R. Goldsborough, the South Carolina, to Olongapo Station as Supply Officer, via November transport.

P. Paymaster J. L. Chatterton, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Sept. 30, to the North Carolina.

Chief Boatswain E. J. Damon, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Arkansas.

Boatsw. J. E. Quirk, the Arkansas, to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.

Chief Gunners E. T. Austin, New York Yard, Oct. 9, to the New Hampshire; G. W. Irwin, Indian Head, Md., to Naval Acad.

Gunner C. H. McLellan, the New Hampshire, to Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Chief Machs. F. E. Jones, Panama Canal, to L. F. Miller, the Montana, to Norfolk Yard.

Machs. H. H. Beck, the Neptune, to Panama Canal; W. H. Langdon, the Ohio, to the Montana, and M. C. Davis, Norfolk Yard, to the Neptune.

Chief Pay Clerks C. H. Breyer, the Louisiana, to Naval Station, Honolulu, via November transport, and H. H. Koppang, the Wisconsin, to Training Sta., Newport, R. I.

Pay Clerks H. W. Crider, Training Station, Newport, R. I., to the Wisconsin; J. E. Robertson, Jr., to duty at Norfolk to the New York; T. S. Coulbourn, the New York, Oct. 25, to receiving ship at Norfolk; G. G. Schweitzer, Naval Station, Honolulu, to San Francisco, Cal., and wait orders, and L. R. Corbin, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, to the Louisiana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: At Hampton Roads—Birmingham, Burrows, Cyclops, Delaware, Dixie, Dubuque, Florida, Kansas, Lamson, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Nicholson, Oklahoma, Panther, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Vermont; Culgoa at Southern Drill Ground; Cushing and Sampson at Lynnhaven Roads; Denver at San Francisco; Duncan at Boston; Glacier at Corinto, Al Norfolk-Jupiter, Monaghan, and Sterett; K-6 at Newport; Marcellus at El Ponseco; Michigan at Philadelphia; Milwaukee at Tiburon; Reid and Sylvia at Sag Harbor.

SAILED: Annapolis, San Diego for San Francisco; Cassin and Tucker, Hampton Roads for Norfolk; Celtic, Hampton Roads to sea; Charleston, Balboa to sea; Dolphin, Gloucester, Brooklyn for cruise; Lebanon, Lynnhaven Roads for Southern Drill Ground; Nanshan, Mare Island for San Francisco; Potomac, Guantanamo for Port-au-Prince; Preble and Stewart, San Pedro for San Diego; Standish, Annapolis for Norfolk, and the Vulcan, Norfolk for Boston.

After completion of target practice the Celtic will proceed to Boston yard for repairs. Upon completion of repairs, about Dec. 15, she will proceed to New York yard to load cargo.

The Marietta was placed out of commission on Sept. 23 at Boston yard and detached from the cruiser Force, Atlantic fleet.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for structural steel draftsman, Grade D, will be received until 4 P. M., on Oct. 5. The subjects and weights of the examination will be: Experience, 3; technical, 5; mathematics, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The range of annual salary is $1,800 to but not including $2,400. Candidates must be at least twenty-one years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The Commission announces for Oct. 4 and 5, at the New York Custom House, an examination for assistant engineer in forest products, for men only, to fill an existing vacancy at $900 a year in the Forest Service at Madison, Wis., and vacancies as they may occur at that place and elsewhere in positions requiring similar qualifications at entrance salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year.

Competitors will be examined in technique of drying, treating, and testing timber, mechanics and mathematics, drafting, and machine and structural design, education, training and experience. Graduation in mechanical or civil engineering from a college or university of recognized standing or the fact that applicants are senior students in such an institution and are pursuing studies which will entitle them to such a degree, or four years' practical work in design and construction equivalent to such training, is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN—We need experienced saleswomen for our leather goods, muslin underwear, silverware, linen and muslin departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING—Require a number of young girls as parcel wrappers; come with proof of age. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, central building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Opportunity for young woman; absolute accuracy in figures essential; good penman; East 47th St. Answer in own handwriting, stating salary, experience, and reference. E 348 Times Downtown.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

NEAT, INTELLIGENT

MESSENGER GIRLS.

Excellent opportunity for advancement to girls at least 16 years of age.

Employment Department, employes' entrance, 6 East 38th St.

CANVASSERS AND DEMONSTRATORS for antiseptic polish; big commissions and small salary. Apply Room 24, 147 West 23d St.

COOK-WAITRESS.—Two French or Belgian girls wanted for cook and waitress in small family in suburbs. Answer, stating experience and wages desired, Y 245 Times Annex.

COMPILER, &c.—Wanted, a mature woman of good family (New England or New York) and strong mentality, library experience, to aid in compiling and perform secretarial duties requiring judgment and finesse; $25 weekly; only written applications considered. Room 1,214, 25 Beaver St.

COMPANION.—Capable young woman of refinement as useful companion to assist with light housework and sewing in small family of adults; Montclair, N. J. E 323 Times Downtown.

GENTLEWOMAN wanted to take entire care of four children, 18 months to 5 years old, at gentleman's country home one mile from Montclair; salary $30. Answer E 254 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.

Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.

You can earn from $7 to $12 per week; lowest wages to start $7.

Excellent ventilation; good light; first aid, rest and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.

SUNSHINE BISCUIT WORKS,
LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

HOUSEWORK.—Elderly lady and son living in hills of Westchester County will give pleasant home and board and small remuneration in return for light housework to respectable woman. D 26 Times.

LAUNDRESS, second, and assist with chamber work for two months in country residence on Long Island, near city; wages $30. Address Duff, P. O. Station O, Box 34.

PERFUMERY.

Girls as learners, and experienced hands, in putting up perfumes and face powders; steady work. Tappan Perfume Co., 412 Lafayette St., (near 4th St.,) city.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman of refinement to fill lucrative out-of-town position requiring more than ordinary tact and responsibility; salary and bonus. Room 716, 108 West 34th.

SALESLADIES; wages, $6 and upward, according to sales. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER.—UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER; QUICK, COMPETENT TRANSCRIBER, CAPABLE OF FRAMING OWN LETTERS; STATE PAST EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. LACE IMPORTER, 65 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted in insurance broker's office, competent young lady stenographer; one having insurance experience preferred; salary $15; answer in own handwriting. L 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.

We have several very attractive positions open for young women who have had from four to six years' experience in stenographic work.

Splendid opportunities for those desiring advancement.

Call for interview at our Employment Division, 21 Washington St., Brooklyn, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
21 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner wanted in sales office handling building materials; duties to consist of answering telephone and general work; must be commercial high school graduate. Answer by letter only to Manager, Room 1,703, Hudson Terminal.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of publishing company; must be neat and accurate; state experience; salary, $15. B 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, literary work, evenings, 5:30 to 9; first class only. D 62 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York, Vanderbilt 4855. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER.—Typewriting and commercial subjects; state experience, education and telephone. E 243 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE
SOLICITORS.

Wanted, refined young ladies who have had experience soliciting business over the telephone. If you have not had such experience but believe you have "the voice with a smile" that can win orders over the phone, your application will be considered. Permanent positions; good salaries. In replying, give experience, age, and telephone number. Address E 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES.—Two wanted services counter luncheroom, run by high school girls, 11 to 3. E 361 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR AND STENOGRAPHER—Excellent opportunity; $20-$22. STENOGRAPHER, experienced in insurance line; Oliver machine; $15-$16. TYPIST to do billing and operate long carriage Underwood; $16-$18. STENOGRAPHER, thorough knowledge of Spanish, to take dictation in English and translate into Spanish; $1,200 year. STENOGRAPHER, manufacturing experience; with ammunition concern; must be American; $15-$16. STENOGRAPHER, experienced in export line; must be American; $18-$18. Call between 9 and 1. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., New York City.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, dictaphone operators, clerks, typists, file clerks, telephone operators, hotel clerks, (out of town,) $60 and maintenance. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building. (Branch office after Oct. 1, 39 East 42d St.)

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clericals, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 99 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5061.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why write half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per min. in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARIES.—Genuine private instruction; licensed instructors; will qualify you for position in shortest possible time. Day, evenings. Institute of Commerce, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.,) A. J. Fanceil, Director.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, six years' experience; absolutely capable of undertaking responsible position; best reference. A A 72 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or assistant; double entry; typist; 8 years with one concern; good penman; Christian. C 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, trial balance; references; typist; $15-$18. E 337 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, careful driver, fourteen months' experience wounded soldiers. 99 Times.

COOK.—French cook desires position; small family; best references. Mrs. Weil, care Georgetta, 2 West 86th St.

COMPANION.—Woman of refinement; will travel or go out of town; can sew, be generally useful. D 18 Times.

DENTIST.—Young lady graduate dentist desires position as assistant to reputable practitioner. C 114 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; home or out; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1346 Amsterdam Av.

GOVERNESS.—Young girl from North Italy desires position in private family as governess or nurse; four years' hospital experience. 10 Charlton St., City; telephone Spring 5744.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Intelligent young woman desires position as working housekeeper for business people in apartment; good cook; can take full charge of household; excellent references. D 60 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, capable, good manager, desires position in home where one or more servants are kept; no objection to children; reference present employer. B 199 Times.

KITCHENMAID wishes position; private family; by cook. 748 East 182d St., basement.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Finnish woman wants washing, cleaning, by day. Niemi, 905 Prospect Av. Janitor.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, Christian, six years insurance publishing, capable assuming responsibilities, conscientious; reference; $10-$12. Write X, 8 Greenwich Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Bright, energetic woman, thoroughly competent, having broad business experience, desires position as secretary-stenographer; best references. Address E 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate touch operator has three days weekly she desires to fill in, all or part; experienced in legal, technical, and commercial dictation. Telephone John 1745, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Riverside 2993 evenings, or address P 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, 8 years' machinery, engineering, insurance experience; versed office methods; good memory; college education; capable managing office; master technical details, grammatically; $20. D 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, neat appearing, 6 years' engineering machinery experience; capable handling technical dictation; college education; efficient office worker; highest credential; $15. D 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, (20,) Christian, two years' experience, rapid operator, familiar with office requirements, desires position ($10). May, 219 East 57th St., Plaza 4806.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Fluent correspondent; familiar with detail; work; capable assuming responsibilities; long experience; excellent references; $15. E 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — CONSCIENTIOUS, EFFICIENT; 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL. E 222 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of assuming responsibilities; possess initiative; $18. E 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) 6 year's experience; exceptionally bright, wide awake, cultured girl; good speller, grammarian; standard operator; seeks situation any capacity; $14. Eyrdie, D 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, fast dictation, neat, accurate typist, neat appearance, willing and obliging; $10. Miss Hayman, Room 1,605, Candler Building, Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class, long experience financial, technical, also newspaper, magazine work, desires high-class position. Holden, 766 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Three years' experience; Christian; good penman; quick figurer; neat appearance; references; $12. E 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced importing commercial manufacturing; references; $16. Kelly, 430 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, neat, rapid, and accurate, intelligent worker. $12. E 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, rapid, and accurate, high school graduate, $18. E 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable, good business training, $15. E 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. E 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, rapid, neat, accurate worker; downtown position preferred; $10. E 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, neat appearance, desires downtown position; salary $7-$8. E. 354 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.—English, French, German, and Scandinavian translations wanted. H 25 Times.

TYPIST.—Policy writer; four years' insurance experience; age, 21; good office worker; excellent references; $10. E 206 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Finnish girl wishes position in bachelor apartment. Address H. W., 122 East 76th St., City.

YOUNG LADY, who because of the present conditions has just left Europe, where she has moved in the best society, would be willing to give social instructions in a private family whom she offered circumstances have placed on a higher social level. H 26 Times.

YOUNG LADY, European, with an extensive knowledge of English, French, German, Russian, and Scandinavian literature desires to undertake the arranging and cataloguing of a large private library. H 27 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires to play for evening dancing classes. E 355 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 334 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

Cooks, $30-$60; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $30; couples, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, dictaphone and switchboard operators; high-class office help. Efficient Employees Agency, 37 Liberty St. Tel. John 2898.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for dependable domestic help. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Neal Agency, 243 5th Av. Bryant 9324.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESMAN.—We need an experienced salesman for our Camera Department. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

STOCK DEPARTMENT require several boys of neat appearance over 16 years of age for stock positions. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East building.

ARTISTS for men's fashions, to fill in figures already laid out; call with samples. E. Gorski, 80 Hackensack Plank Road, Weehawken. Phone Union 15. Take 23d St. ferry.

ASSISTANT MANAGER. — AMBITIOUS, CLEAN-CUT, SINGLE, AGE 21-25, WITH AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S WHOLESALE EXPERIENCE IN CLOTHING, WANTED TO QUALIFY AS ASSISTANT DEPARTMENT HEAD WITH LARGE WHOLESALE CORPORATION; THIS IS A GILT-EDGE OPPORTUNITY FOR A BRAINY, RESOURCEFUL YOUNG MAN TO W

94,000 ABSENTEES AS SCHOOLS OPEN

That Number Kept at Home by Their Parents in Fear of Infantile Paralysis.

40,000 OTHERS SENT AWAY

Children Who Have Been out of the City Barred Unless They Have Health Certificates.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths. Sun-day.	Deaths. Yester-day	New Cases. Sun-day.	New Cases. Yester-day.
Manhattan	1	3	3	6
Brooklyn	3	2	3	3
Bronx	1	0	2	3
Queens	1	..	2	2
Richmond	..	..	..	..
Total	6	5	15	14

Total deaths to date.....2,244
Total cases to date.....8,914

With an attendance greatly reduced owing to the fear of infantile paralysis, the city's public and parochial schools opened yesterday for the 1916-1917 term. Exact figures could not be obtained, but it was estimated by the educational authorities that out of a possible total of 940,000 about 10 per cent., or 94,000, were kept away by their parents, and about 40,000 more were sent away after they had reported because they had come back to the city within the last two weeks without health certificates.

There were 530 doctors and nurses assigned to the 704 schools, and every pupil had to pass inspection. In the Bronx, in Queens, and in Richmond, where some of the schools were hard to reach automobiles were provided for the medical inspectors.

The Health Department rule was that each child had to tell where he or she had been from Sept. 11 to Sept. 25. Those who had been out of town were required to exhibit health certificates, and if they were satisfactory the bearers were permitted to enter classes.

A Checking-up System.

Those without certificates were kept apart from the other children and were made to fill blanks telling where they had been, giving both the town and the street address. These blanks were sent at once to Dr. Bertram H. Waters, Chief of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, who checked them up by means of the United States Public Health Service Commission's map of infected districts.

Children sent home either will be permitted to come back to classes or will be quarantined after more complete investigation, but Dr. John J. Cronin of the Department of Health said yesterday no child would be allowed to attend classes until after passing a health examination. He added that the Health Department had decided to quarantine the whole house where any case of poliomyelitis appeared. Thus, he pointed out, twenty families might be quarantined because of one case of the disease.

At the office of President Willcox of the Board of Education it was said that exact figures for the enrollment yesterday would be obtainable on next Monday. Spencer Phenix, Mr. Willcox's secretary, said that on the lower east side, where it had been expected that fear of paralysis would prevent normal attendance, the registration had been heavy.

Classrooms Sprayed with Oil.

Teachers have been instructed in the symptoms of infantile paralysis, and classrooms have been sprayed with oil to prevent the spread of germs.

Three new schools were opened in the Bronx, affording an additional seating capacity of 5,264 children, but this did not affect the part-time schedule, owing to the great increase in population in that borough. The new schools are Public School 48, at Spofford Avenue, Coster and Faille Streets, with a seating capacity of 1,924 children; Public School 64, at Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street, seating 1,667, and Public School 55, at St. Paul's Place and Park Avenue, seating 1,673.

When the schools closed last June there were approximately 14,000 children on part time in the Bronx, and it was hoped that the new schools and application of the Gary plan to the others of the borough would end part time, but the appropriation for trying out the Gary plan was made too late for the school opening. Some hope, however, of cutting down the number of part-time pupils is held out for the near future.

No Military Training Orders.

This is the first year the Slater bill, requiring military instruction, has been effective, but at the Board of Education Building it was said yesterday nothing had been done in the schools to carry out the law. General O'Ryan, Chairman of the State Commission for Military Instruction, has been on the border with the State troops, and the other members of the commission, George Fisher and Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, have given no instructions.

Teachers who formed a battalion last year in order that they might be drilled in the elements of the course they expected to teach this Fall were greatly disappointed. They expected to maintain their organization.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, in charge of the physical training of pupils, said yesterday that this year no student would be allowed to train more than six hours a week for any one athletic event, but that all school children would have three hours a week more of directed physical recreation.

NEW LOW PARALYSIS RECORD.

Fewest New Cases Yesterday for Any Day of the Epidemic.

Infantile paralysis established yesterday a new low record for the number of cases reported. The surgeons of the Public Health Service will leave the city on Oct. 1, Senior Surgeon Charles E. Banks said yesterday.

"I do not apprehend any recrudescence of the epidemic," said Dr. Banks, "but it will be interesting to see if sending the children back to school adds any new fuel to the disease. The theory has been that after all available material has been exhausted infantile paralysis will disappear. If the children go back to school and there is no upward tendency of the disease, this would to some extent discountenance that theory."

Commissioner of Health Haven Emerson said he regretted the publicity that had been given to the case of the Anderson baby in Jamaica, where the police had taken the child to the hospital against the wishes of the mother. He declared that tests had showed the baby really had poliomyelitis, but that it was expected to recover.

"I do not believe that they can get the child back by any court action," said Dr. Emerson. "We have had habeas corpus proceedings in Brooklyn during the epidemic, but those who went into court lost."

Twenty new cases of poliomyelitis were reported yesterday to the New Jersey State Board of Health, distributed as ololows:

Roselle Park Borough, 2; Atlantic City, Burlington Township, West Hanover Township, Hamilton Township, Princeton, Trenton, Camden, Winslow, Ocean City, Wildwood, Orange, Jersey City, Long Branch, Paterson, Prospect Park Borough, Elizabeth, Roselle Borough, and Union Township, 1 each.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A steady decrease in the number of up-State cases of infantile paralysis was shown in the weekly bulletin issued tonight by the State Health Department. For the week ended Sept. 23 127 cases were reported, as compared with 259 for the preceding week, 323 for the week ended Sept. 9, 397 for the week of Sept. 2, and 437 for the last week in August, when the disease reached its "peak."

For the forty-eight hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon, 49 cases and 6 deaths were recorded. The deaths occurred in Milford and Oneonta, Otsego County; Middletown, Orange County; Cortlandt, Westchester County; Fulton and Oswego, Oswego County. The following counties reported new cases: Suffolk, 6; Orange and Otsego, 5 each; St. Lawrence, Madison, and Rockland, 4 each; Westchester and Onondaga, 3 each; Oswego, Nassau, Rensselaer, and Ulster, 2 each, and Herkimer, Chautauqua, Delaware, Ontario, Sullivan, Tompkins, and Broome, 1 each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of persons who have died of the disease were given out yesterday by the Health Department:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Beatrice Krane, 10 years, 314 East 84th St.
John Harofsky, 1 year, 980 1st Av.
Loretto Sciario, 6 years, 150 W. 121st St.
John Santar, 1 month, 307 10th Av.
Mike Kiagen, 1,537 Av. A.
M. Holfald, 1 year, 531 East 78th St.
Anna Holfald, 2 years, 531 East 78th St.
H. Meyer, 3 years, 2,703 8th Av.
John Foy, 2 years, 135 West 101st St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Giacomo Dellericgo, 37 yrs., 340 E. 48th St.
James Eagan, 3 years, 113 East 105th St.
L. Kornblum, 5 years, 188 St. Nicholas Av.
Kenneth Baxter, 1 month, 1,723 11th Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Jas. Eagan, 2 years, 391 East 157th St.
Thos. Anderson, 7 years, 307 East 145th St.
Harry Judigus, 2 years, 3,721 3d Av.
M. Miller, 3 years, 421 East 142d St.
F. Miller, 1 month, 798 East 170th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Julius Graber, 3 years, 1,017 Bryant Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

David Herman, 3 years, 1,808 Pitkin Av.
Georgette Klappert, 2 years, 740 Park Pl.
Harold Mahnsalt, 10 mos., 174 Monitor St.
Henry Brill, 1 month, 16 Hanson Pl.
Theodore Furman, 2½ years, 677 Metropolitan Av.
Anthony Wack, 25 years, Naval Hospital.
Jessie Horowitz, 4 years, 378 Sackman St.
Fred Young, 12 years, 151 80th St.
James O'Donnell, 2 years, 656 76th St.
Beatrice Lipshitz, 2 years, 1,242 40th St.
Rosaline Rosengart, 12 years, 4,321 15th Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Frank Ewargnick, 1 month, 18 Ainslie St.
Edgar Reed, 1 month, 76 40th St.
H. Horowitz, 3 years, 503 Willoughby Av.
Charlotte Jones, 2 years, 1,935 Atlantic Av.
Marvin Cohen, Kingston Av. Hospital.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Alfred Bettich, 1 year, 404 Ralph St., Ridgewood.
Walter Lankowski, 3 years, 746 11th Av., Astoria.
Harry Eason, 5 years, Nesian Av. and Broadway, Bayside.
Mary Timothy, 2 years, 213 Lawrence St., Flushing.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Theresa Wallroff, 1 month, 154 Armand Pl., Ridgewood.

The total of fourteen new cases reported yesterday was the lowest yet reported for any day during the epidemic.

MRS. P| CARTIER GIVES $300.

Total in Fund for Paralysis Cripples Is Now $40,429.

Mrs. Pierre Cartier of 712 Fifth Avenue sent a contribution of $300 to Health Commissioner Haven Emerson yesterday for the brace fund for children whom paralysis has crippled. Yesterday's contributions totaled $358.54, making a grand total of $40,429.35.

Readers of THE TIMES yesterday subscribed $34 to the fund for toys and braces. The contributors were:

William and Eugene Merzbach, $10; "Theodore," R. Brainard, "J. M. J.," and Samuel Aufhauser, $5 each; The Griffiths and the Reeves and "M. R. W.s," $2.

Harvard to Collect Serum.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—The collection of blood serum from persons who have recovered from infantile paralysis and its distribution among physicians in an attempt to combat the spread of the disease, is to be the work of a commission just organized at the Harvard Medical School, according to an announcement made tonight. The commission consists of Dr. Robert W. Lovett, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Chairman; Dr. Milaon J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene; Dr. Francis W. Peabody, Assistant Professor of Medicine, and Roger Pierce, Secretary.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY—Patrick Sutton, 23 years old, of 380 Baldwin Avenue, fell overboard and was drowned yesterday while unloading a coal barge at the foot of St. Paul's Avenue for the Public Service Corporation. His body was not recovered.

JERSEY CITY—Mrs. Caroline Armstreet of 112 Beacon Street and her sixteen-year-old daughter Carrie were both badly burned yesterday when fire broke out in the room in which the girl was asleep. Her mother carried her out to safety, as she was overcome by the smoke that filled her room.

NEWARK.—The investigation of the explosion on Sept. 15, at the plant of the Interstate Milk and Cream Company, which resulted in the death of eight men, shows that Frederick Lutz, one of the men killed, was partly responsible for the accident, according to Prosecutor Newman. W. Everett Parsons, a New York engineer, who made the official investigation, said that structural defects in the plant also contributed to the explosion.

BAYONNE—Wallace Bointon, 65 years old, a watchman employed by the Flower Waste and Packing Company, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing cyanide of potassium.

NEWARK.—The twelfth annual report of the Shade Tree Commission, issued for 1915, shows that there are 66,238 trees in the streets of this city, 20,704 of which were planted by the commission. Of these, 1,546 new trees were planted last year, at an average cost of $4.26.

BLOOMFIELD.—First Assistant Fire Chief Arthur Leuthauser has resigned for business reasons, after being a member of the Fire Department for many years.

PATERSON.—The Dolphin jute mills will grant a 10 per cent. increase in wages to its 600 employes on Saturday. This is voluntary, and is announced at the same time as the increase granted by the Barbour Flax Spinning Company. Nearly 2,000 mill workers are affected.

ORANGE.—Three motorists had blowouts on Sunday at about the same time on the main thoroughfare here. All three treated the accidents as jokes.

ORANGE.—C. L. Dorland of 136 North Seventeenth Street, East Orange, has asked the police to find a junk dealer to whom he sold a bureau in which there was a diamond locket worth $80. The only description he gave the police was that the junk man had a white horse.

We Specialize on Clothes for Dress and Semi-Dress

Garments that require great care in making and exacting figure-fitting lines are our hobby. The best designers and cutters contribute their skill and interest. When the values are considered the prices are very low.

Full Evening Dress Suits	$45 to $80
Tuxedo Suits	$40 to $75
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We are showing an unusually strong line of suitings at $25 this Fall. It will pay you to see them before you order your Fall Clothes.

Samples and style suggestions mailed upon request.

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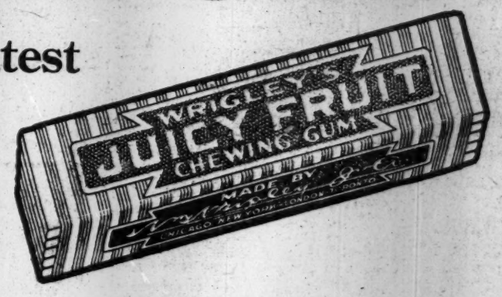

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JF 2

This Message is for

Cigarette Smokers

Everywhere

IT'S a risky thing to advertise a cigarette the way I do unless it has the merit claimed for it, because my advertising is sure to be criticised. If the advertising doesn't stand the test, it will be worse than no advertising at all.

So, I haven't said a thing about Lord Salisbury that isn't 100% pure. Read this next paragraph carefully and see if it doesn't solve your cigarette problem in three distinct ways. Next week I will show you figures that will prove it.

Lord Salisbury is the only 100% pure all-Turkish-tobacco cigarette in existence that sells for as low a price as 15 cents for 20. All others cost more money.

Consequently Lord Salisbury saves you 25 per cent on your cigarette bill—and the more you smoke *the more you save.*

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S.—For the sake of Economy and taste you owe it to yourself to try Lord Salisbury now.

BREAD PRICES

An Important Change

EVERY HOUSEWIFE KNOWS that all materials used in bread making as well as the paper for wrapping have greatly advanced in price and understands that the baker has no alternative but to adjust his price for bread. Therefore, beginning Monday, October 2nd, our present small size TIP-TOP and DAINTY-MAID bread, wrapped as usual with added weight, will retail at SIX CENTS the loaf, as will also the small fancy breads, such as WHEATHEART, VIENNA, COTTAGE BUNS, small RYE, and all other small varieties.

While the war prices we are paying for flour, sugar, milk, shortening and other bread-making materials force us to this step, we wish it understood that with the increase in price, added weight will be given in the loaves above referred to.

Anticipating some demand for a nickel loaf, we will on the same day, October 2nd, introduce a small loaf of TIP-TOP and DAINTY-MAID bread at a reduced weight with proper label, unwrapped, to be retailed at FIVE CENTS.

This FIVE CENT loaf will be too small to manufacture satisfactorily and we therefore recommend that you purchase either the SIX CENT loaf, or our large TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID loaves, which will continue to retail to you at TEN CENTS, wrapped as heretofore.

We especially recommend your purchase of the large TEN CENT TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID loaves because they are the most economical to buy, containing more than the amount of two FIVE CENT loaves. In flavor and eating qualities they are superior—will not dry out so quickly and in every way will give better satisfaction.

These price and weight adjustments which the tremendous cost of raw materials compels us to make will not be permitted to interfere with the WARD standard of quality, which will continue to be 100% in all our breads.

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